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1917

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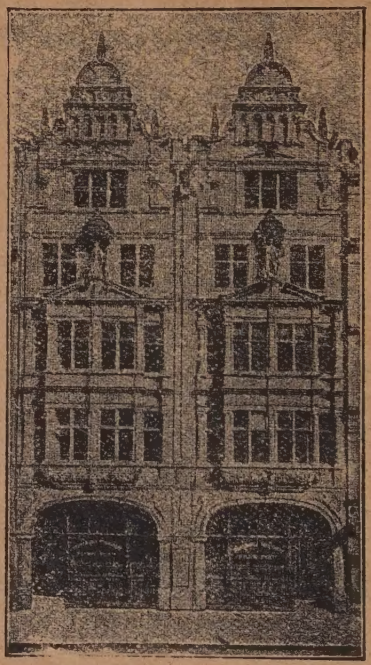

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PREFACE

THE Editor first has to make his apologies to those of his readers who were unable to procure copies of the 1916 edition, which, owing to the great demand for it, was completely sold out soon after publication.

The year 1917 will be a memorable one in the history of the ANNUAL. First published in the year 1886, it has now, in the thirty-second year of its existence, passed under the joint control of the Oxford University Press and Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton. Opportunity has been taken of the change of proprietorship to amplify very considerably the contents of the ANNUAL, whilst preserving the characteristic features which distinguish it from other works of reference. The Editor is thus able to give effect to the requests which have reached him from all quarters during the past few years.

The Drama of Europe continues to absorb the world's attention, and the amount of space devoted to the War, and matters arising out of the War, will be found an important and considerable part of this issue. The Editor believes that every matter of note, up to the time of going to press, has been recorded and fully dealt with. The Recommendations of the Paris Economic Conference are given at length, as well as those of the various Committees appointed in England to consider the question of future trade.

The ANNUAL is now the standard work of reference for official information of a varied nature, and the Editor cannot too gratefully express his acknowledgments for the courteous help he has invariably received from all Departments of His Majesty's Government. Even in extreme times of pressure, such as at present, the information desired has been willingly and promptly supplied. Similar acknowledgment must also be made to His Majesty's Representatives abroad and the Governments of the Dominions and Over-Seas Possessions for equally courteous help.

As in the past, the Editor is willing to reply to correspondents who desire further information on subjects dealt with in the ANNUAL, but owing to the greatly increasing number of these inquiries, it is expected that correspondents will frame their questions as briefly as possible.

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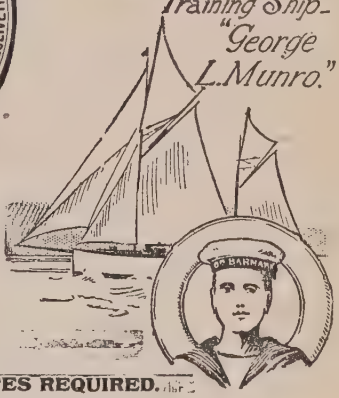

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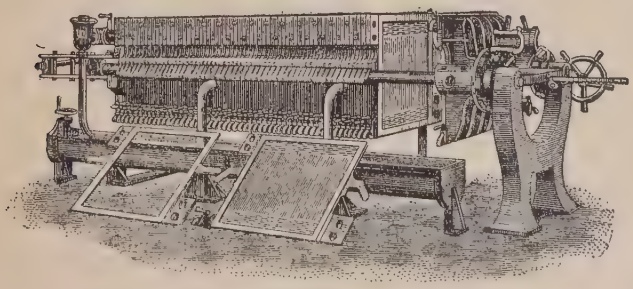

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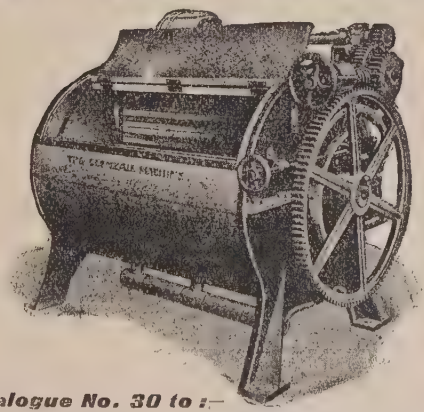

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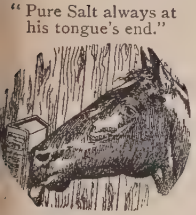

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MEMORANDA FOR THE YEAR 1917

Golden Number	XVIII.	*Good Friday*	April 6	*Corpus Christi*	June 7
Epact	6	*Easter Day*	,, 8	Prince of Wales's Birthday	,, 23
Solar Cycle	22	*St. George's Day*	,, 23	Sundays after Trinity	,, 25
Roman Indiction	15	Accession of King George V.	May 6	Dominion Day, Canada	July 1
Dominical Letter	G	*Ascension Day—Holy Thursday*	,, 17	Independence Day, U.S.A.	,, 4
Julian Period (Year of)	6630	Queen Mary's Birthday	,, 26	*St. Andrew's Day*	Nov. 30
Wattle Day, Australia	Jan. 26	*Whit Sunday*	,, 27	Queen Alexandra's Birthday	Dec. 1
Septuagesima Sunday	Feb. 4	Union Day, South Africa	,, 31	*First Sunday in Advent*	,, 2
Ash Wednesday	,, 21	*Trinity Sunday*	June 3	*Christmas Day*—Tuesday	,, 25
St. David's Day	March 1	King George's Birthday	,, 3		
St. Patrick's Day	,, 17				

BEGINNINGS OF THE SEASONS

The Spring and Autumn Seasons begin, respectively, at the Vernal and Autumnal Equinoxes, *i.e.* when the Sun crosses the Equator, and its Declination is zero. The Summer and Winter Seasons begin, respectively, at the Summer and Winter Solstices, *i.e.* when the Sun reaches, respectively, its greatest declination North and South.

	d.	*h.*		*d.*	*h.*
Spring begins	March 21	4½M	Autumn begins	Sept. 23	3A
Summer begins	June 22	0¼M	Winter begins	Dec. 22	10M

BANK HOLIDAYS—ENGLAND AND IRELAND

Good Friday	April 6	Whit Monday	May 28	Christmas Day—Tuesday	Dec. 25
Easter Monday	,, 9	1st Monday in August	Aug. 6	Boxing Day—Wednesday	,, 26

BANK HOLIDAYS—SCOTLAND

New Year's Day	Jan. 1	1st Monday in May	May 7	Christmas Day—Tuesday	Dec. 25
Good Friday	April 6	1st Monday in August	Aug. 6		

CALENDAR FOR 1916.

1916.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
FEB.			1	2	3	4	5
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	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29				
MAR.				1	2	3	4
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	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
APR.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
MAY		1	2	3	4	5	6
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	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
JUNE					1	2	3
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1916.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JULY							1
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	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
AUG.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
SEPT.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
OCT.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
NOV.				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
DEC.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						

CALENDAR FOR 1918.

1918.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JAN.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
FEB.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28		
MAR.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
APR.		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
MAY				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
JUNE							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						

1918.	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JULY		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
AUG.					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
SEPT.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30					
OCT.			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
NOV.						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
DEC.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				

NOTES FOR THE YEAR 1918

Golden Number	XIX.	*New Year's Day* (Tues.)	Jan. 1	*Whit Sunday*	May 19
Epact	17	*Septuagesima Sunday*	,, 27	*Trinity Sunday*	,, 26
Solar Cycle	23	*Ash Wednesday*	Feb. 13	*Corpus Christi*	,, 30
Roman Indiction	16	*Good Friday*	Mar. 29	Sundays after Trinity	26
Dominical Letter	F	*Easter Day*	,, 31	*First Sunday in Advent*	Dec. 1
Julian Period (Year of)	6631	*Ascension Day*	May 9	*Christmas Day*—Wed.	,, 25

Day of M.	W.	Y.	Ecclesiastical Data, Holidays, Notable Events, Etc. Sun's Longitude 300° ♒ 20*d.* 3*h.* A.	The Sun Rises. h. m.	Transits after Clock. m. s.	Sets. h. m.
1	M	1	**Circumcision.** H.M.S. *Formidable* torpedoed 1915	8 8	3 35	3 59
2	Tu	2	*St. Macarius.* [Old Age Pensions began 1909, Jan. 1.	8 8	4 3	4 0
3	W	3	*St. Geneviève.* J. Wedgwood d. 1795.	8 8	4 31	4 1
4	Th	4	General J. J. C. Joffre b. 1852.	8 8	4 58	4 2
5	F	5	Bank dividends due.	8 8	5 25	4 3
6	S	6	**Epiphany.** Twelfth Day. Joan of Arc b. 1412.	8 7	5 52	4 5
7	S	7	**1st Sunday after Epiphany.** Old Christmas Day.	8 7	6 18	4 6
8	M	8	*St. Lucien.* Plough Monday. Total eclp. Moon 7*h.* mrn.,	8 6	6 44	4 7
9	Tu	9	Lord Buckmaster, Ld. Chancellor, b. 1861. [see p. 45.	8 6	7 9	4 9
10	W	10	Penny Postage introduced, 1840.	8 5	7 33	4 10
11	Th	11	Hilary Law Sittings begin. Earl Curzon b. 1859.	8 5	7 58	4 12
12	F	12	Marquess of Crewe b. 1858.	8 4	8 21	4 13
13	S	13	*St. Hilary.* Prince Arthur of Connaught b. 1883.	8 3	8 44	4 14
14	S	14	**2nd Sunday after Epiphany.** M. of Lansdowne b.	8 2	9 6	4 16
15	M	15	British Museum opened 1759. [1845.	8 1	9 28	4 17
16	Tu	16	Gen. Sir Ian Hamilton b. 1853. Sir J. Moore d. 1809	8 1	9 49	4 19
17	W	17	Vice-Adm. Sir D. Beatty b. 1871. Abu Klea 1885.	8 0	10 9	4 20
18	Th	18	*St. Prisca.* Capt. Scott at South Pole, 1912.	7 59	10 29	4 22
19	F	19	Rt. Hon. A. Birrell b. 1850.	7 58	10 48	4 24
20	S	20	*St. Fabian.* Garrick d. 1779.	7 58	11 6	4 25
21	S	21	**3rd Sunday after Epiphany.** *St. Agnes.*	7 57	11 23	4 26
22	M	22	*SS. Vincent and Anastasius.* Q. Victoria d. 1901.	7 56	11 40	4 28
23	Tu	23	W. Pitt d. 1806. Part. Solar eclipse 5½*h.* morn, see [p. 45.	7 55	11 56	4 29
24	W	24	Dogger Bank fight, 1915. *Blücher* and *Kolberg* sunk.	7 53	12 11	4 31
25	Th	25	**Conversion of St. Paul.** Ld. Fisher b. 1841.	7 52	12 26	4 33
26	F	26	Gen. Gordon killed at Khartoum, 1885. [b. 1859.	7 50	12 39	4 35
27	S	27	*St. Chrysostom.* Crimean War began, 1854. Will. II.	7 49	12 52	4 36
28	S	28	**4th Sunday after Epiphany.**	7 47	13 4	4 38
29	M	29	Victoria Cross instituted. Paris capitulated 1871.	7 46	13 15	4 40
30	Tu	30	Charles I. beheaded, 1649.	7 45	13 25	4 42
31	W	31	Prof. T. W. Richards b. 1868.	7 44	13 35	4 44

Phases of the Moon

- ○ Full Moon 8*d.* 7*h.* 42*m.* Morn.
- ☾ Last Quarter 16*d.* 11*h.* 42*m.* Morn.
- ● New Moon 23*d.* 7*h.* 40*m.* Morn.
- ☽ First Quarter 30*d.* 1*h.* 2*m.* Morn.

Notes for the Month

Jan. 1. King's taxes due. Dog and other licences renewable. Bank Holiday in Scotland. Quarter Sessions held this week.
5. Dividends on Consols, etc., due.
8. Cambridge Lent Term begins.
9. Fire insurance to be paid.
11. Hilary Law Sittings begin.
12. Bankers' returns deliverable.
15. Oxford Lent Term begins.

D.	Sun at Transit. R.A.	Sun at Transit. Dec.	Moon. Rises, Morn.	Transits, After.	Sets, Morn.	Dec. Transit.	Age, Noon.	Longitude Termin-ator.	High Water, London Bridge. Morn.	High Water, London Bridge. After.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.
	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	D.	°	h. m.	h. m.	h. m. s.
1	18 45 51	23 2 S	11 23	6 47	1 11	15 9 N	7·6	E 11·6 M	7 7	7 54	18 42 16
2	18 50 16	22 57	11 45	7 36	2 28	19 32	8·6	23·7	8 6	8 56	18 46 12
3	18 54 40	22 51	After	8 27	3 43	22 51	9·6	35·8	9 17	10 10	18 50 9
4	18 59 4	22 45	0 44	9 18	4 56	24 56	10·6	48·0	10 41	11 27	18 54 5
5	19 3 28	22 39	1 26	10 10	6 0	25 42	11·6	60·1	11 54	..	18 58 2
6	19 7 51	22 32	2 19	11 2	6 55	25 8	12·6	72·2	0 27	0 54	19 1 58
7	19 12 14	22 25	3 21	11 52	7 38	23 20	13·6	E 84·4 M	1 18	1 40	19 5 55
8	19 16 36	22 17	4 27	Morn.	8 11	..	14·6	W 83·5 E	1 58	2 20	19 9 52
9	19 20 58	22 9	5 37	0 39	8 36	20 26	15·6	71·4	2 34	2 57	19 13 48
10	19 25 19	22 0	6 45	1 24	8 57	16 39	16·6	59·2	3 8	3 31	19 17 45
11	19 20 40	21 51	7 54	2 7	9 12	12 13	17·6	47·1	3 39	4 4	19 21 41
12	19 34 0	21 42	9 2	2 48	9 27	7 17	18·6	34·9	4 9	4 34	19 25 38
13	19 38 20	21 32	10 11	3 28	9 40	2 4 N	19·6	22·8	4 37	5 5	19 29 34
14	19 42 39	21 21	11 22	4 9	9 53	3 17 S	20·6	W 10·7 E	5 6	5 36	19 33 31
15	19 46 57	21 11	Morn.	4 51	10 9	8 36	21·6	E 1·5 E	5 40	6 10	19 37 27
16	19 51 15	20 59	0 33	5 35	10 26	13 41	22·6	13·6	6 17	6 49	19 41 24
17	19 55 32	20 48	1 50	6 23	10 47	18 17	23·6	25·8	7 2	7 38	19 45 20
18	19 59 48	20 36	3 9	7 15	11 14	22 5	24·6	38·0	8 0	8 41	19 49 17
19	20 4 3	20 24	4 25	8 12	11 54	24 42	25·6	50·2	9 14	10 3	19 53 14
20	20 8 18	20 11	5 38	9 14	After	25 42	26·6	62·4	10 45	11 28	19 57 10
21	20 12 32	19 58	6 36	10 18	2 5	24 49	27·6	74·6	..	0 4	20 1 7
22	20 16 46	19 44	7 20	11 21	3 31	21 59	28·6	E 86·7 E	0 35	1 7	20 5 3
23	20 20 58	19 31	7 53	After.	5 3	17 26	0·2	W 81·1 M	1 31	2 0	20 9 0
24	20 25 10	19 16	8 17	1 19	6 36	11 41	1·2	68·9	2 19	2 49	20 12 56
25	20 29 21	19 2	8 38	2 13	8 5	5 16 S	2·2	56·7	3 4	3 36	20 16 53
26	20 33 31	18 47	8 55	3 4	9 29	1 19 N	3·2	44·5	3 47	4 20	20 20 50
27	20 37 40	18 32	9 13	3 53	10 53	7 38	4·2	32·3	4 28	5 3	20 24 46
28	20 41 49	18 16	9 29	4 42	Morn.	13 19	5·2	20·1	5 8	5 44	20 28 43
29	20 45 57	18 0	9 50	5 32	0 13	18 8	6·2	W 8·0 M	5 49	6 24	20 32 39
30	20 50 3	17 44	10 15	6 23	1 31	21 53	7·2	E 4·2 M	6 33	7 8	20 36 36
31	20 54 9	17 27 S	10 45	7 14	2 46	24 24 N	8·2	E 16·3 M	7 22	8 0	20 40 32

	1	11	21	31
Length of Day	7h. 51m.	8h. 7m.	8h. 29m.	9h. 0m.
Duration of Twilight	2h. 6m.	2h. 4m.	2h. 2m.	1h. 58m.
Sun's Mer. Altitude	15° 27′	16° 40′	18° 33′	21° 4′
Sun's Rising Azimuth.	129°	127°	123°	119°

Day increases . 1h. 9m.
Morning increases 24m.
Afternoon increases 45m.

Rainfall, for month, average (1841 to 1915) . . . 1·90 inches
Sunshine, for month, average (1897 to 1915) . . . 42 hours
Temperature, mean daily, average (1841 to 1905) . . 38·6°
Barometer, mean daily, average (1841 to 1905) . . 29·79 inches

Quarantids . . . . . Jan. 2–4
Cancrids . . . . . Jan. 25–29

For Explanation and Amplification of the Almanac, see p. 32.

Rising and setting of Planets, see p. 31
Occultations of Stars by the
Moon . . see p. 30
Eclipses . . „ p. 45
Tides . . „ p. 39
Meteors . . „ p. 46

Day of M.	W.	Y.	Ecclesiastical Data, Holidays, Notable Events, Etc. Sun's Longitude 330° ♓ 19*d.* 5*h.* M.	The Sun Rises.	Transits after Clock.	Sets.
				h. m.	m. s.	h. m.
1	Th	32	Pheasant and Partridge Shooting ends.	7 42	13 43	4 46
2	F	33	**Purification.** Candlemas. Scottish Quarter Day.	7 40	13 51	4 48
3	S	34	*St. Blazius.* Parliament Buildings, Canada, burnt, 1916.	7 38	13 58	4 50
4	**S**	35	**Septuagesima.**	7 37	14 4	4 51
5	M	36	*St. Agatha.*	7 35	14 9	4 53
6	Tu	37	Sir Henry Irving b. 1838 (d. Oct. 13, 1905).	7 34	14 14	4 55
7	W	38	Charles Dickens b. 1812 (d. June 9, 1870).	7 32	14 17	4 57
8	Th	39	Half Quarter Day. Mary, Qn. of Scots, behd., 1587.	7 30	14 20	4 59
9	F	40	Anthony Hope b. 1863. Sir E. H. Carson, M.P., b.	7 28	14 22	5 1
10	S	41	Charles Lamb b. 1775 (d. Dec. 27, 1834). [1854.	7 26	14 23	5 3
11	**S**	42	**Sexagesima.** T. A. Edison b. 1847.	7 24	14 24	5 5
12	M	43	Gold discovered in Australia, 1851.	7 23	14 24	5 6
13	Tu	44	Lord Randolph Churchill b. 1849 (d. Jan. 24, 1895).	7 21	14 23	5 8
14	W	45	*St. Valentine.* Old Candlemas.	7 19	14 21	5 10
15	Th	46	*Maine* sunk in Havana harbour, 1898.	7 17	14 18	5 12
16	F	47	Capture of Erzrum, 1916.	7 15	14 15	5 14
17	S	48	Battle of Meeanee, 1843.	7 13	14 11	5 16
18	**S**	49	**Quinquagesima.**	7 11	14 7	5 18
19	M	50	First naval attack on the Dardanelles, 1915.	7 9	14 2	5 19
20	Tu	51	Shrove Tuesday.	7 7	13 56	5 21
21	W	52	**Ash Wednesday.** Zeppelin shot down by French, [1916.	7 5	13 49	5 23
22	Th	53	Washington's birthday; General Holiday, U.S.	7 3	13 42	5 25
23	F	54	Samuel Pepys b. 1633 (d. May 25, 1703).	7 1	13 34	5 27
24	S	55	**St. Matthias, Apostle and Martyr.**	6 59	13 26	5 30
25	**S**	56	**Quadragesima. 1st Sunday in Lent.** P. & O. liner *Maloja* sunk, 1916.	6 57	13 16	5 32
26	M	57	Earl of Cromer, O.M., b. 1841. Loss of the *Birkenhead* 1852.	6 55	13 8	5 33
27	Tu	58	Battle of Majuba Hill, 1881.	6 52	12 56	5 35
28	W	59	Ember Day. Relief of Ladysmith, 1900.	6 50	12 46	5 36

PHASES OF THE MOON

○ Full Moon 7*d.* 3*h.* 28*m.* Morn.

☾ Last Quarter 15*d.* 1*h.* 53*m.* Morn.

● New Moon 21*d.* 6*h.* 9*m.* Aft.

☽ First Quarter 28*d.* 4*h.* 44*m.* Aft.

NOTES FOR THE MONTH

Feb. 1. Partridge and Pheasant shooting ends.
2. Candlemas; Scottish Quarter Day.
8. Half Quarter Day.
11. Salmon fishing in Scotland begins.
22. Washington's Birthday; General Holiday, U.S.A.
28. Hare hunting ends.

D.	Sun at Transit.		Moon.						High Water, London Bridge.		Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.
	R.A.	Dec.	Rises, Morn.	Transits, After.	Sets, Morn.	Dec. Transit.	Age, Noon.	Longitude Terminator.	Morn.	After.	
	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	D.	°	h. m.	h. m.	h. m. s.
1	20 58 15	17 11 S	11 25	8 6	3 53	25 35 N	9·2	E 28·5 M	8 28	9 14	20 44 29
2	21 2 19	16 53	After.	8 58	4 48	25 27	10·2	40·6	9 57	10 48	20 48 25
3	21 6 22	16 36	1 14	9 48	5 37	24 2	11·2	52·8	11 32	..	20 52 22
4	21 10 25	16 18	2 19	10 36	6 12	21 30	12·2	64·9	0 8	0 42	20 56 19
5	21 14 27	16 0	3 28	11 22	6 40	18 1	13·2	77·1	1 3	1 30	21 0 15
6	21 18 28	15 42	4 35	Morn.	7 2	..	14·2	E 89·2 M	1 42	2 7	21 4 12
7	21 22 28	15 23	5 44	0 5	7 19	13 47	15·2	W 78·7 E	2 15	2 43	21 8 8
8	21 26 27	15 5	6 53	0 47	7 35	9 0	16·2	66·5	2 47	3 15	21 12 5
9	21 30 26	14 45	8 1	1 28	7 49	3 51 N	17·2	54·4	3 14	3 44	21 16 1
10	21 34 24	14 26	9 11	2 8	8 2	1 29 S	18·2	42·3	3 42	4 12	21 19 58
11	21 38 21	14 7	10 22	2 50	8 16	6 48	19·2	30·1	4 12	4 40	21 23 54
12	21 42 17	13 47	11 35	3 33	8 33	11 56	20·2	18·0	4 41	5 7	21 27 51
13	21 46 13	13 27	Morn.	4 18	8 51	16 39	21·2	W 5·8 E	5 11	5 36	21 31 48
14	21 50 7	13 7	0 50	5 7	9 16	20 40	22·2	E 6·3 E	5 44	6 11	21 35 44
15	21 54 2	12 46	2 5	6 1	9 51	23 42	23·2	18·5	6 26	6 55	21 39 41
16	21 57 55	12 25	3 17	6 58	10 37	25 23	24·2	30·7	7 20	7 54	21 43 37
17	22 1 48	12 5	4 20	7 59	11 40	25 24	25·2	42·9	8 35	9 21	21 47 34
18	22 5 40	11 44	5 10	9 0	After.	23 36	26·2	55·1	10 16	11 2	21 51 30
19	22 9 31	11 22	5 47	10 1	2 25	20 2	27·2	67·3	11 51	..	21 55 27
20	22 13 21	11 1	6 16	11 0	3 56	14 58	28·2	E 79·5 E	0 22	0 58	21 59 23
21	22 17 11	10 39	6 39	11 55	5 26	8 53	29·2	W 88·3 M	1 16	1 48	22 3 20
22	22 21 1	10 18	6 57	After.	6 55	2 16 S	0·7	76·1	2 0	2 33	22 7 17
23	22 24 49	9 56	7 16	1 40	8 21	4 23 N	1·7	63·9	2 42	3 16	22 11 13
24	22 28 37	9 34	7 34	2 31	9 46	10 35	2·7	51·7	3 23	3 57	22 15 10
25	22 32 25	9 11	7 54	3 23	11 10	16 0	3·7	39·5	4 2	4 35	22 19 6
26	22 36 12	8 49	8 18	4 15	Morn.	20 21	4·7	27·3	4 41	5 11	22 23 3
27	22 39 58	8 27	8 46	5 7	0 27	23 26	5·7	15·1	5 17	5 47	22 26 59
28	22 43 44	8 4 S	9 23	6 0	1 39	25 9 N	6·7	W 3·0 M	5 58	6 27	22 30 56

	1	11	21	28
Length of Day	9*h.* 4*m.*	9*h.* 41*m.*	10*h.* 18*m.*	10*h.* 46*m.*
Duration of Twilight	1*h.* 58*m.*	1*h.* 56*m.*	1*h.* 54*m.*	1*h.* 53*m.*
Sun's Mer. Altitude	21° 20′	24° 24′	27° 52′	30° 27′
Sun's Rising Azimuth	119°	113°	107°	103°

Day increases . 1*h.* 42*m.*
Morning increases 52*m.*
Afternoon increases 50*m.*

Rainfall, for month, average (1841 to 1915) . . . 1·51 inches
Sunshine, for month, average (1897 to 1915) . . . 62 hours
Temperature, mean daily, average (1841 to 1905) . . 39·5°
Barometer, mean daily, average (1841 to 1905) . . 29·80 inches

α Leonids . . . . . Feb. 22–28

Pendulum.—The length of a pendulum is connected with the time of its swing by the formula $t = \pi\sqrt{l/g}$, where g is the force of gravity. As g varies in different latitudes, the length of the seconds pendulum will vary, and $l = 0{\cdot}993549\ m - {\cdot}026\cos 2\phi$, where m is in metres and ϕ the latitude.

Rising and setting of Planets, see p. 31

Occultations of Stars by the Moon . . see p. 30
Eclipses . . „ p. 45
Tides . . „ p. 39
Meteors . . „ p. 46

Day of M.	W.	Y.	Ecclesiastical Data, Holidays, Notable, Events, Etc. Sun's Longitude 0° ♈ 21*d.* 5*h.* M. Spring Begins.	The Sun Rises.	Transits after Clock.	Sets.
				h. m.	m. s.	h. m.
1	Th	60	*St. David.*	6 48	12 34	5 37
2	F	61	Ember Day. John Wesley d. 1791 (b. 1703).	6 46	12 22	5 39
3	S	62	Ember Day. Treaty of San Stefano, 1878.	6 44	12 10	5 40
4	**S**	63	**2nd Sunday in Lent.** Adm. Sir R. S. Lowry b.	6 42	11 57	5 42
5	M	64	Inauguration Day, U.S. [1854.	6 40	11 44	5 44
6	Tu	65	Michelangelo b. 1475 (d. Feb. 18, 1564).	6 37	11 30	5 45
7	W	66	*St. Perpetua.*	6 35	11 16	5 47
8	Th	67	Battle of Aboukir, 1801.	6 33	11 1	5 49
9	F	68	Germany declared war on Portugal, 1916.	6 30	10 46	5 51
10	S	69	Neuve Chapelle, 1915.	6 28	10 30	5 53
11	**S**	70	**3rd Sunday in Lent.**	6 26	10 15	5 54
12	M	71	*St. Gregory.*	6 24	9 59	5 56
13	Tu	72	Duke of Connaught married, 1879.	6 22	9 42	5 58
14	W	73	Admiral Byng shot, 1757. *Dresden* sunk, 1915.	6 20	9 26	6 0
15	Th	74	Close time for all wild birds until Aug. 2.	6 18	9 9	6 2
16	F	75	Gustavus III of Sweden assass., 1792.	6 16	8 52	6 3
17	S	76	*St. Patrick.* Bank Holiday, Ireland.	6 13	8 34	6 5
18	**S**	77	**4th Sunday in Lent.** *St. Edward.*	6 10	8 17	6 7
19	M	78	David Livingstone b. 1813 (d. May 1, 1873).	6 7	7 59	6 9
20	Tu	79	Sir Isaac Newton d. 1727 (b. Dec. 25, 1642, o.s.).	6 4	7 41	6 11
21	W	80	*St. Benedict.* D. of Connaught app. Gov.-G. of	6 1	7 24	6 14
22	Th	81	Russians took Przemysl, 1915. [Canada, 1911.	5 58	7 6	6 16
23	F	82	Francis, Cardinal Bourne b. 1861.	5 56	6 48	6 17
24	S	83	Union of England and Scotland, 1603. S.S. *Sussex* [torpedoed, 1916.	5 55	6 29	6 18
25	**S**	84	**5th Sunday in Lent. Annunciation.** Lady	5 53	6 11	6 19
26	M	85	Rt. Hon. W. F. Massey b. 1856. [Day.	5 52	5 53	6 20
27	Tu	86	John Bright d. 1889 (b. Nov. 16, 1811).	5 50	5 35	6 22
28	W	87	Liner *Falaba* torpedoed, 1915.	5 48	5 16	6 23
29	Th	88	John Keble d. 1866 (b. Apr. 25, 1792).	5 46	4 58	6 25
30	F	89	Surrender of Paris, 1814.	5 43	4 40	6 27
31	S	90	H.R.H. Prince Henry b. 1900.	5 40	4 21	6 28

Phases of the Moon

○ Full Moon 8*d.* 9*h.* 58*m.* Aft.

☾ Last Quarter 16*d.* 0*h.* 33*m.* Aft.

● New Moon 23*d.* 4*h.* 5*m.* Morn.

☽ First Quarter 30*d.* 10*h.* 36*m.* Morn.

Notes for the Month

Mar. 1. County Councillors elected, between 1st and 8th (triennially).
1. Borough Auditors elected.
15. Close time for wild birds begins.
17. Bank Holiday in Ireland.
21. Spring begins.
25. Lady Day. Quarter Day. Fire Insurance due.
27. Cambridge Lent Term ends.
31. Oxford Lent Term ends.

D.	Sun at Transit.		Moon.						High Water, London Bridge.		Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.
	R.A.	Dec.	Rises, Morn.	Transits, After.	Sets, Morn.	Dec. Transit.	Age, Noon.	Longitude Terminator.	Morn.	After.	
	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	D.	°	h. m.	h. m.	h. m. s.
1	22 47 29	7 41 S	10 10	6 53	2 43	25 29 N	7·7	E 9·2 M	6 47	7 19	22 34 52
2	22 51 13	7 18	11 6	7 44	3 34	24 31	8·7	21·4	7 51	8 32	22 38 49
3	22 54 57	6 56	After.	8 33	4 13	22 22	9·7	33·5	9 19	10 7	22 42 46
4	22 58 41	6 33	1 17	9 19	4 43	19 12	10·7	45·7	10 59	11 36	22 46 42
5	23 2 24	6 9	2 25	10 3	5 6	15 15	11·7	57·8	..	0 16	22 50 39
6	23 6 7	5 46	3 34	10 46	5 26	10 39	12·7	70·0	0 39	1 8	22 54 35
7	23 9 49	5 23	4 42	11 27	5 42	5 37	13·7	E 82·1 M	1 19	1 45	22 58 32
8	23 13 31	5 0	5 51	Morn.	5 57	..	14·7	W 85·7 E	1 50	2 15	23 2 28
9	23 17 12	4 36	7 0	0 8	6 10	0 20 N	15·7	73·6	2 17	2 45	23 6 25
10	23 20 54	4 13	8 12	0 49	6 24	5 1 S	16·7	61·4	2 46	3 13	23 10 21
11	23 24 34	3 49	9 25	1 32	6 39	10 15	17·7	49·3	3 15	3 41	23 14 18
12	23 28 15	3 26	10 38	2 17	6 58	15 6	18·7	37·1	3 45	4 8	23 18 15
13	23 31 55	3 2	11 54	3 5	7 22	19 21	19·7	24·9	4 15	4 36	23 22 11
14	23 35 35	2 38	Morn.	3 56	7 52	22 40	20·7	12·8	4 46	5 6	23 26 8
15	23 39 14	2 15	1 5	4 52	8 34	24 46	21·7	W 0·6 E	5 23	5 43	23 30 4
16	23 42 54	1 51	2 10	5 50	9 29	25 23	22·7	E 11·6 E	6 6	6 30	23 34 1
17	23 46 33	1 27	3 3	6 49	10 39	24 19	23·7	23·8	7 3	7 34	23 37 57
18	23 50 12	1 4	3 44	7 48	11 59	21 35	24·7	36·0	8 22	9 4	23 41 54
19	23 53 51	0 40	4 15	8 45	After	17 20	25·7	48·2	10 4	10 49	23 45 50
20	23 57 30	0 16 S	4 39	9 40	2 54	11 54	26·7	60·4	11 40	..	23 49 47
21	0 1 8	0 7 N	4 59	10 33	4 22	5 41 S	27·7	72·6	0 4	0 42	23 53 44
22	0 4 47	0 31	5 19	11 25	5 48	0 53 N	28·7	E 84·8 E	0 54	1 28	23 57 40
23	0 8 25	0 55	5 37	After.	7 13	7 19	0·3	W 83·0 M	1 36	2 8	0 1 37
24	0 12 4	1 18	5 56	1 8	8 39	13 13	1·3	70·8	2 18	2 48	0 5 33
25	0 15 42	1 42	6 18	2 1	10 1	18 12	2·3	58·5	2 59	3 27	0 9 30
26	0 19 20	2 6	6 46	2 55	11 19	21 58	3·3	46·3	3 40	4 5	0 13 26
27	0 22 58	2 29	7 20	3 50	Morn.	24 21	4·3	34·1	4 19	4 40	0 17 23
28	0 26 36	2 53	8 4	4 44	0 28	25 16	5·3	21·9	4 57	5 16	0 21 19
29	0 30 15	3 16	8 57	5 36	1 24	24 48	6·3	W 9·7 M	5 36	5 56	0 25 16
30	0 33 53	3 39	10 0	6 27	2 9	23 4	7·3	E 2·5 M	6 24	6 48	0 29 12
31	0 37 31	4 3 N	11 5	7 14	2 43	20 16 N	8·3	E 14·6 M	7 23	7 53	0 33 9

	1	11	21	31
Length of Day	10*h.* 49*m.*	11*h.* 28*m.*	12*h.* 13*m.*	12*h.* 48*m.*
Duration of Twilight	1*h.* 53*m.*	1*h.* 55*m.*	1*h.* 57*m.*	1*h.* 59*m.*
Sun's Mer. Altitude	30° 50′	34° 42′	38° 38′	42° 34′
Sun's Rising Azimuth	102°	96°	90°	84°

Day increases . 1*h.* 59*m.*
Morning increases 1*h.* 8*m.*
Afternoon increases 0*h.* 51*m.*

Rainfall, for month, average (1841 to 1915) . . . 1·58 inches
Sunshine, for month, average (1897 to 1915) . . . 102 hours
Temperature, mean daily, average (1841 to 1905) . . 41·9°
Barometer, mean daily, average (1841 to 1905) . . 29·75 inches

τ Leonids . . . . . March 1–4
β Ursids . . . . . March 13–24

Deviation from level on Earth's surface is about 8 inches per mile.

Rising and setting of Planets, see p. 31
Occultations of Stars by the Moon . . see p. 30
Eclipses . . „ p. 45
Tides . . „ p. 39
Meteors . . „ p. 46

Day of M.	W.	Y.	Ecclesiastical Data, Holidays, Notable Events, Etc. Sun's Longitude 30° ♉ 20*d.* 4*h.* A.	The Sun Rises.	Transits after Clock.	Sets.
				h. m.	m. s.	h. m.
1	S	91	**Palm Sunday.**	5 36	4 3	6 32
2	M	92	Battle of Copenhagen, 1801.	5 35	3 45	6 33
3	Tu	93	*St. Richard.* Lord Loreburn b. 1846.	5 33	3 27	6 34
4	W	94	*St. Ambrose.* Hilary Law S. end. Earl of Derby	5 31	3 9	6 35
5	Th	95	Lord Lister b. 1827 (d. Feb. 10, 1912). [b. 1865.	5 29	2 52	6 37
6	F	96	**Good Friday.** Peary at North Pole, 1909.	5 27	2 34	6 38
7	S	97	Dr. Davidson, Archbp. of Canterbury, b. 1848.	5 25	2 17	6 40
8	S	98	**Easter Sunday.** Albert, King of the Belgians, b.	5 23	2 0	6 42
9	M	99	**Easter Monday.** Bank Holiday. [1875.	5 20	1 43	6 44
10	Tu	100	**Easter Tuesday.** Swinburne d. 1909 (b. April 5,	5 18	1 26	6 45
11	W	101	Treaty of Utrecht, 1713. [1837).	5 16	1 10	6 47
12	Th	102	Lord Rodney's victory off Dominica, 1782.	5 14	0 54	6 48
13	F	103	Magdala captured, 1868.	5 12	0 38	6 50
14	S	104	Pres. Lincoln assass. 1865.	5 9	0 22	6 51
15	S	105	**1st Sunday after Easter.** Low Sunday. *Titanic*	5 7	0 7	6 53
16	M	106	Anatole France b. 1844. [disaster, 1912.	5 5	Before	6 55
17	Tu	107	Easter Law Sittings begin.	5 4	0 22	6 56
18	W	108	San Francisco earthquake, 1906.	5 3	0 36	6 58
19	Th	109	*St. Alphege.* Primrose Day. Beaconsfield d. 1881.	5 1	0 49	7 1
20	F	110	Napoleon III. b. 1808 (d. Jan. 9, 1873).	4 58	1 2	7 2
21	S	111	Bishop Heber b. 1783 (d. Apr. 3, 1826).	4 55	1 15	7 3
22	S	112	**2nd Sunday after Easter.**	4 53	1 27	7 5
23	M	113	*St. George's Day.* Shakespeare d. 1616 (b. 1564).	4 50	1 39	7 6
24	Tu	114	General J. Gallieni b. 1849. Dublin rebellion began,	4 48	1 50	7 8
25	W	115	**St. Mark.** Signor G. Marconi b. 1874. [1916.	4 46	2 1	7 10
26	Th	116	Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Ward b. 1857.	4 44	2 11	7 11
27	F	117	Gen. U. S. Grant b. 1822 (d. July 23, 1885).	4 42	2 21	7 13
28	S	118	Mutiny of the *Bounty*, 1789.	4 40	2 31	7 14
29	S	119	**3rd Sunday after Easter.** Fall of Kut, 1916.	4 38	2 40	7 16
30	M	120	Battle of Fontenoy, 1745.	4 36	2 48	7 18

PHASES OF THE MOON

- ○ Full Moon 7*d.* 1*h.* 49*m.* Aft.
- ☾ Last Quarter 14*d.* 8*h.* 12*m.* Aft.
- ● New Moon 21*d.* 2*h.* 1*m.* Aft.
- ☽ First Quarter 29*d.* 5*h.* 22*m.* Morn.

NOTES FOR THE MONTH

April 4. Hilary Law Sittings end.
5. Dividends on Consols, etc., due.
9. Fire Insurance to be paid.
11. Oxford Easter Term begins.
15. Clerks of County councils and town clerks to send precepts to overseers on, or within seven days before, this day.
15. Parish councils go out of office, and new councils enter; annual meetings to be held on, or within seven days of, this date.
17. Easter Law Sittings begin.
18. Cambridge Easter Term begins.

D.	Sun at Transit. R.A.	Sun at Transit. Dec.	Moon. Rises, After.	Transits, After.	Sets, Morn.	Dec. Transit.	Age, Noon.	Longitude Termin-ator.	High Water, London Bridge. Morn.	High Water, London Bridge. After.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.
	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	D.	°	h. m.	h. m.	h. m. s.
1	0 41 9	4 26 N	0 13	7 59	3 9	16 36 N	9·3	E 26·8 M	8 41	9 20	0 37 6
2	0 44 48	4 49	1 22	8 42	3 31	12 15	10·3	39·0	10 17	10 50	0 41 2
3	0 48 26	5 12	2 30	9 24	3 48	7 24	11·3	51·2	11 35	11 54	0 44 59
4	0 52 5	5 35	3 39	10 5	4 3	2 14 N	12·3	63·3	..	0 29	0 48 55
5	0 55 44	5 58	4 48	10 46	4 17	3 6 S	13·3	75·5	0 39	1 6	0 52 52
6	0 59 23	6 21	5 59	11 29	4 31	8 24	14·3	E 87·7 M	1 14	1 37	0 56 48
7	1 3 2	6 43	7 11	Morn.	4 47	..	15·3	W 80·2 E	1 44	2 6	1 0 45
8	1 6 41	7 6	8 27	0 14	5 6	13 25	16·3	68·0	2 15	2 37	1 4 41
9	1 10 21	7 28	9 42	1 1	5 27	17 55	17·3	55·8	2 48	3 8	1 8 38
10	1 14 1	7 50	10 55	1 53	5 55	21 34	18·3	43·7	3 21	3 39	1 12 35
11	1 17 41	8 12	Morn.	2 47	6 35	24 4	19·3	31·5	3 55	4 12	1 16 31
12	1 21 21	8 34	0 3	3 45	7 26	25 7	20·3	19·3	4 31	4 48	1 20 28
13	1 25 2	8 56	0 58	4 43	8 31	24 34	21·3	W 7·1 E	5 12	5 31	1 24 24
14	1 28 43	9 18	1 42	5 41	9 47	22 22	22·3	E 5·1 E	6 2	6 24	1 28 21
15	1 32 25	9 40	2 16	6 38	11 9	18 42	23·3	17·3	7 2	7 31	1 32 17
16	1 36 7	10 1	2 42	7 32	After.	13 50	24·3	29·5	8 22	8 56	1 36 14
17	1 39 49	10 22	3 3	8 24	1 59	8 6	25·3	41·7	9 52	10 24	1 40 10
18	1 43 31	10 43	3 21	9 14	3 23	1 52 S	26·3	53·9	11 16	11 34	1 44 7
19	1 47 14	11 4	3 40	10 4	4 45	4 27 N	27·3	66·1	..	0 15	1 48 4
20	1 50 58	11 25	3 58	10 55	6 9	10 29	28·3	E 78·4 E	0 26	1 1	1 52 0
21	1 54 42	11 45	4 20	11 47	7 32	15 50	29·3	W 89·4 M	1 11	1 42	1 55 57
22	1 58 26	12 6	4 45	After.	8 53	20 11	0·9	77·2	1 54	2 23	1 59 53
23	2 2 11	12 26	5 16	1 36	10 6	23 14	1·9	64·9	2 37	3 2	2 3 50
24	2 5 56	12 46	5 57	2 31	11 9	24 49	2·9	52·7	3 19	3 40	2 7 46
25	2 9 42	13 6	6 47	3 25	Morn.	24 56	3·9	40·5	3 59	4 17	2 11 43
26	2 13 28	13 25	7 46	4 18	0 1	23 41	4·9	28·3	4 38	4 54	2 15 39
27	2 17 14	13 44	8 52	5 7	0 41	21 16	5·9	16·0	5 18	5 34	2 19 36
28	2 21 1	14 3	9 59	5 54	1 11	17 54	6·9	W 3·8 M	6 4	6 20	2 23 33
29	2 24 49	14 22	11 8	6 38	1 33	13 49	7·9	E 8·4 M	6 56	7 15	2 27 29
30	2 28 37	14 41 N	After.	7 19	1 51	9 11 N	8·9	E 20·6 M	8 1	8 26	2 31 26

	1	11	21	30
Length of Day	12h. 56m.	13h. 31m.	14h. 8m.	14h. 42m.
Duration of Twilight	2h. 0m.	2h. 12m.	2h. 24m.	2h. 35m.
Sun's Mer. Altitude	42° 57′	46° 43′	50° 16′	53° 12′
Sun's Rising Azimuth	83°	77°	71°	66°

Day increases . 1h. 46m.
Morning increases 1h. 0m.
Afternoon increases 0h 46m.

Rainfall, for month, average (1841 to 1915) . . . 1·58 inches
Sunshine, for month, average (1897 to 1915) . . . 158 hours
Temperature, mean daily, average (1841 to 1905) . . 47·3°
Barometer, mean daily, average (1841 to 1905) . . 29·75 inches

Lyrids . . . . . April 20–22
Sound travels 1,100 feet per second in air, and 8,600 in water.

Rising and setting of Planets, see p. 31
Occultations of Stars by the Moon . . see p. 30
Eclipses . . „ p. 45
Tides . . „ p. 39
Meteors . . „ p. 46

Day of M.	W.	Y.	Ecclesiastical Data, Holidays, Notable Events, Etc. Sun's Longitude 60° II 21*d.* 4*h.* A.	The Sun Rises.	Transits before Clock.	Sets.
				h. m.	m. s.	h. m.
1	Tu	121	**SS. Philip and James.** D. of Connaught b. 1850.	4 35	2 56	7 19
2	W	122	Battle of Lützen, 1813.	4 33	3 4	7 21
3	Th	123	*Finding of the Holy Cross.*	4 31	3 10	7 23
4	F	124	Irish Rebellion began, 1798.	4 29	3 17	7 25
5	S	125	Napoleon I. died, 1821 (b. Aug. 15, 1769).	4 27	3 23	7 27
6	S	126	**4th Sunday after Easter.** *Accession of George V,* 1910. [Macready b. 1862.	4 26	3 28	7 28
7	M	127	*Lusitania* torpedoed, 1915. Gen. Sir C. F. N.	4 24	3 33	7 29
8	Tu	128	Destruction of St. Pierre, Martinique, 1902.	4 22	3 37	7 30
9	W	129	Half Quarter Day. Sir J. M. Barrie, Bt., b. 1860.	4 20	3 40	7 32
10	Th	130	Indian Mutiny began, 1857.	4 18	3 43	7 34
11	F	131	Spencer Perceval assass., 1812.	4 17	3 46	7 35
12	S	132	D. G. Rossetti b. 1828 (d. Apr. 9, 1882).	4 15	3 47	7 37
13	S	133	**Rogation Sunday.**	4 13	3 48	7 39
14	M	134	Rogation Day. Hall Caine b. 1853.	4 12	3 49	7 40
15	Tu	135	Rogation Day. Daniel O'Connell d. 1847.	4 11	3 49	7 41
16	W	136	Rogation Day. Sir John Hare b. 1844.	4 10	3 49	7 42
17	Th	137	**Ascension Day.** Holy Thursday. Relief of Mafe-	4 9	3 48	7 43
18	F	138	Nicholas II., Tsar of Russia, b. 1868. [king, 1900.	4 8	3 46	7 44
19	S	139	*St. Dunstan.*	4 7	3 43	7 45
20	S	140	**Sunday after Ascension.**	4 5	3 41	7 47
21	M	141	Manchester Ship Canal opened, 1894.	4 3	3 37	7 49
22	Tu	142	Victor Hugo d. 1885 (b. Feb. 26, 1802).	4 1	3 33	7 50
23	W	143	Tom Hood b. 1799 (d. May 3, 1845).	4 0	3 29	7 52
24	Th	144	Empire Day.	3 59	3 24	7 54
25	F	145	Easter Law S. end. Italy declared war against	3 58	3 18	7 56
26	S	146	*St. Augustine.* Queen Mary b. 1867. [Austria, 1915.	3 57	3 12	7 57
27	S	147	**Whit Sunday.** *Ven. Bede.* Arnold Bennett b.	3 56	3 6	7 58
28	M	148	**Whit Monday.** Bank Holiday. [1867.	3 55	2 59	7 59
29	Tu	149	**Whit Tuesday.** *Empress of Ireland* disaster, 1914.	3 54	2 52	8 0
30	W	150	Ember Day. *Decoration Day, U.S.A.* [Reef, 1916.	3 53	2 44	8 1
31	Th	151	*Union Day* (South Africa). Naval Victory, Horn	3 52	2 36	8 2

PHASES OF THE MOON

- ○ Full Moon 7*d.* 2*h.* 43*m.* Morn.
- ☾ Last Quarter 14*d.* 1*h.* 48*m.* Morn.
- ● New Moon 21*d.* 0*h.* 47*m.* Morn.
- ☽ First Quarter 28*d.* 11*h.* 34*m.* Aft.

NOTES FOR THE MONTH

May 1. Stock Exchange holiday.
6. 7 George V. ends.
7. 8 George V. begins.
7. Bank Holiday, Scotland.
9. Half Quarter Day.
25. Easter Law Sittings end.
25. Oxford Easter Term ends.
26. Oxford Trinity Term begins.
28. Whit Monday.

D.	Sun at Transit. R.A.	Sun at Transit. Dec.	Moon. Rises, After.	Moon. Transits, After.	Moon. Sets, Morn.	Moon. Dec. Transit.	Moon. Age, Noon.	Moon. Longitude Termin-ator.	High Water, London Bridge. Morn.	High Water, London Bridge. After.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.
	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	D.	°	h. m.	h. m.	h. m. s.
1	2 32 26	14 59 N	1 24	8 0	2 8	4 10 N	9·9	E 32·8 M	9 20	9 43	2 35 22
2	2 36 15	15 17	2 32	8 41	2 23	1 4 S	10·9	45·0	10 36	10 53	2 39 19
3	2 40 4	15 35	3 42	9 23	2 38	6 21	11·9	57·1	11 37	11 46	2 43 15
4	2 43 55	15 53	4 53	10 7	2 52	11 30	12·9	69·3	..	0 21	2 47 12
5	2 47 45	16 10	6 9	10 54	3 9	16 14	13·9	E 81·5 M	0 28	0 59	2 51 8
6	2 51 37	16 27	7 25	11 45	3 29	20 15	14·9	W 86·3 E	1 6	1 32	2 55 5
7	2 55 28	16 44	8 42	Morn.	3 56	..	15·9	74·1	1 42	2 5	2 59 2
8	2 59 21	17 0	9 52	0 40	4 32	23 13	16·9	62·0	2 21	2 40	3 2 58
9	3 3 14	17 17	10 53	1 37	5 21	24 48	17·9	49·8	2 59	3 18	3 6 55
10	3 7 7	17 33	11 41	2 37	6 23	24 44	18·9	37·6	3 41	3 58	3 10 51
11	3 11 2	17 48	Morn.	3 36	7 37	23 0	19·9	25·4	4 24	4 38	3 14 48
12	3 14 56	8 4	0 19	4 34	8 59	19 43	20·9	13·2	5 9	5 25	3 18 44
13	3 18 52	18 19	0 46	5 28	10 22	15 10	21·9	W 1·0 E	6 3	6 20	3 22 41
14	3 22 48	18 33	1 8	6 20	11 45	9 44	22·9	E 11·2 E	7 4	7 22	3 26 37
15	3 26 44	18 48	1 27	7 10	After.	3 46 S	23·9	23·4	8 14	8 36	3 30 34
16	3 30 41	19 2	1 44	7 59	2 29	2 23 N	24·9	35·7	9 33	9 53	3 34 31
17	3 34 39	19 16	2 2	8 48	3 51	8 22	25·9	48·0	10 45	11 0	3 38 27
18	3 38 37	19 29	2 22	9 38	5 12	13 51	26·9	60·1	11 45	..	3 42 24
19	3 42 36	19 42	2 45	10 30	6 31	18 31	27·9	72·4	0 0	0 37	3 46 20
20	3 46 36	19 55	3 13	11 24	7 47	22 3	28·9	E 84·6 E	0 52	1 21	3 50 17
21	3 50 36	20 8	3 51	After.	8 55	24 14	0·5	W 83·1 M	1 38	2 2	3 54 13
22	3 54 36	20 20	4 36	1 14	9 52	24 57	1·5	70·9	2 23	2 44	3 58 10
23	3 58 37	20 31	5 32	2 7	10 35	24 14	2·5	58·6	3 5	3 22	4 2 6
24	4 2 39	20 43	6 35	2 59	11 9	22 15	3·5	46·4	3 46	4 0	4 6 3
25	4 6 41	20 54	7 43	3 47	11 36	19 13	4·5	39·2	4 25	4 35	4 10 0
26	4 10 43	21 5	8 52	4 32	11 56	15 23	5·5	21·9	5 3	5 11	4 13 56
27	4 14 46	21 15	10 2	5 14	Morn.	10 56	6·5	W 9·7 M	5 43	5 52	4 17 53
28	4 18 50	21 25	11 9	5 56	0 14	6 5	7·5	E 2·5 M	6 30	6 38	4 21 49
29	4 22 54	21 35	After.	6 36	0 27	0 58 N	8·5	14·7	7 21	7 30	4 25 46
30	4 26 58	21 44	1 25	7 17	0 42	4 15 S	9·5	26·9	8 17	8 31	4 29 42
31	4 31 3	21 53 N	2 36	8 0	0 57	9 24 S	10·5	E 39·1 M	9 23	9 41	4 33 39

	1	11	21	31
Length of Day	14*h.* 44*m.*	15*h.* 18*m.*	15*h.* 46*m.*	16*h.* 10*m.*
Duration of Twilight	2*h.* 36*m.*	2*h.* 53*m.*	3*h.* 40*m.*	No night
Sun's Mer. Altitude	53° 30′	56° 19′	58° 39′	60° 24′
Sun's Rising Azimuth	66°	61°	57°	54°

Day increases . 1*h.* 26*m.*
Morning increases 0*h.* 43*m.*
Afternoon increases 0*h.* 43*m.*

Rainfall, for month, average (1841 to 1915) . . . 1·89 inches
Sunshine, for month, average (1897 to 1915) . . . 199 hours
Temperature, mean daily, average (1841 to 1905) . . 53·0°
Barometer, mean daily, average (1841 to 1905) . . 29·79 inches

γ Aquarids . . . . . May 1–6
Coronids . . . . . „ 18–26
α Cepheids . . . . . „ 26–31

Rising and setting of Planets, see p. 31
Occultations of Stars by the Moon . . see p. 30
Eclipses . . „ p. 45
Tides . . „ p. 39
Meteors . . „ p. 46

Day of M.	W.	Y.	Ecclesiastical Data, Holidays, Notable Events, Etc. Sun's Longitude 90° ♋ 22d. 1h. m. Summer Begins.	The Sun: Rises.	Transits before Clock.	Sets.
				h. m.	m. s.	h. m.
1	F	152	*St. Nicodeme.* Ember Day.	3 51	2 27	8 4
2	S	153	Ember Day, Sir Edwd. Elgar, O.M., b. 1857.	3 51	2 18	8 5
3	**S**	154	**Trinity Sunday.** King George V. b. 1865.	3 50	2 9	8 6
4	M	155	Eton Celebration Day.	3 49	1 59	8 7
5	Tu	156	*St. Boniface.* Trinity Law S. begin. L. Kitchener	3 48	1 49	8 8
6	W	157	Sir Henry J. Newbolt b. 1862. [d. 1916.	3 48	1 38	8 9
7	Th	158	*Corpus Christi.* Zeppelin destroyed by Sub-Lieut. [Warneford, *V.C.*, 1915.	3 47	1 28	8 10
8	F	159	Charles Reade b. 1814 (d. Apr. 11, 1884).	3 46	1 17	8 11
9	S	160	V.-Adm. Sir F. D. Sturdee b. 1859.	3 45	1 5	8 12
10	**S**	161	**1st Sunday after Trinity.**	3 45	0 54	8 13
11	M	162	**St. Barnabas.** King and Queen of Serbia assass.,	3 45	0 42	8 14
12	Tu	163	Charles Kingsley b. 1819 (d. Jan. 23, 1875). [1903.	3 45	0 30	8 15
13	W	164	*St. Anthony of Padua.*	3 45	0 17	8 15
14	Th	165	Battle of Naseby, 1645.	3 45	0 4	8 15
15	F	166	Magna Carta signed, 1215.	3 44	After	8 16
16	S	167	Battle of Quatre Bras, 1815.	3 44	0 21	8 16
17	**S**	168	**2nd Sunday after Trinity.** *St. Alban.*	3 44	0 34	8 17
18	M	169	Waterloo, 1815.	3 44	0 47	8 17
19	Tu	170	Gen. Sir Douglas Haig b. 1861. Part. Solar Ec., 11½h.	3 44	1 0	8 17
20	W	171	*Trans. of King Edward.* [morn., see p. 45.	3 45	1 13	8 18
21	Th	172	Vittoria, 1813. Longest Day.	3 45	1 26	8 18
22	F	173	Qn. Victoria's Diamond Jubilee, 1897.	3 45	1 39	8 19
23	S	174	H.R.H. Prince of Wales b. 1894.	3 45	1 52	8 19
24	**S**	175	**3rd Sunday after Trinity. St. John Bapt.**	3 46	2 5	8 19
25	M	176	Battle of Alcantara, 1580. [Midsr. Day.	3 46	2 18	8 19
26	Tu	177	Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden b. 1854.	3 46	2 31	8 19
27	W	178	C. S. Parnell b. 1846 (d. Oct. 6, 1891).	3 47	2 43	8 18
28	Th	179	Assass. of Archduke Francis of Austria, 1914.	3 47	2 56	8 18
29	F	180	**St. Peter, Apostle and Martyr.**	3 48	3 8	8 18
30	S	181	Tower Bridge opened, 1894.	3 48	3 20	8 18

PHASES OF THE MOON

○	Full Moon	5d. 1h. 7m.	Aft.
☾	Last Quarter	12d. 6h. 39m.	Morn.
●	New Moon	19d. 1h. 2m.	Aft.
☽	First Quarter	27d. 4h. 8m.	Aft.

NOTES FOR THE MONTH

June 1. Overseers to deliver notices between this day and the 20th to voters whose poor rates were unpaid on June 1.
4. Eton Celebration Day.
5. Trinity Law Sittings begin.
15. Close season for fresh-water fish ends.
20. Overseers to affix copy of register of county electors to church doors.
21. Summer begins.
24. Midsummer Day. Quarter Day. Fire insurance due.
24. Cambridge Easter Term ends.

D.	Sun at Transit. R.A.	Sun at Transit. Dec.	Moon. Rises, After.	Moon. Transits, After.	Moon. Sets, Morn.	Moon. Dec. Transit.	Moon. Age, Noon.	Moon. Longitude Termin-ator.	High Water, London Bridge. Morn.	High Water, London Bridge. After.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.
	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	D.	°	h. m.	h. m.	h. m. s.
1	4 35 8	22 1 N	3 48	8 45	1 13	14 17 S	11·5	E 51·3 M	10 29	10 46	4 37 35
2	4 39 14	22 9	5 3	9 34	1 31	18 37	12·5	63·5	11 27	11 41	4 41 32
3	4 43 20	22 17	6 20	10 27	1 56	22 5	13·5	75·7	..	0 14	4 45 29
4	4 47 26	22 24	7 34	11 24	2 27	24 18	14·5	E 87·9 M	0 31	0 59	4 49 25
5	4 51 33	22 31	8 41	Morn.	3 10	..	15·5	W 79·9 E	1 18	1 40	4 53 22
6	4 55 40	22 38	9 36	0 25	4 8	24 55	16·5	67·7	2 1	2 22	4 57 18
7	4 59 47	22 44	10 18	1 26	5 21	23 47	17·5	55·5	2 47	3 4	5 1 15
8	5 3 55	22 49	10 50	2 26	6 41	20 57	18·5	43·3	3 34	3 47	5 5 11
9	5 8 3	22 55	11 12	3 23	8 7	16 41	19·5	31·1	4 20	4 30	5 9 8
10	5 12 11	23 0	11 33	4 17	9 33	11 23	20·5	18·9	5 8	5 16	5 13 4
11	5 16 19	23 4	11 51	5 7	10 56	5 28 S	21·5	W 6·7 E	6 1	6 8	5 17 1
12	5 20 28	23 8	Morn.	5 57	After.	0 41 N	22·5	E 5·5 E	6 56	7 4	5 20 58
13	5 24 37	23 12	0 9	6 45	1 37	6 42	23·5	17·7	7 52	8 5	5 24 54
14	5 28 46	23 15	0 28	7 34	2 58	12 17	24·5	30·0	8 57	9 16	5 28 51
15	5 32 55	23 18	0 48	8 25	4 18	17 8	25·5	42·2	10 6	10 28	5 32 47
16	5 37 5	23 21	1 15	9 17	5 33	20 59	26·5	54·5	11 13	11 36	5 36 44
17	5 41 14	23 23	1 48	10 10	6 43	23 37	27·5	66·7	..	0 13	5 40 40
18	5 45 24	23 24	2 29	11 5	7 43	24 51	28·5	E 79·0 E	0 34	1 6	5 44 37
19	5 49 33	23 26	3 22	After.	8 31	24 40	29·5	W 88·8 M	1 26	1 50	5 48 34
20	5 53 43	23 27	4 23	0 51	9 9	23 9	1·0	76·5	2 12	2 32	5 52 30
21	5 57 53	23 27	5 28	1 40	9 39	20 29	2·0	64·3	2 55	3 9	5 56 27
22	6 2 3	23 27	6 37	2 26	10 1	16 55	3·0	52·0	3 35	3 44	6 0 23
23	6 6 12	23 27	7 46	3 10	10 19	12 40	4·0	39·8	4 12	4 16	6 4 20
24	6 10 22	23 26	8 55	3 52	10 34	7 57	5·0	27·6	4 48	4 48	6 8 16
25	6 14 31	23 25	10 2	4 32	10 48	2 56 N	6·0	15·3	5 24	5 22	6 12 13
26	6 18 41	23 23	11 10	5 12	11 3	2 13 S	7·0	W 3·1 M	6 1	6 1	6 16 9
27	6 22 50	23 21	After.	5 54	11 17	7 20	8·0	E 9·0 M	6 40	6 43	6 20 6
28	6 26 59	23 18	1 28	6 37	11 34	12 16	9·0	21·3	7 22	7 30	6 24 3
29	6 31 8	23 15	2 42	7 23	11 55	16 48	10·0	33·6	8 12	8 28	6 27 59
30	6 35 16	23 12 N	3 56	8 13	Morn.	20 38 S	11·0	E 45·8 M	9 14	9 40	6 31 56

	1	11	21	30
Length of Day	16h. 13m.	16h. 29m.	16h. 33m.	16h. 30m.
Duration of Twilight	Twilight from sunset to sunrise			
Sun's Mer. Altitude	60° 32′	61° 35′	61° 58′	61° 44′
Sun's Rising Azimuth	53°	51°	50°	51°

Day increases . 0h. 17m.
Morning increases 0h. 3m.
Afternoon increases 0h. 14m.

Rainfall, for month, average (1841 to 1915) . . . 2·05 inches
Sunshine, for month, average (1897 to 1915) . . . 200 hours
Temperature, mean daily, average (1841 to 1905) . . 59·4°
Barometer, mean daily, average (1841 to 1905) . . 29·82 inches

γ Draconids . . . . . June 13–21

Light travels 186,000 miles or 300,000 kilometres per second.

Rising and setting of Planets, see p. 31
Occultations of Stars by the Moon . . see p. 30
Eclipses . . ,, p. 45
Tides . . ,, p. 39
Meteors . . ,, p. 46

Day of M.	W.	Y.	Ecclesiastical Data, Holidays, Notable Events, Etc. Sun's Longitude 120° ♌ 23*d.* 1*h.* A.	The Sun Rises.	Transits after Clock.	Sets.
				h. m.	m. s.	h. m.
1	**S**	182	**4th Sunday after Trinity.** Battle of the Boyne,	3 49	3 32	8 18
2	M	183	*Visitation, B. V. M. Dominion Day.* [1690.	3 50	3 43	8 18
3	Tu	184	Battle of Sadowa, 1866.	3 50	3 54	8 17
4	W	185	*Independence Day, U.S.A.* Ulundi, 1879. Total [Lunar Ecl., see p. 45.	3 51	4 5	8 17
5	Th	186	Dividends due. Cecil Rhodes b. 1853 (d. Mar. 26,	3 52	4 16	8 17
6	F	187	Marriage of King George V., 1893. [1902).	3 53	4 26	8 16
7	S	188	*Tr. Thomas à Becket.*	3 54	4 36	8 16
8	**S**	189	**5th Sunday after Trinity.** Germans surrendered [in S.-W. Africa, 1915.	3 54	4 46	8 15
9	M	190	Australian Commonwealth Act, 1900.	3 55	4 55	8 14
10	Tu	191	John Calvin b. 1509 (d. May 27, 1564).	3 56	5 4	8 14
11	W	192	Bombardment of Alexandria, 1882.	3 57	5 12	8 13
12	Th	193	H.R.H. Prince John b. 1905.	3 58	5 20	8 13
13	F	194	Treaty of Berlin signed, 1878.	3 59	5 28	8 12
14	S	195	Ex-Pres. Kruger d. 1904 (b. 1825).	4 0	5 35	8 11
15	**S**	196	**6th Sunday after Trinity.** *St. Swithin.* Ld. [Northcliffe b. 1865.	4 2	5 42	8 10
16	M	197	Capt. Amundsen, Arctic explorer, b. 1872.	4 3	5 48	8 9
17	Tu	198	Franco-Prussian War began, 1870. Adam Sm th d.	4 5	5 53	8 7
18	W	199	Dr. W. G. Grace b. 1848 (d. Oct. 23, 1915). [1790.	4 6	5 59	8 6
19	Th	200	Bp. S. Wilberforce d. 1873 (b. Sept. 7, 1805). Part.	4 7	6 3	8 5
20	F	201	*St. Margaret.* [Solar Ecl., see p. 45.	4 8	6 7	8 4
21	S	202	Robert Burns d. 1796 (b. Jan. 25, 1759).	4 9	6 11	8 3
22	**S**	203	**7th Sunday after Trinity.** *St. Mary Magdalene.*	4 11	6 14	8 2
23	M	204	8th Duke of Devonshire b. 1833 (d. Mar. 24, 1908).	4 12	6 16	8 0
24	Tu	205	Gibraltar captured, 1704.	4 14	6 18	7 59
25	W	206	**St. James, Apostle.** Blériot flew across the	4 15	6 19	7 58
26	Th	207	*St. Anne.* [Channel, 1909.	4 16	6 20	7 56
27	F	208	Murder of Capt. C. Fryatt, 1916.	4 18	6 20	7 54
28	S	209	Robespierre beheaded, 1794.	4 19	6 19	7 53
29	**S**	210	**8th Sunday after Trinity.** Armada repulsed,	4 21	6 18	7 52
30	M	211	Lord Haldane b. 1856. [1588.	4 23	6 16	7 51
31	Tu	212	Trinity Law S. end. Gun and game licences expire.	4 24	6 13	7 49

PHASES OF THE MOON

○ Full Moon 4*d.* 9*h.* 41*m.* Aft.

☾ Last Quarter 11*d.* 0*h.* 12*m.* Aft.

New Moon 19*d.* 3*h.* 0*m.* Morn.

☽ First Quarter 27*d.* 6*h.* 40*m.* Morn.

NOTES FOR THE MONTH

July 5. Dividends on Consols, etc., due.
7. Oxford Trinity Term ends.
9. Fire Insurance to be paid.
20. All rates and taxes due January 5 must be paid on or before this day to prevent disqualification. Latest day for owners' claims in counties.
25. Last day for claims by lodgers already on register and retaining same lodgings.
31. Gun and game licences expire.
31. Trinity Law Sittings end.

D.	Sun at Transit. R.A.	Sun at Transit. Dec.	Moon. Rises, After.	Moon. Transits, After.	Moon. Sets, Morn.	Moon. Dec. Transit.	Moon. Age, Noon.	Moon. Longitude Terminator.	High Water, London Bridge. Morn.	High Water, London Bridge. After.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.
	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	D.	°	h. m.	h. m.	h. m. s.
1	6 39 24	23 8 N	5 12	9 8	0 22	23 27 S	12·0	E 58·0 M	10 27	10 57	6 35 52
2	6 43 33	23 4	6 22	10 7	1 0	24 51	13·0	70·2	11 35	..	6 39 49
3	6 47 40	23 0	7 23	11 8	1 51	24 33	14·0	E 82·4 M	0 1	0 29	6 43 45
4	6 51 48	22 55	8 11	Morn.	2 56	..	15·0	W 85·5 E	0 55	1 18	6 47 42
5	6 55 55	22 50	8 48	0 10	4 15	22 27	16·0	73·3	1 45	2 4	6 51 38
6	7 0 2	22 44	9 15	1 11	5 42	18 41	17·0	61·1	2 35	2 50	6 55 35
7	7 4 8	22 38	9 38	2 7	7 11	13 36	18·0	48·9	3 26	3 37	6 59 36
8	7 8 15	22 31	9 58	3 1	8 39	7 41	19·0	36·7	4 15	4 20	7 3 28
9	7 12 20	22 25	10 16	3 52	10 2	1 24 S	20·0	24·5	5 1	5 4	7 7 25
10	7 16 26	22 17	10 34	4 42	11 25	4 50 N	21·0	W 12·3 E	5 47	5 50	7 11 21
11	7 20 31	22 10	10 54	5 32	After.	10 40	22·0	0·0	6 33	6 40	7 15 18
12	7 24 35	22 2	11 19	6 22	2 7	15 48	23·0	E 12·2 E	7 23	7 35	7 19 14
13	7 28 40	21 53	11 49	7 13	3 22	19 58	24·0	24·4	8 19	8 39	7 23 11
14	7 32 43	21 44	Morn.	8 6	4 34	22 58	25·0	36·7	9 27	9 58	7 27 7
15	7 36 47	21 35	0 27	9 1	5 38	24 37	26·0	48·9	10 46	11 19	7 31 4
16	7 40 49	21 26	1 14	9 53	6 29	24 53	27·0	61·2	11 58	..	7 35 1
17	7 44 52	21 16	2 12	10 45	7 9	23 49	28·0	73·4	0 26	0 55	7 38 57
18	7 48 53	21 6	3 16	11 35	7 41	21 33	29·0	E 85·7 E	1 19	1 40	7 42 54
19	7 52 54	20 55	4 25	After.	8 4	18 18	0·4	W 82·1 M	2 3	2 18	7 46 50
20	7 56 55	20 44	5 35	1 7	8 24	14 17	1·4	69·8	2 41	2 52	7 50 47
21	8 0 55	20 33	6 44	1 49	8 40	9 43	2·4	57·6	3 17	3 25	7 54 43
22	8 4 55	20 21	7 51	2 30	8 55	4 47 N	3·4	45·3	3 52	3 56	7 58 40
23	8 8 54	20 9	8 57	3 10	9 9	0 18 S	4·4	33·1	4 24	4 24	8 2 36
24	8 12 52	19 57	10 6	3 51	9 24	5 24	5·4	20·9	4 55	4 53	8 6 33
25	8 16 50	19 44	11 13	4 32	9 40	10 22	6·4	W 8·6 M	5 27	5 25	8 10 30
26	8 20 47	19 31	After.	5 16	9 58	14 59	7·4	E 3·6 M	6 0	6 1	8 14 26
27	8 24 43	19 18	1 36	6 3	10 22	19 3	8·4	15·8	6 36	6 42	8 18 23
28	8 28 39	19 4	2 50	6 55	10 53	22 16	9·4	28·0	7 19	7 35	8 22 19
29	8 32 35	18 50	4 1	7 50	11 36	24 20	10·4	40·2	8 16	8 44	8 26 16
30	8 36 29	18 36	5 6	8 49	Morn.	24 54	11·4	52·4	9 30	10 12	8 30 12
31	8 40 23	18 21 N	5 59	9 51	0 32	23 44 S	12·4	E 64·6 M	10 57	11 35	8 34 9

	1	11	21	31
Length of Day	16h. 29m.	16h. 16m.	15h. 54m.	15h. 25m.
Duration of Twilight	No real night		3h. 55m.	2h. 52m.
Sun's Mer. Altitude	61° 39′	60° 41′	59° 4′	56° 52′
Sun's Rising Azimuth	51°	53°	56°	60°

Day decreases . 1h. 4m.
Morning decreases . 0h. 35m.
Afternoon decreases 0h. 29m.

Rainfall, for month, average (1841 to 1915) . . . 2·33 inches
Sunshine, for month, average (1897 to 1915) . . . 212 hours
Temperature, mean daily, average (1841 to 1905) . . 62·7°
Barometer, mean daily, average (1841 to 1905) . . 29·80 inches

γ Andromedids . . . . . July 25–27
Lacertids . . . . . „ 22–27
δ Aquarids . . . . . „ 25–26

Rising and setting of Planets, see p. 31
Occultations of Stars by the Moon . . see p. 30
Eclipses . . „ p. 45
Tides . . „ p. 39
Meteors . . „ p. 46

Day of M.	W.	Y.	Ecclesiastical Data, Holidays, Notable Events, Etc. Sun's Longitude 150° ♍ 23d. 6h. A.	The Sun Rises.	Transits after Clock.	Sets.
				h. m.	m. s.	h. m.
1	W	213	*Lammas Day.* Scottish Qr. Day. Germany declared	4 25	6 10	7 47
2	Th	214	Wm. Watson b. 1858. [war against Russia, 1914.	4 26	6 7	7 46
3	F	215	Germany declared war against France, 1914.	4 28	6 2	7 44
4	S	216	England declared war against Germany, 1914.	4 29	5 57	7 43
5	S	217	**9th Sunday after Trinity.**	4 31	5 52	7 41
6	M	218	*Transfiguration.* Bank Holiday.	4 33	5 46	7 39
7	Tu	219	*Name of Jesus.*	4 34	5 39	7 37
8	W	220	George Canning d. 1827 (b. Apr. 11, 1770).	4 36	5 32	7 36
9	Th	221	Heligoland handed over to Germany, 1890.	4 38	5 24	7 34
10	F	222	*St. Lawrence.*	4 39	5 15	7 32
11	S	223	Half Quarter Day.	4 41	5 7	7 30
12	S	224	**10th Sunday after Trinity.** Ld. Chelmsford b. 1868.	4 42	4 57	7 28
13	M	225	Grouse shooting begins. Battle of Blenheim, 1704.	4 44	4 47	7 27
14	Tu	226	Old Lammas Day. Relief of Peking, 1900.	4 45	4 36	7 25
15	W	227	Opening of the Panama Canal, 1914.	4 47	4 25	7 22
16	Th	228	Marquess of Zetland b. 1844.	4 48	4 14	7 20
17	F	229	Balzac d. 1850 (b. May 20, 1799).	4 50	4 1	7 17
18	S	230	Battle of Gravelotte, 1870.	4 51	3 49	7 15
19	S	231	**11th Sunday after Trinity.** S.S. *Arabic* torpedoed,	4 53	3 36	7 13
20	M	232	President Raymond Poincaré b. 1860. [1915.	4 54	3 22	7 12
21	Tu	233	Jules Michelet, historian, b. 1798 (d. 1874).	4 56	3 8	7 10
22	W	234	Lord Salisbury d. 1903 (b. Feb. 3, 1830).	4 58	2 53	7 8
23	Th	235	Japan declared war against Germany, 1914.	4 59	2 38	7 6
24	F	236	**St. Bartholomew.** Mons, 1914.	5 1	2 22	7 4
25	S	237	Destruction of Louvain, 1914.	5 3	2 6	7 2
26	S	238	**12th Sunday after Trinity.**	5 4	1 50	7 0
27	M	239	Algiers taken, 1816.	5 6	1 33	6 58
28	Tu	240	*St. Augustin.* Action of Heligoland Bight, 1914.	5 7	1 16	6 55
29	W	241	*Beheading of John the Baptist.* Rt. Hon. A. Fisher	5 9	0 58	6 53
30	Th	242	Battle of Plevna, 1877. [b. 1862.	5 11	0 40	6 51
31	F	243	Qn. of the Netherlands b. 1880. Jn. Bunyan d. 1688.	5 12	0 22	6 48

PHASES OF THE MOON

○ Full Moon	3d.	5h. 11m. Morn.
☾ Last Quarter	9d.	7h. 56m. Aft.
● New Moon	17d.	6h. 21m. Aft.
☽ First Quarter	25d.	7h. 8m. Aft.

NOTES FOR THE MONTH

Aug. 1. New lists of electors in counties and boroughs to be affixed to church, etc., doors.
4. Oyster season begins.
6. Bank Holiday.
11. Half Quarter Day.
12. Grouse and ptarmigan shooting begins.
20. Last day for occupiers' and lodgers' claims in counties and boroughs.
20. Last day for notices of objections to electors in counties and boroughs.
25. Overseers to publish lists of claims and objections.

D.	Sun at Transit.		Moon.						High Water, London Bridge.		Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.
	R.A.	Dec.	Rises, After.	Transits, After.	Sets, Morn.	Dec. Transit.	Age, Noon.	Longitude Termin-ator.	Morn.	After.	
	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	D.	°	h. m.	h. m.	h. m. s.
1	8 44 17	18 7 N	6 42	10 52	1 45	20 48 S	13·4	E 76·8 M	..	0 7	8 38 5
2	8 48 10	17 51	7 15	11 51	3 10	16 18	14·4	E 89·0 M	0 40	1 4	8 42 2
3	8 52 2	17 36	7 40	Morn.	4 38	..	15·4	W 78·8 E	1 35	1 53	8 45 59
4	8 55 43	17 20	8 2	0 47	6 8	10 39	16·4	66·6	2 23	2 38	8 49 55
5	8 59 44	17 4	8 21	1 42	7 38	4 19 S	17·4	54·5	3 10	3 22	8 53 52
6	9 3 35	16 48	8 40	2 34	9 4	2 12 N	18·4	42·3	3 55	4 3	8 57 48
7	9 7 25	16 31	9 0	3 25	10 28	8 25	19·4	30·1	4 39	4 44	9 1 45
8	9 11 14	16 15	9 23	4 17	11 52	14 0	20·4	17·9	5 21	5 27	9 5 41
9	9 15 3	15 57	9 53	5 9	After.	18 37	21·4	W 5·6 E	6 1	6 11	9 9 38
10	9 18 51	15 40	10 28	6 2	2 24	22 4	22·4	E 6·6 E	6 45	7 1	9 13 34
11	9 22 38	15 23	11 14	6 56	3 31	24 10	23·4	18·8	7 39	8 5	9 17 31
12	9 26 25	15 5	Morn.	7 50	4 26	24 52	24·4	31·0	8 49	9 30	9 21 28
13	9 30 12	14 47	0 7	8 42	5 10	24 14	25·4	43·3	10 19	11 4	9 25 24
14	9 33 58	14 28	1 9	9 32	5 44	22 21	26·4	55·5	11 41	..	9 29 21
15	9 37 43	14 10	2 16	10 20	6 10	19 26	27·4	67·7	0 16	0 40	9 33 17
16	9 41 28	13 51	3 23	11 5	6 30	15 41	28·4	E 80·0 E	1 8	1 24	9 37 14
17	9 45 12	13 32	4 33	11 48	6 49	11 18	29·4	W 87·8 M	1 49	1 59	9 41 10
18	9 48 56	13 13	5 41	After.	7 3	6 30	0·7	75·5	2 23	2 30	9 45 7
19	9 52 40	12 53	6 48	1 10	7 18	1 28 N	1·7	63·3	2 56	2 59	9 49 3
20	9 56 22	12 34	7 55	1 50	7 32	3 38 S	2·7	51·0	3 27	3 27	9 53 0
21	10 0 5	12 14	9 3	2 31	7 48	8 37	3·7	38·8	3 57	3 55	9 56 57
22	10 3 47	11 54	10 11	3 14	8 5	13 19	4·7	26·6	4 23	4 23	10 0 53
23	10 7 28	11 34	11 23	3 59	8 27	17 32	5·7	14·4	4 51	4 54	10 4 50
24	10 11 9	11 13	After.	4 47	8 54	21 1	6·7	W 2·1 M	5 20	5 27	10 8 46
25	10 14 49	10 53	1 44	5 40	9 32	23 30	7·7	E 10·1 M	5 54	6 7	10 12 43
26	10 18 30	10 32	2 51	6 36	10 20	24 42	8·7	22·3	6 36	7 0	10 16 39
27	10 22 9	10 11	3 47	7 34	11 24	24 21	9·7	34·5	7 32	8 11	10 20 36
28	10 25 48	9 50	4 34	8 33	Morn.	22 21	10·7	46·7	8 55	9 46	10 24 32
29	10 29 27	9 29	5 10	9 32	0 39	18 44	11·7	58·8	10 31	11 19	10 28 29
30	10 33 6	9 7	5 39	10 30	2 4	13 43	12·7	71·0	11 50	..	10 32 26
31	10 36 44	8 46 N	6 3	11 25	3 34	7 43 S	13·7	E 83·2 M	0 28	0 45	10 36 22

	1	11	21	31
Length of Day	15h. 22m.	14h. 49m.	14h. 14m.	13h. 36m.
Duration of Twilight	2h. 52m.	2h. 38m.	2h. 24m.	2h. 15m.
Sun's Mer. Altitude	56° 38′	53° 54′	50° 45′	47° 17′
Sun's Rising Azimuth	60°	65°	70°	76°

Day decreases . 1h. 46m.
Morning decreases 0h. 47m.
Afternoon decreases 0h. 59m.

Rainfall, for month, average (1841 to 1915) . . . 2·33 inches
Sunshine, for month, average (1897 to 1915) . . . 200 hours
Temperature, mean daily, average (1841 to 1905) . . 61·6°
Barometer, mean daily, average (1841 to 1905) . . 29·78 inches

Perseids . . . . . Aug. 10–12
α Lyrids . . . . . „ 16
Lyncids . . . . . „ 29

Rising and setting of Planets, see p. 31
Occultations of Stars by the Moon . . see p. 30
Eclipses . . „ p. 45
Tides . . „ p. 39
Meteors . . „ p. 46

Day of M.	W.	Y.	Ecclesiastical Data, Holidays, Notable Events, Etc. Sun's Longitude 180° ♎ 23*d.* 3*h.* A. Autumn Begins.	The Sun Rises.	Transits after Clock.	Sets.
				h. m.	m. s.	h. m.
1	S	244	*St. Giles.* Partridge shooting begins. Sedan, 1870.	5 14	0 3	6 46
2	**S**	245	**13th Sunday after Trinity.** Omdurman, 1898.	5 15	Before	6 43
3	M	246	Oliver Cromwell d. 1658 (b. April 25, 1599).	5 17	0 35	6 41
4	Tu	247	French Republic declared, 1870.	5 19	0 55	6 39
5	W	248	Meyerbeer b. 1791 (d. May 2, 1863).	5 20	1 14	6 37
6	Th	249	*Mayflower* sailed from England, 1620.	5 22	1 34	6 36
7	F	250	*St. Enurchus.*	5 24	1 55	6 34
8	S	251	*Nativity B. V. M.* Battle of the Marne, 1914.	5 25	2 15	6 31
9	**S**	252	**14th Sunday after Trinity.**	5 26	2 36	6 29
10	M	253	Empress of Austria assassinated, 1898.	5 28	2 56	6 27
11	Tu	254	Malplaquet, 1709. Brandywine, 1777.	5 30	3 17	6 24
12	W	255	Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, M.P., b. 1852. [b. 1865.	5 31	3 38	6 22
13	Th	256	Tel-el-Kebir, 1882. Lt.-Gen. Sir Wm. R. Birdwood	5 33	3 59	6 19
14	F	257	*Holy Cross.* Duke of Wellington d. 1852 (b. 1769).	5 35	4 20	6 17
15	S	258	William H. Taft b. 1857.	5 36	4 41	6 14
16	**S**	259	**15th Sunday after Trinity.** Rt. Hon. A. Bonar	5 38	5 2	6 12
17	M	260	*St. Lambert.* [Law b. 1858.	5 40	5 23	6 10
18	Tu	261	Rev. Dr. R. F. Horton b. 1855.	5 42	5 45	6 8
19	W	262	Ember Day.	5 44	6 6	6 5
20	Th	263	Sir James Dewar, F.R.S., b. 1842.	5 45	6 27	6 3
21	F	264	**St. Matthew.** Ember Day. Sir Walter Scott d. 1832.	5 46	6 48	6 1
22	S	265	Ember Day. *Aboukir, Hogue* and *Cressy* sunk, 1914.	5 47	7 9	5 59
23	**S**	266	**16th Sunday after Trinity.**	5 49	7 30	5 56
24	M	267	Bellini d. 1835 (b. Nov. 1, 1801).	5 50	7 51	5 54
25	Tu	268	Prof. A. H. Sayce b. 1846.	5 52	8 11	5 52
26	W	269	*St. Cyprian.* Relief of Lucknow, 1857.	5 53	8 32	5 50
27	Th	270	Rt. Hon. Gen. L. Botha b. 1862.	5 55	8 52	5 47
28	F	271	Viscount French of Ypres b. 1852. [Day.	5 56	9 13	5 45
29	S	272	**St. Michael and All Angels.** Michaelmas Qr.	5 58	9 33	5 43
30	**S**	273	**17th Sunday after Trinity.** *St. Jerome.*	6 0	9 52	5 40

PHASES OF THE MOON

○ Full Moon 1*d.* 0*h.* 29*m.* Aft.

☾ Last Quarter 8*d.* 7*h.* 5*m.* Morn.

● New Moon 16*d.* 10*h.* 28*m.* Morn.

☽ First Quarter 24*d.* 5*h.* 41*m.* Morn.

○ Full Moon 30*d.* 8*h.* 31*m.* Aft.

NOTES FOR THE MONTH

Sept. 1. Declarations for correcting change of address, misdescriptions, etc., in county or burgess lists to be sent to town clerks and clerks of County Councils. Lists of jurors to be affixed to doors of churches, etc., on the first three Sundays. Partridge shooting begins.

8. First day for holding Revision Courts.
23. Autumn begins.
24. Sheriffs of London sworn in.
28. Jewish New Year (5678).
29. Michaelmas—Quarter Day. Fire insurance due.

D.	Sun at Transit. R.A.	Sun at Transit. Dec.	Moon. Rises, After.	Transits, Morn.	Sets, Morn.	Dec. Transit.	Age, Noon.	Longitude Terminator.	High Water, London Bridge. Morn.	High Water, London Bridge. After.	Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.
	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	D.	°	h. m.	h. m.	h. m. s.
1	10 40 22	8 24 N	6 23	..	5 3	..	14·7	W 84·6 E	1 18	1 29	10 40 19
2	10 43 59	8 2	6 42	0 19	6 32	1 12 S	15·7	72·4	2 4	2 13	10 44 15
3	10 47 37	7 40	7 3	1 12	8 0	5 20 N	16·7	60·3	2 50	2 56	10 48 12
4	10 51 13	7 18	7 26	2 5	9 25	11 23	17·7	48·1	3 34	3 37	10 52 8
5	10 54 50	6 56	7 53	2 59	10 49	16 38	18·7	35·9	4 14	4 17	10 56 5
6	10 58 27	6 34	8 27	3 54	After.	20 41	19·7	23·7	4 51	4 58	11 0 1
7	11 2 3	6 12	9 10	4 49	1 20	23 22	20·7	W 11·5 E	5 30	5 43	11 3 58
8	11 5 39	5 49	10 3	5 44	2 20	24 35	21·7	E 0·7 E	6 13	6 34	11 7 55
9	11 9 15	5 27	11 2	6 38	3 8	24 24	22·7	12·9	7 6	7 38	11 11 51
10	11 12 57	5 4	Morn.	7 29	3 45	22 54	23·7	25·1	8 16	9 3	11 15 48
11	11 16 27	4 41	0 7	8 18	4 14	20 20	24·7	37·3	9 50	10 42	11 19 44
12	11 20 2	4 18	1 15	9 3	4 36	16 51	25·7	49·6	11 16	11 56	11 23 41
13	11 23 38	3 55	2 24	9 47	4 54	12 42	26·7	61·8	..	0 15	11 27 37
14	11 27 13	3 32	3 33	10 29	5 11	8 4	27·7	74·0	0 47	0 57	11 31 34
15	11 30 49	3 9	4 39	11 9	5 26	3 8 N	28·7	E 86·2 E	1 25	1 29	11 35 30
16	11 34 24	2 46	5 46	11 50	5 41	1 57 S	0·1	W 81·5 M	1 58	1 59	11 39 27
17	11 37 59	2 23	6 54	After.	5 56	6 58	1·1	69·3	2 28	2 25	11 43 25
18	11 41 35	2 0	8 2	1 13	6 14	11 46	2·1	57·1	2 54	2 55	11 47 20
19	11 45 10	1 36	9 12	1 57	6 33	16 8	3·1	44·9	3 23	3 26	11 51 17
20	11 48 45	1 13	10 24	2 45	6 59	19 50	4·1	32·6	3 51	3 57	11 55 13
21	11 52 21	0 50	11 34	3 35	7 31	22 36	5·1	20·4	4 19	4 29	11 59 10
22	11 55 56	0 26	After.	4 29	8 15	24 12	6·1	W 8·2 M	4 48	5 4	12 3 6
23	11 59 32	0 3 N	1 39	5 25	9 12	24 26	7·1	E 4·0 M	5 23	5 45	12 7 3
24	12 3 7	0 20 S	2 28	6 22	10 21	23 7	8·1	16·2	6 8	6 40	12 10 59
25	12 6 43	0 44	3 7	7 19	11 40	20 17	9·1	28·4	7 9	7 53	12 14 56
26	12 10 19	1 7	3 37	8 15	Morn.	16 4	10·1	40·5	8 33	9 31	12 18 53
27	12 13 55	1 31	4 1	9 9	1 4	10 42	11·1	52·7	10 11	11 3	12 22 49
28	12 17 32	1 54	4 24	10 3	2 31	4 34 S	12·1	64·9	11 27	..	12 26 46
29	12 21 8	2 17	4 45	10 56	3 58	1 53 N	13·1	77·0	0 9	0 22	12 30 42
30	12 24 45	2 41 S	5 5	11 49	5 25	8 13 N	14·1	E 89·2 M	0 58	1 4	12 34 39

	1	11	21	30
Length of Day	13*h.* 32*m.*	12*h.* 54*m.*	12*h.* 15*m.*	11*h.* 40*m.*
Duration of Twilight	2*h.* 17*m.*	2*h.* 1*m.*	1*h.* 56*m.*	1*h.* 52*m.*
Sun's Mer. Altitude	46° 55′	43° 12′	39° 21′	35° 50′
Sun's Rising Azimuth	76°	82°	89°	95°

Day decreases . 1*h.* 52*m.*
Morning decreases 0*h.* 46*m.*
Afternoon decreases 1*h.* 6*m.*

Rainfall, for month, average (1841 to 1915) . . . 2·06 inches
Sunshine, for month, average (1897 to 1915) . . . 157 hours
Temperature, mean daily, average (1841 to 1905) . . 57·3°
Barometer, mean daily, average (1841 to 1905) . . 29·81 inches

Rising and setting of Planets, see p. 31
Occultations of Stars by the Moon . . see p. 30
Eclipses . . „ p. 45
Tides . . „ p. 39
Meteors . . „ p. 46

o Orionids . . . . . Sept. 27

A weight in t seconds falls $\frac{1}{2}gt^2$ feet, where g is 32. Square the seconds and multiply by 16. In 3 seconds the fall is 9×16 or 144 feet.

Day of M.	W.	Y.	Ecclesiastical Data, Holidays, Notable Events, Etc. Sun's Longitude 210° ♏ 24*d.* 0*h.* M.	The Sun Rises.	Transits before Clock.	Sets.
				h. m.	m. s.	h. m.
1	M	274	*St. Remigius.* Pheasant shooting begins.	6 2	10 12	5 38
2	Tu	275	*St. Theophilus.*	6 3	10 32	5 35
3	W	276	Treaty of Limerick, 1691.	6 5	10 50	5 33
4	Th	277	Belgium independent, 1830.	6 7	11 9	5 31
5	F	278	Dividends due. Card. F. A. Gasquet b. 1846.	6 9	11 27	5 29
6	S	279	*St. Faith.* Tennyson d. 1892 (b. Aug. 6, 1809).	6 10	11 45	5 27
7	**S**	280	**18th Sunday after Trinity.** Antwerp evacuated,	6 12	12 2	5 24
8	M	281	Great Fire in Chicago, 1871. [1914.	6 13	12 19	5 22
9	Tu	282	*St. Denis.*	6 15	12 36	5 20
10	W	283	Sir W. Robertson Nicoll b. 1851.	6 17	12 52	5 18
11	Th	284	South African War begun, 1899.	6 18	13 8	5 16
12	F	285	Mich. Law S. begin. Murder of Nurse Cavell, 1915.	6 20	13 23	5 14
13	S	286	*Tr. King Edward Confessor.*	6 22	13 38	5 11
14	**S**	287	**19th Sunday after Trinity.** Battle of Hastings,	6 23	13 52	5 9
15	M	288	H.M.S. *Hawke* sunk, 1914. [1066.	6 25	14 5	5 7
16	Tu	289	Marie Antoinette beheaded, 1793.	6 27	14 18	5 5
17	W	290	*St. Etheldreda.* Earl of Selborne, K.G., b. 1859.	6 29	14 31	5 3
18	Th	291	**St. Luke, Evang.** Prof. Henri Bergson b. 1859.	6 30	14 43	5 0
19	F	292	Battle of Leipzig, 1813.	6 32	14 54	4 58
20	S	293	Lord Palmerston b. 1784 (d. Oct. 18, 1865).	6 34	15 5	4 56
21	**S**	294	**20th Sunday after Trinity.** Battle of Trafalgar,	6 36	15 15	4 54
22	M	295	Capt. Mayne Reid d. 1883 (b. Apr. 4, 1818). [1805.	6 38	15 24	4 52
23	Tu	296	Dr. R. Bridges, Poet Laureate, b. 1844.	6 39	15 33	4 50
24	W	297	Daniel Webster d. 1852 (b. Jan. 18, 1782).	6 41	15 41	4 48
25	Th	298	*St. Crispin.* Agincourt, 1415. Balaclava, 1854.	6 43	15 48	4 47
26	F	299	Wm. Hogarth d. 1764 (b. Nov. 10, 1697).	6 45	15 55	4 45
27	S	300	Theodore Roosevelt b. 1858.	6 46	16 1	4 42
28	**S**	301	**21st Sunday after Trinity. SS. Simon and**	6 48	16 6	4 40
29	M	302	Sir Walter Raleigh beheaded, 1618. **[Jude.**	6 49	16 11	4 38
30	Tu	303	Adm. Lord Dundonald d. 1860 (b. Dec. 14, 1775).	6 51	16 15	4 36
31	W	304	Hallowmas Eve. Dr. Lang, Archbp. of York, b. 1864.	6 53	16 18	4 34

Phases of the Moon

☾	Last Quarter	7*d.* 10*h.* 14*m.*	Aft.
●	New Moon	16*d.* 2*h.* 41*m.*	Morn.
☽	First Quarter	23*d.* 2*h.* 38*m.*	Aft.
○	Full Moon	30*d.* 6*h.* 19*m.*	Morn.

Notes for the Month

Oct. 1. Pheasant shooting begins.
1. Cambridge Michaelmas Term begins.
1. Common lodging-houses to be white-washed during the week.
5. Dividends on Consols, etc., due.
10. Oxford Michaelmas Term begins.
10. Publicans', etc., licences expire.
12. Last day for holding Revision Courts.
14. Fire insurance to be paid.
15. Quarter Sessions this week.
24. Borough councillors to be nominated.

D.	Sun at Transit.		Moon.						High Water, London Bridge.		Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.
	R.A.	Dec.	Rises, After.	Transits, Morn.	Sets, Morn.	Dec. Transit.	Age, Noon.	Longitude Terminator.	Morn.	After.	
	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	D.	°	h. m.	h. m.	h. m. s.
1	12 28 22	3 4 S	5 27	..	6 51	..	15·1	W 78·6 E	1 41	1 47	12 38 35
2	12 31 59	3 27	5 52	0 44	8 19	13 58 N	16·1	66·5	2 23	2 30	12 42 32
3	12 35 37	3 50	6 24	1 39	9 42	18 42	17·1	54·3	3 5	3 15	12 46 28
4	12 39 14	4 14	7 4	2 36	11 0	22 6	18·1	42·2	3 44	3 57	12 50 25
5	12 42 53	4 37	7 54	3 33	After.	24 0	19·1	30·0	4 22	4 38	12 54 21
6	12 46 31	5 0	8 52	4 29	1 1	24 22	20·1	17·8	4 59	5 20	12 58 18
7	12 50 10	5 23	9 57	5 22	1 43	23 21	21·1	W 5·6 E	5 43	6 12	13 2 15
8	12 53 50	5 46	11 5	6 13	2 16	21 7	22·1	E 6·6 E	6 37	7 13	13 6 11
9	12 57 30	6 9	Morn.	7 0	2 41	17 56	23·1	18·8	7 42	8 33	13 10 8
10	13 1 10	6 32	0 12	7 44	3 0	14 1	24·1	31·0	9 9	10 4	13 14 4
11	13 4 51	6 54	1 22	8 27	3 17	9 34	25·1	43·2	10 34	11 22	13 18 1
12	13 8 32	7 17	2 30	9 8	3 33	4 45 N	26·1	55·4	11 35	..	13 21 57
13	13 12 14	7 40	3 35	9 48	3 48	0 15 S	27·1	67·6	0 16	0 19	13 25 54
14	13 15 56	8 2	4 43	10 29	4 3	5 17	28·1	E 79·8 E	0 55	0 56	13 29 50
15	13 19 39	8 24	5 52	11 11	4 19	10 10	29·1	W 88·0 M	1 26	1 25	13 33 47
16	13 23 23	8 47	7 1	After.	4 39	14 42	0·4	75·8	1 55	1 57	13 37 44
17	13 27 7	9 9	8 13	0 42	5 4	18 37	1·4	63·6	2 23	2 30	13 41 40
18	13 30 52	9 31	9 24	1 32	5 34	21 42	2·4	51·3	2 53	3 4	13 45 37
19	13 34 37	9 52	10 32	2 25	6 16	23 39	3·4	39·1	3 21	3 37	13 49 33
20	13 38 23	10 14	11 32	3 20	7 8	24 17	4·4	26·9	3 52	4 11	13 53 30
21	13 42 9	10 36	After.	4 17	8 13	23 26	5·4	14·7	4 26	4 50	13 57 26
22	13 45 56	10 57	1 5	5 12	9 27	21 8	6·4	W 2·6 M	5 4	5 34	14 1 23
23	13 49 44	11 18	1 37	6 7	10 46	17 29	7·4	E 9·6 M	5 52	6 33	14 5 19
24	13 53 32	11 39	2 3	7 0	Morn.	12 42	8·4	21·8	6 56	7 46	14 9 16
25	13 57 22	12 0	2 26	7 52	0 8	7 5	9·4	34·0	8 16	9 17	14 13 13
26	14 1 11	12 21	2 45	8 43	1 33	0 59 S	10·4	46·1	9 44	10 41	14 17 9
27	14 5 2	12 41	3 6	9 35	2 57	5 15 N	11·4	58·3	10 57	11 45	14 21 6
28	14 8 53	13 1	3 27	10 28	4 21	11 10	12·4	70·5	11 55	..	14 25 2
29	14 12 45	13 21	3 51	11 22	5 47	16 22	13·4	E 82·6 M	0 36	0 44	14 28 59
30	14 16 38	13 41	4 20	Morn.	7 11	..	14·4	W 85·3 E	1 19	1 29	14 32 55
31	14 20 31	14 1 S	4 57	0 19	8 32	20 26 N	15·4	W 73·2 E	2 0	2 14	14 36 52

	1	11	21	31
Length of Day	11*h.* 36*m.*	10*h.* 58*m.*	10*h.* 18*m.*	9*h.* 41*m.*
Duration of Twilight	1*h.* 51*m.*	1*h.* 51*m.*	1*h.* 51*m.*	1*h.* 51*m.*
Sun's Mer. Altitude	35° 27′	31° 37′	27° 55′	24° 30′
Sun's Rising Azimuth	95°	101°	107°	112°

Day decreases 1*h.* 55*m.*
Morning decreases 0*h.* 51*m.*
Afternoon decreases 1*h.* 4*m.*

Rainfall, for month, average (1841 to 1915) . . . 2·75 inches
Sunshine, for month, average (1897 to 1915) . . . 96 hours
Temperature, mean daily, average (1841 to 1905) . . 50·0°
Barometer, mean daily, average (1841 to 1905) . . 29·72 inches

Orionids . . . . . Oct. 17–24

Time falling from height is square root of number of feet divided by 4. From the top of Salisbury spire to the ground is $\sqrt{400}$ divided by 4, or 5 seconds.

Rising and setting of Planets, see p. 31
Occultations of Stars by the Moon . . see p. 30
Eclipses . . „ p. 45
Tides . . „ p. 39
Meteors . . „ p. 46

Day of M.	W.	Y.	Ecclesiastical Data, Holidays, Notable Events, Etc. Sun's Longitude 240° ♐ 22d. 9h. A.	The Sun Rises. h. m.	Transits before Clock. m. s.	Sets. h. m.
1	Th	305	**All Saints.** Hallowmas. H.M.S. *Monmouth* and	6 55	16 20	4 33
2	F	306	*All Souls.* [*Good Hope* sunk, 1914.	6 57	16 21	4 31
3	S	307	Emperor of Japan b. 1852.	6 59	16 22	4 29
4	S	308	**22nd Sunday after Trinity.**	7 0	16 22	4 27
5	M	309	Gt. Britain declared war against Turkey, 1914. Gun- [powder Plot, 1605.	7 2	16 21	4 25
6	Tu	310	*St. Leonard.* I. J. Paderewski b. 1860.	7 4	16 19	4 24
7	W	311	Tsingtau taken by Japan, 1914.	7 6	16 16	4 23
8	Th	312	John Milton d. 1674 (b. Dec. 9, 1608).	7 8	16 12	4 21
9	F	313	Lord Mayor's Day. *Emden* destroyed by H.M.A.S.	7 9	16 8	4 19
10	S	314	Martin Luther b. 1483 (d. Feb. 18, 1546). [*Sydney.*	7 11	16 2	4 17
11	S	315	**23rd Sunday after Trinity.** *St. Martin.* Martin-	7 13	15 56	4 15
12	M	316	Half Qr. Day. Lord Rayleigh, O.M., b. 1842. [mas.	7 15	15 49	4 13
13	Tu	317	*St. Britius.* Rossini d. 1868 (b. 1792).	7 17	15 41	4 12
14	W	318	Lord Roberts d. 1914 (b. Sept. 30, 1832).	7 19	15 32	4 10
15	Th	319	*St. Machutus.*	7 20	15 23	4 9
16	F	320	Opening of the Suez Canal, 1869. Ld. Denman b.	7 22	15 12	4 8
17	S	321	*St. Hugh.* [1874.	7 24	15 1	4 6
18	S	322	**24th Sunday after Trinity.**	7 26	14 49	4 5
19	M	323	F. de Lesseps b. 1805 (d. Dec. 7, 1894).	7 27	14 36	4 3
20	Tu	324	*St. Edmund.* [b. 1854.	7 29	14 22	4 2
21	W	325	Mich. Law Sittings end. His Holiness Benedict XV.	7 31	14 8	4 1
22	Th	326	*St. Cecilia.* Sir A. Sullivan d. 1900 (b. May 13,	7 32	13 52	4 0
23	F	327	*St. Clement.* Old Martinmas. [1842).	7 34	13 36	3 59
24	S	328	Sir Wilfrid Laurier b. 1841.	7 35	13 19	3 58
25	S	329	**25th Sunday after Trinity.** *St. Catherine.*	7 36	13 2	3 57
26	M	330	H.M.S. *Bulwark* sunk in Medway, 1914.	7 38	12 43	3 56
27	Tu	331	Frank Dicksee, R.A., b. 1853.	7 39	12 24	3 56
28	W	332	Modder River, 1899.	7 41	12 4	3 55
29	Th	333	*Thanksgiving Day, U.S.A.*	7 43	11 44	3 55
30	F	334	**St. Andrew.** Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill b. 1874.	7 44	11 23	3 54

Phases of the Moon

- ☾ Last Quarter 6d. 5h. 4m. Aft.
- ● New Moon 14d. 6h. 29m. Aft.
- ☽ First Quarter 21d. 10h. 29m. Aft.
- ○ Full Moon 28d. 6h. 41m. Aft.

Notes for the Month

Nov. 1. Latest day for return of corrections to The New Hazell.
1. Salmon fishing (rod and line) ends.
1. Borough councillors elected.
1 Holiday on London Stock Exchange.
9. Mayors and aldermen elected in boroughs.
12. Half Quarter Day. Sheriffs appointed.
15. Solicitors', etc., certificates expire (see Note Dec. 15).

D.	Sun at Transit.		Moon.						High Water, London Bridge.		Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.
	R.A.	Dec.	Rises, After.	Transits, Morn.	Sets, Morn.	Dec. Transit.	Age. Noon.	Longitude Terminator.	Morn.	After.	
	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	D.	°	h. m.	h. m.	h. m. s.
1	14 24 26	14 20 S	5 43	1 17	9 46	23 5 N	16·4	W 61·0 E	2 40	2 59	14 40 48
2	14 28 21	14 40	6 39	2 15	10 48	24 11	17·4	48·9	3 21	3 41	14 44 45
3	14 32 17	14 59	7 42	3 11	11 37	23 45	18·4	36·7	4 0	4 22	14 48 42
4	14 36 14	15 17	8 49	4 4	After.	21 58	19·4	24·6	4 39	5 5	14 52 38
5	14 40 11	15 36	9 58	4 53	0 42	19 5	20·4	12·4	5 20	5 50	14 56 35
6	14 44 10	15 54	11 9	5 39	1 4	15 24	21·4	W 0·2 E	6 6	6 43	15 0 31
7	14 48 9	16 12	Morn.	6 23	1 22	11 7	22·4	E 12·0 E	7 1	7 47	15 4 28
8	14 52 9	16 29	0 15	7 4	1 38	6 26	23·4	24·1	8 9	9 5	15 8 24
9	14 56 10	16 47	1 23	7 45	1 53	1 31 N	24·4	36·3	9 26	10 24	15 12 21
10	15 0 12	17 4	2 29	8 25	2 8	3 29 S	25·4	48·5	10 37	11 24	15 16 17
11	15 4 15	17 21	3 38	9 7	2 25	8 25	26·4	60·7	11 31	..	15 20 14
12	15 8 19	17 37	4 47	9 50	2 43	13 4	27·4	72·9	0 11	0 15	15 24 11
13	15 12 23	17 54	5 59	10 37	3 7	17 14	28·4	E 85·1 E	0 49	0 53	15 28 7
14	15 16 29	18 9	7 10	11 26	3 35	20 39	29·4	W 82·7 M	1 21	1 29	15 32 4
15	15 20 35	18 25	8 20	After.	4 14	23 2	0·7	70·5	1 53	2 7	15 36 0
16	15 24 42	18 40	9 25	1 15	5 4	24 7	1·7	58·3	2 26	2 44	15 39 57
17	15 28 50	18 55	10 21	2 12	6 6	23 42	2·7	46·1	3 2	3 24	15 43 53
18	15 32 58	19 10	11 4	3 8	7 18	21 48	3·7	33·9	3 37	4 3	15 47 50
19	15 37 8	19 24	11 40	4 3	8 36	18 20	4·7	21·7	4 14	4 46	15 51 46
20	15 41 18	19 38	After.	4 57	9 57	14 3	5·7	W 9·5 M	4 55	5 34	15 55 43
21	15 45 30	19 52	0 31	5 48	11 18	8 46	6·7	E 2·6 M	5 44	6 31	15 59 40
22	15 49 41	20 5	0 51	6 38	Morn.	2 57 S	7·7	14·8	6 42	7 36	16 3 56
23	15 53 54	20 18	1 10	7 27	0 39	3 4 N	8·7	26·9	7 52	8 49	16 7 33
24	15 58 8	20 30	1 29	8 18	2 1	8 55	9·7	39·1	9 9	10 5	16 11 29
25	16 2 22	20 42	1 52	9 10	3 24	14 16	10·7	51·2	10 24	11 11	16 15 26
26	16 6 37	20 54	2 17	10 4	4 46	18 44	11·7	63·4	11 28	..	16 19 22
27	16 10 53	21 5	2 51	11 1	6 7	22 0	12·7	75·5	0 7	0 25	16 23 19
28	16 15 9	21 16	3 31	11 59	7 23	23 48	13·7	E 87·6 M	0 57	1 15	16 27 15
29	16 19 26	21 26	4 22	Morn.	8 30	..	14·7	W 80·2 E	1 43	2 2	16 31 12
30	16 23 44	21 36 S	5 24	0 56	9 25	24 3 N	15·7	W 68·1 E	2 25	2 47	16 35 9

	1	11	21	30
Length of Day	9h. 38m.	9h. 2m.	8h. 30m.	8h. 10m.
Duration of Twilight	1h. 52m.	1h. 56m.	2h. 0m.	2h. 2m.
Sun's Mer. Altitude	24° 11′	21° 10′	18° 39′	16° 55′
Sun's Rising Azimuth	113°	118°	122°	126°

Day decreases . 1h. 28m.
Morning decreases 0h. 49m.
Afternoon decreases 0h. 39m.

Rainfall, for month, average (1841 to 1915) . . . 2·25 inches
Sunshine, for month, average (1897 to 1915) . . . 52 hours
Temperature, mean daily, average (1841 to 1905) . . 43·5°
Barometer, mean daily, average (1841 to 1905) . . 29·76 inches

Leonids . . . . . Nov. 13–15
Andromedes . . . . . ,, 17–23
γ Draconids . . . . . ,, 23–30
β Ursids . . . . . ,, 30–Dec. 9

Rising and setting of Planets, see p. 31
Occultations of Stars by the Moon . . see p. 30
Eclipses . . ,, p. 45
Tides . . ,, p. 39
Meteors . . ,, p. 46

Day of M.	W.	Y.	Ecclesiastical Data, Holidays, Notable Events, Etc. Sun's Longitude 270° ♑ 22*d*. 10*h*. m. Winter Begins.	The Sun Rises.	Transits before Clock.	Sets.
				h. m.	m. s.	h. m.
1	S	335	H.M. Queen Alexandra b. 1844.	7 45	11 1	3 53
2	**S**	336	**1st Sunday in Advent.** Battle of Austerlitz,	7 46	10 38	3 52
3	M	337	R. L. Stevenson d. 1894 (b. Nov. 13, 1850). [1805.	7 48	10 15	3 52
4	Tu	338	First Fall of Belgrade, 1914.	7 49	9 51	3 51
5	W	339	Admiral Sir John Jellicoe b. 1859.	7 51	9 27	3 51
6	Th	340	*St. Nicholas.* Joseph Conrad b. 1857.	7 53	9 2	3 50
7	F	341	Gen. Sir R. Buller b. 1839 (d. June 2, 1908).	7 54	8 36	3 50
8	S	342	*Conception B. V. M. Schärnhorst, Gneisenau, Nurn-* [*burg* and *Leipzig* sunk, 1914.	7 55	8 10	3 49
9	**S**	343	**2nd Sunday in Advent.**	7 56	7 43	3 49
10	M	344	Royal Academy instituted, 1768.	7 57	7 16	3 49
11	Tu	345	Alfred de Musset b. 1810 (d. May 2, 1857).	7 58	6 49	3 49
12	W	346	Robert Browning d. 1889 (b. May 7, 1812).	7 58	6 21	3 49
13	Th	347	*St. Lucy.* Samuel Johnson d. 1784 (b. Sept. 18, 1709).	7 59	5 53	3 49
14	F	348	H.R.H. Prince Albert b. 1895. Ann. Ec. Sun, see	7 59	5 24	3 49
15	S	349	Battle of Colenso, 1899. [p. 45.	8 0	4 55	3 49
16	**S**	350	**3rd Sunday in Advent.** Amundsen at S. Pole,	8 1	4 26	3 49
17	M	351	Lord Kelvin d. 1907. [1912.	8 2	3 57	3 49
18	Tu	352	Protectorate declared over Egypt, 1914.	8 3	3 27	3 49
19	W	353	Ember Day.	8 4	2 58	3 50
20	Th	354	Suakin, 1888. H.R.H. Prince George born, 1902.	8 5	2 28	3 50
21	F	355	**St. Thomas.** Ember Day. Michaelmas Law S.	8 5	1 58	3 50
22	S	356	Ember Day. [end.	8 6	1 28	3 51
23	**S**	357	**4th Sunday in Advent.**	8 6	0 58	3 51
24	M	358	W. M. Thackeray d. 1863 (b. July 18, 1811).	8 7	0 28	3 52
25	Tu	359	**Christmas Day.** Quarter Day.	8 8	After	3 53
26	W	360	**St. Stephen.** Boxing Day. Bank Holiday.	8 8	0 31	3 54
27	Th	361	**St. John, Evangelist.**	8 8	1 1	3 54
28	F	362	**Innocents' Day.** Childermas. Pres. Wilson b. 1856. [Total Lunar Ec., see p. 45.	8 8	1 30	3 55
29	S	363	W. E. Gladstone b. 1809 (d. May 19, 1898).	8 8	2 0	3 56
30	**S**	364	**1st Sunday after Christmas.** Rudyard Kipling	8 8	2 29	3 57
31	M	365	*St. Silvester.* [b. 1865.	8 8	2 58	3 58

PHASES OF THE MOON

- ☾ Last Quarter 6*d*. 2*h*. 14*m*. Aft.
- ● New Moon 14*d*. 9*h*. 7*m*. Morn.
- ☽ First Quarter 21*d*. 6*h*. 7*m*. Morn.
- ○ Full Moon 28*d*. 9*h*. 52*m*. Morn.

NOTES FOR THE MONTH

Dec. 10. Grouse and black game shooting ends.
15. Last day for renewing solicitors' and other certificates.
17. Oxford Michaelmas Term ends.
19. Cambridge Michaelmas Term ends.
21. Michaelmas Law Sittings end.
25. Quarter Day. Insurance due.
26. Bank Holiday in England and Ireland.
31. Dog, etc., licences (Inland Revenue) expire.

D.	Sun at Transit.		Moon.						High Water, London Bridge.		Sidereal Time at Mean Noon.
	R.A.	Dec.	Rises, After.	Transits, Morn.	Sets, Morn.	Dec. Transit.	Age, Noon.	Longitude Terminator.	Morn.	After.	
	h. m. s.	° ′	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	° ′	D.	°	h. m.	h. m.	h. m. s.
1	16 28 3	21 46 S	6 33	1 51	10 8	22 50 N	16·7	W 56·0 E	3 7	3 30	16 39 5
2	16 32 22	21 55	7 41	2 43	10 41	20 23	17·7	43·8	3 45	4 11	16 43 2
3	16 36 42	22 4	8 51	3 31	11 5	16 57	18·7	31·7	4 20	4 50	16 46 58
4	16 41 2	22 13	10 1	4 16	11 25	12 51	19·7	19·5	4 56	5 31	16 50 55
5	16 45 23	22 21	11 9	4 59	11 43	8 16	20·7	W 7·4 E	5 36	6 18	16 54 51
6	16 49 45	22 28	Morn.	5 40	11 58	3 25 N	21·7	E 4·8 E	6 21	7 5	16 58 48
7	16 54 7	22 35	0 15	6 20	After	1 33 S	22·7	16·9	7 10	7 57	17 2 44
8	16 58 30	22 42	1 22	7 1	0 30	6 28	23·7	29·1	8 9	8 59	17 6 41
9	17 2 53	22 48	2 28	7 43	0 46	11 13	24·7	41·3	9 19	10 8	17 10 38
10	17 7 16	22 54	3 40	8 28	1 7	15 35	25·7	53·5	10 29	11 11	17 14 34
11	17 11 41	22 59	4 52	9 16	1 34	19 20	26·7	65·7	11 30	..	17 18 31
12	17 16 5	23 4	6 4	10 8	2 7	22 11	27·7	E 77·9 E	0 3	0 22	17 22 27
13	17 20 30	23 8	7 11	11 3	2 53	23 50	28·7	W 89·9 M	0 47	1 7	17 26 24
14	17 24 55	23 12	8 11	After.	3 53	24 2	0·1	77·8	1 27	1 49	17 30 20
15	17 29 21	23 16	9 0	0 59	5 2	22 39	1·1	65·6	2 6	2 31	17 34 17
16	17 33 46	23 19	9 41	1 57	6 22	19 45	2·1	53·4	2 45	3 15	17 38 13
17	17 38 12	23 21	10 12	2 52	7 43	15 33	3·1	41·2	3 27	3 59	17 42 10
18	17 42 39	23 23	10 36	3 45	9 6	10 23	4·1	29·0	4 8	4 43	17 46 7
19	17 47 5	23 25	10 57	4 35	10 28	4 38 S	5·1	16·9	4 51	5 31	17 50 3
20	17 51 31	23 26	11 17	5 25	11 49	1 20 N	6·1	W 4·7 M	5 36	6 21	17 54 0
21	17 55 58	23 27	11 37	6 15	Morn.	7 12	7·1	E 7·5 M	6 27	7 14	17 57 56
22	18 0 25	23 27	11 56	7 5	1 10	12 38	8·1	19·6	7 24	8 13	18 1 53
23	18 4 51	23 27	After.	7 57	2 31	17 19	9·1	31·8	8 30	9 21	18 5 49
24	18 9 18	23 26	0 49	8 51	3 50	20 57	10·1	43·9	9 45	10 37	18 9 46
25	18 13 44	23 25	1 25	9 47	5 7	23 16	11·1	56·0	11 4	11 47	18 13 43
26	18 18 10	23 23	2 12	10 44	6 17	24 8	12·1	68·2	..	0 11	18 17 39
27	18 22 37	23 21	3 8	11 39	7 17	23 32	13·1	E 80·3 M	0 44	1 9	18 21 36
28	18 27 3	23 18	4 13	Morn	8 3	..	14·1	W 87·6 E	1 33	1 57	18 25 32
29	18 31 29	23 15	5 24	0 32	8 39	21 35	15·1	75·5	2 16	2 42	18 29 29
30	18 35 55	23 12	6 33	1 23	9 7	18 33	16·1	63·3	2 55	3 23	18 33 25
31	18 40 20	23 8 S	7 43	2 9	9 29	14 40 N	17·1	W 51·2 E	3 30	4 1	18 37 22

	1	11	21	31
Length of Day	8*h.* 8*m.*	7*h.* 51*m.*	7*h.* 45*m.*	7*h.* 50*m.*
Duration of Twilight	2*h.* 2*m.*	2*h.* 3*m.*	2*h.* 4*m.*	2*h.* 5*m.*
Sun's Mer. Altitude	16° 45′	15° 32′	15° 4′	15° 23′
Sun's Rising Azimuth	127°	129°	130°	129°

Day decreases . 0*h.* 18*m.*
Morning decreases 0*h.* 23*m.*
Afternoon increases 0*h.* 5*m.*

Rainfall, for month, average (1841 to 1915) . . . 2·01 inches
Sunshine, for month, average (1897 to 1915) . . . 34 hours
Temperature, mean daily, average (1841 to 1905) . . 39·9°
Barometer, mean daily, average (1841 to 1905) . . 29·78 inches.

Geminids . . . . . Dec. 1–14
α Geminids . . . . . ,, 7–12
ξ Ursids . . . . . ,, 21–25

Rising and setting of Planets, see p. 31
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Day of				Sun.			Moon.			High Water, London Bridge.	
M.	W.	Y.		Rises.	Transits after Clock.	Sets.	Rises, After.	Transits Morn.	Sets, Morn.	Morn.	After.
				h. m.	m. s.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
1	T	1	**New Year's Day.**	8 8	3 26	3 59	8 52	2 53	9 49	4 3	4 36
2	W	2		8 8	3 55	4 0	9 59	3 35	10 4	4 36	5 8
3	Th	3		8 8	4 23	4 0	11 6	4 16	10 19	5 8	5 40
4	F	4		8 8	4 50	4 1	Morn.	4 56	10 34	5 45	6 18
5	S	5		8 7	5 17	4 3	0 13	5 37	10 51	6 24	6 57
6	S	6	**Epiphany.**	8 7	5 44	4 4	1 20	6 20	11 9	7 9	7 43
7	M	7		8 6	6 11	4 5	2 31	7 6	11 33	8 1	8 42
8	T	8		8 6	6 37	4 6	3 41	7 55	After.	9 13	9 58
9	W	9		8 6	7 2	4 8	4 51	8 48	0 41	10 34	11 16
10	Th	10		8 5	7 27	4 9	5 54	9 44	1 33	11 47	..
11	F	11		8 5	7 51	4 11	6 50	10 43	2 38	0 19	0 45
12	S	12		8 4	8 15	4 12	7 35	11 42	3 55	1 8	1 33
13	S	13	**1st Sun. after Epiphany.**	8 4	8 39	4 13	8 11	After.	5 19	1 53	2 19
14	M	14		8 3	9 1	4 15	8 38	1 35	6 45	2 36	3 4
15	T	15		8 2	9 23	4 16	9 1	2 29	8 11	3 18	3 48
16	W	16		8 2	9 44	4 18	9 21	3 20	9 34	3 58	4 30
17	Th	17		8 1	10 5	4 19	9 41	4 11	10 57	4 39	5 13
18	F	18		8 0	10 24	4 21	10 3	5 2	Morn.	5 23	5 55
19	S	19		7 59	10 43	4 23	10 24	5 54	0 20	6 8	6 40
20	S	20	**2nd Sun. after Epiphany.**	7 58	11 2	4 24	10 54	6 48	1 39	6 57	7 32
21	M	21		7 57	11 19	4 25	11 26	7 42	2 57	7 55	8 37
22	T	22		7 56	11 36	4 27	After.	8 38	4 8	9 13	10 1
23	W	23		7 54	11 52	4 29	1 0	9 32	5 9	10 35	11 28
24	Th	24		7 53	12 7	4 31	2 2	10 26	6 0	..	0 6
25	F	25		7 52	12 22	4 33	3 8	11 16	6 39	0 36	1 5
26	S	26		7 51	12 35	4 35	4 19	Morn.	7 10	1 26	1 53
27	S	27	**Septuagesima.**	7 50	12 48	4 36	5 29	0 4	7 34	2 6	2 32
28	M	28		7 48	13 0	4 38	6 37	0 49	7 55	2 41	3 8
29	T	29		7 47	13 11	4 40	7 44	1 31	8 10	3 14	3 43
30	W	30		7 45	13 22	4 42	8 51	2 12	8 27	3 45	4 14
31	Th	31		7 44	13 31	4 44	9 58	2 53	8 42	4 14	4 42

PHASES OF THE MOON

☾ Last Quarter	5*d.*	11*h.*	50*m.*	Morn.
● New Moon	12*d.*	10*h.*	36*m.*	Aft.
☽ First Quarter	19*d.*	2*h.*	38*m.*	Aft.
○ Full Moon	27*d.*	3*h.*	14*m.*	Morn.

SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC

♈ Aries = 0°	♌ Leo = 120°	♐ Sagittarius = 240°
♉ Taurus = 30°	♍ Virgo = 150°	♑ Capricornus = 270°
♊ Gemini = 60°	♎ Libra = 180°	♒ Aquarius = 300°
♋ Cancer = 90°	♏ Scorpio = 210°	♓ Pisces = 330°

To find the distance of a thunder-cloud or gun, count the seconds between flash and sound, add one-fifth to get distance in miles. Thus 5 seconds, add 1, gives 6 miles.

B is barometer reading at base, *b* reading at top of a hill. Then height of hill is 55,000 $\frac{B-b}{B+b}$ feet. Thus, barometer reads 30·5 in. at base, and 30·0 in. at top, then height is 55,000 × $\frac{\cdot 5}{60\cdot 5}$ or 454 feet.

PERPETUAL CALENDAR, 1752—1952,

For finding the Day of the Week in any particular Year

Date.								
Years of the Century.				1754	1755		1753
	1761		1757	1765	1766	1758	1759
	1767	1762	1763	1771	1777	1769	1770
	1778	1773	1774	1782	1783	1775	1781
	1789	1779	1785	1793	1794	1786	1787
	1795	1790	1791	1799	1800	1797	1798
	1801	1802	1803	1805	1806	1809	1810
	1807	1813	1814	1811	1817	1815	1821
	1818	1819	1825	1822	1823	1826	1827
	1829	1830	1831	1833	1834	1837	1838
	1835	1841	1842	1839	1845	1843	1849
	1846	1847	1853	1850	1851	1854	1855
	1857	1858	1859	1861	1862	1865	1866
	1863	1869	1870	1867	1873	1871	1877
	1874	1875	1881	1878	1879	1882	1883
	1885	1886	1887	1889	1890	1893	1894
	1891	1897	1898	1895		1899	1900
	1903	1909	1910	1901	1902	1905	1906
	1914	1915	1921	1907	1913	1911	1917
	1925	1926	1927	1918	1919	1922	1923
	1931	1937	1938	1929	1930	1933	1934
	1942	1943	1949	1935	1941	1939	1945
				1946	1947	1950	1951

Explanation.—On what day did June 18, 1815, fall? First find the column which contains the year 1815 (6th column). Run down column to months, when the figure 4 will be found opposite June. In bottom table take the figure 4, and run along the days of the month to 18, when it will be found to give a **Sunday**, June 18, 1815, having fallen on a Sunday.

Leap Years.

1764	1768	1772	1776	1780	1756	1760
1792	1796				1784	1788
1804	1808	1812	1816	1820	1824	1828
1832	1836	1840	1844	1848	1852	1856
1860	1864	1868	1872	1876	1880	1884
1888	1892	1896				
	1904	1908	1912	1916	1920	1924
1928	1932	1936	1940	1944	1948	1952

January	4	5	6	2	3	7	1	7	5	3	1	6	4	2
February	7	1	2	5	6	3	4	3	1	6	4	2	7	5
March	7	1	2	5	6	3	4	4	2	7	5	3	1	6
April	3	4	5	1	2	6	7	7	5	3	1	6	4	2
May	5	6	7	3	4	1	2	2	7	5	3	1	6	4
June	1	2	3	6	7	4	5	5	3	1	6	4	2	7
July	3	4	5	1	2	6	7	7	5	3	1	6	4	2
August	6	7	1	4	5	2	3	3	1	6	4	2	7	5
September	2	3	4	7	1	5	6	6	4	2	7	5	3	1
October	4	5	6	2	3	7	1	1	6	4	2	7	5	3
November	7	1	2	5	6	3	4	4	2	4	7	5	1	6
December	2	3	4	7	1	5	6	6	4	2	7	5	3	1

| | Mon. | Tues. | Wed. | Thurs. | Fri. | Sat. | Sun.

PROPER LESSONS TO BE READ ON SUNDAYS AND OTHER HOLY DAYS IN 1917

The Athanasian Creed to be read on days marked *.		MORNING PRAYER.		EVENING PRAYER.		
		First Lesson.	*Second Lesson.*	*First Lesson.*		*Second Lesson.*
Jan.	1	*Circumcision*	Genesis .. 17, v. 9	Romans..2, v. 17	Deut....10, v. 12	.....	Colos. 2, v. 8 to v. 18
,,	6	** Epiphany*	Isaiah 60	Luke 3, v. 15 to v. 23	Isa. 49, v. 13 to v. 24	.....	John ..2, to v. 12
,,	7	I. S. after Epiph..	Isaiah 51	Mt. 4, v. 23 to 5, v. 13	Isa. 52, v. 13 & 53	*Or* Isaiah 54	Acts....4, to v. 32
,,	14	II. S. after Epiph.	Isaiah 55	Matt. ....8, v. 18	Isaiah 57	*Or* Isaiah 61	Acts ....8, v. 26
,,	21	III. S. aft. Epiph.	Isaiah 62	Matt.....12, v. 22	Isaiah 65	*Or* Isaiah 66	Acts ..13, to v. 26
,,	25	*Conv. of St. Paul*	Isaiah ..49, to v. 13	Galatians..1, v. 11	Jerem. ..1, to v. 11	.....	Acts..26 to v. 21
,,	28	IV. S. aft. Epiph.	Job 27	Matt. ....15, v. 21	Job 28	*Or* Job.....29	Acts..17 to v. 16
Feb.	2	*Purification*.....	Exodus 13, to v. 17	Mt. 18, v. 21 to 19, v. 3	Haggai 2, to v. 10	.....	Acts..20, to v. 17
,,	4	Septuagesima ...	Gen. 1 & 2, to v. 4	Rev. ...21, to v. 9	Genesis....2, v. 4	*Or* Job.....38	Rev. 21, v. 9 to 22, v. 6
,,	11	Sexagesima.....	Genesis 3	Matt. ..23, v. 13	Genesis 6	*Or* Genesis 8	Acts 26
,,	18	Quinquagesima ..	Genesis 9, to v. 20	Matt. ....26, v. 57	Genesis 12	*Or* Genesis 13	Romans...2, v. 17
,,	21	*Ash Wednesday* ..	Isaiah 58, to v. 13	Mark 2, v. 13 to v. 23	Jonah 3	.....	Heb. 12, v. 3 to v. 18
		Proper Psalms	Psalms 6, 32, 38		Pss. 102, 130, 143		
,,	24	**St. Matthias*....	1 Sam. 2, v. 27 to v. 36	Mark....1, v. 21	Isaiah....22, v. 15	.....	Romans 8, to v. 18
,,	25	I. Sun. in Lent..	Gen. 19, v. 12 to v. 30	Mark..2, to v. 23	Genesis. 22, to v. 20	*Or* Genesis 23	Romans ..8, v. 18
Mar.	4	II. Sun. in Lent..	Genesis 27, to v. 41	Mark 6, v. 14 to v. 30	Genesis 28	*Or* Genesis 32	Romans 13
,,	11	III. Sun. in Lent.	Genesis 37	Mark 10, to v. 32	Genesis 39	*Or* Genesis 40	1 Cor. ..4, to v. 18
,,	18	IV. Sun. in Lent.	Genesis 42	Mark..14, to v. 27	Genesis 43	*Or* Genesis 45	1 Cor. 10 & 11, v. 1
,,	25	V. Sun. in Lent..	Exodus 3	Luke ....1, v. 46	Exodus 5	*Or* Exod. 6 to v. 14	1 Cor. 15, to v. 35
,,	,,	*Annunication* ...	Genesis 3, to v. 16		Isa. 52, v. 7 to v. 13		
April	1	Palm Sunday....	Exodus 9	Matt. 26	Exodus.....10	*Or* Exodus 11	Luke 19, v. 28, *or* Lk. 20, v. 9 to v. 21
,,	2	Mon. before East.	Lam. ..1, to v. 15	John. .14, to v. 15	Lam. ....2, v. 13	.....	John ....14, v. 15
,,	3	Tues. before East.	Lam....3, to v. 34	John. ..15, to v. 14	Lam. ....3, v. 34	.....	John....15, v. 14
,,	4	Wed. before East.	Lam...4, to v. 21	John. ..16, to v. 16	Daniel ....9, v. 20	.....	John....16, v. 16
,,	5	Thur. before East.	Hosea. 13, to v. 15	John 17	Hosea 14	.....	John...13, to v. 36
,,	6	*Good Friday*.....	Genesis 22, to v. 20	John 18	Isaiah 52, v. 13 & 53	.....	1 Peter 2
		Proper Psalms.	Psalms 22, 40, 54		Psalms ..69, 88		
,,	7	Easter Even.....	Zechariah.....9	Luke...23, v. 50	Hos. 5 v. 8, to 6, v. 4	.....	Romans..6 to v. 14
,,	8	*Easter Day....	Exodus 12, to v. 29	Rev. 1, v. 10 to v. 19	Exodus...12, v. 29	*Or* Exodus 14	John 20, v. 11 to v. 19, *or* Rev. 5
		Proper Psalms	Psalms 2, 57, 111		Pss. 113, 114, 118		
,,	9	Mon. in East. Wk.	Exodus 15, to v. 22	Luke 24, to v. 13	Canticles ..2, v. 10	.....	Matt. 28, to v. 10
,,	10	Tues. in East. Wk.	2 K. 13, v. 14 to v. 22	John. .21, to v. 15	Ezekiel 37, to v. 15	.....	John....21, v. 15
,,	15	Low Sunday	Num. 16, to v. 36	1 Cor. 15, to v. 29	Num. ...16, v. 36	*Or* Num. 17, to v. 12	John 20, v. 24 to v. 30
,,	22	II. S. aft. Easter	Num...20, to v. 14	Luke 17, to v. 20	Num. 20, v. 14, to 21, v. 20	*Or* Num. 21, v. 10	Eph. 5, v. 22, to 6, v. 20
,,	25	*St. Mark*	Isaiah ..62, v. 6	Lk. 18 v. 31 to 19, v. 11	Ezekiel. 1, to v. 15	.....	Philippians.....2
,,	29	III. S. aft. Easter	Numbers 22	Lk. 20, v. 27 to 21, v. 5	Numbers 23	*Or* Numbers ..24	Col. 1, v. 21 to 2, v. 8
May	1	*SS. Philip & Jas.*	Isaiah 61	John ....1, v. 43	Zechariah 4	.....	Colos. 3, to v. 18
,,	6	IV. S. aft. Easter	Deut. .4, to v. 23	Lk. 23, v. 26, to v. 50	Deut. 4, v. 23 to v. 41	*Or* Deut. 5	1 Thess. 3
,,	,,	King's Accession.	The following may be used in morning and evening:		Joshua. 1, to v. 10	*Or* Prov. 8, to v. 17	Rom. 13, to v. 11, *or* Rev. 21 v. 22 to 22 v. 4
,,	13	Rogation Sunday.	Deut. 6	John ....3, v. 22	*Proper Psalms*	Pss. 20, 101, 121	
,,	17	*Ascension Day	Dan. 7, v. 19 to v. 15	Luke ....24, v. 24	Deut. 9	*Or* Deut. 10	1 Tim. 1, v. 18, & 2
		Proper Psalms	Psalms 8, 15, 21		2 Kings 2, to v. 16	.....	Hebrews 4
,,	20	S. aft. Ascension.	Deut. 30	John ....6, v. 41	Pss. 24, 47, 108		
,,	27	*Whit Sunday..	Deut. 16, to v. 18	Rom. ..8, to v. 18	Deut. 34	*Or* Joshua 1	2 Tim. 3
		Proper Psalms	Psalms 48, 68		Isaiah 11	*Or* Ezek. 36, v. 15	Gal. 5, v. 16, *or* Acts 18, v. 24 to 19, v. 21
,,	28	Mon. in Whit. Wk.	Genesis 11, to v. 10	1 Cor. 12, to v. 14	Pss. 104, 145		
,,	29	Tues. in Whit. Wk.	Joel.....2, v. 21	1 Thes. 5, v. 12 to v. 24	Num. 11, v. 16 to v. 31	.....	1 Cor. 12, v. 27 & 13
					Micah...4, to v. 8	.....	1 John. .4. to v. 14
June	3	*Trinity Sunday	Isaiah..6, to v. 11	Rev. ...1, to v. 9	Genesis 18	*Or* Gen. 1 & 2 to v. 4	Eph. 4, to v. 17, *or* Matthew 3
,,	10	I. S. aft. Trinity..	Josh. 3, v. 7 to 4, v. 15	John. .19, to v. 25	Jos. 5, v. 13 to 6, v. 21	*Or* Joshua 24	James 2
,,	11	*St. Barnabas*.....	Deut...33, to v. 12	Acts ....4, v. 31	Nahum 1	.....	Acts ....14, v. 8
,,	17	II. S. aft. Trinity	Judges 4	Acts..2, to v. 22	Judges 5	*Or* Judges 6, v. 11	1 Pet. 2, v. 11 to 3, v. 8
,,	24	III. S. aft. Trinity	1 Sam. 2, to v. 27		1 Samuel 3	*Or* 1 Sam. 4, to v. 19	
,,	,,	**St. John Baptist*	Malachi. .3, to v. 7	Matt. 3	Malachi 4	.....	Matt...14, to v. 13
,,	29	*St. Peter*	Ezek. 3, v. 4 to v. 15	Jn. 21, v. 15 to v. 23	Zechariah 3	.....	Acts 4, v. 8 to v. 23
July	1	IV. S. aft. Trinity	1 Samuel 12	Acts .....9, v. 23	1 Samuel 13	*Or* Ruth 1	1 John....4, v. 7
,,	8	V. S. aft. Trinity..	1 Sam. 15, to v. 24	Acts 14	1 Samuel 16	*Or* 1 Sam. 17	Matt. 3
,,	15	VI. S. aft. Trinity	2 Sam. 1	Acts 18, v. 24 to 19, v. 21	2 Sam. 12, to v. 24	*Or* 2 Sam. 18	Matt. .....7, v. 7
,,	22	VII. S. aft. Trinity	1 Chron. 21	Acts 22, v. 23 to 23, v. 12	1 Chron. 22	*Or* 1 Chr. 28, to v. 21	Matt. 11
,,	25	**St. James*	2 Kings. 1, to v. 16	Lk. 9, v. 51 to v. 57	Jer. 26, v. 8, to v. 16	.....	Matt...13, to v. 24
,,	29	VIII. S. aft. Trin.	1 Chr. 29, v. 9 to v. 29	Acts..28, to v. 17	2 Chron. 1	*Or* 1 Kings 3	Matt. ..15, to v. 21
Aug.	5	IX. S. aft. Trinity	1 Kings 10, to v. 25	Romans 5	1 Kings 11, to v. 15	*Or* 1 Kings 11, v. 26	Mt. 19, v. 3 to v. 27
,,	12	X. S. aft. Trinity	1 Kings 12	Romans 10	1 Kings 13	*Or* 1 Kings 17	Matt. 22, v. 41 to 23, v. 13
,,	19	XI. S. aft. Trinity	1 Kings 18	Romans 16	1 Kings 19	*Or* 1 Kings....21	Matt. 26, v. 31 to v 57
,,	24	**St. Bartholomew*	Gen. 28, v. 10 to v. 18	1 Cor. 4, v. 18 & 5	Deut. ....18, v. 15	.....	Matt..... 28
,,	26	XII. S. aft. Trinity	1 Kings 22, to v. 41	1 Cor. 7, to v. 25	2 Kings 2, to v. 16	*Or* 2 K. 4, v. 8 to 38	Mark.....1, v. 21

The Athanasian Creed to be read on days marked *		MORNING PRAYER.		EVENING PRAYER.		
		First Lesson.	*Second Lesson.*	*First Lesson.*		*Second Lesson.*
Sept. 2	XIII. S. aft. Trin.	2 Kings 5	1 Cor. 12, to *v.* 28	2 Kings 6, to *v.* 24	*Or* 2 Kings....7	Mark 6, to *v.* 14
,, 9	XIV. S. aft. Trin.	2 Kings 9	2 Cor. 1, to *v.* 23	2 Kings 10, to *v.* 32	*Or* 2 Kings 13	Mark ....9, *v.* 30
,, 16	XV S. aft. Trinity	2 Kings 18	2 Cor. 8	2 Kings 19	*Or* 2Kgs. 23 to *v.* 31	Mark....13, *v.* 14
,, 21	**St. Matthew*.....	1 Kings 19, *v.* 15	2 Cor. 12, *v.* 14&13	1 Chr. 29, to *v.* 20	.....	Mark 15, *v.* 42 &16
,, 23	XVI. S. aft. Trin.	2 Chron. 36	Galatians 2	Neh. 1 & 2, to *v.* 9	*Or* Nehemiah...8	Lk. 1, *v.* 26 to *v.* 57
,, 29	*S. Mich. & All Ang.*	Genesis 32	Acts 12, *v.* 5 to *v.* 18	Daniel ....10, *v.* 4	.....	Rev. ....14, *v.* 14
,, 30	XVII. S. aft. Trin.	Jeremiah 5	Ephesians 1	Jeremiah 22	*Or* Jeremiah...35	Luke ....4, *v.* 16
Oct. 7	XVIII. S. aft. Trin.	Jeremiah 36	Philippians 1	Ezekiel 2	*Or* Ezek. 13, to *v.* 17	Luke...8, to *v.* 26
,, 14	XIX. S. aft. Trin.	Ezekiel 14	Col....3, to *v.* 18	Ezekiel 18	*Or* Ezek. .24, *v.* 15	Luke ...11, *v.* 29
,, 18	*St. Luke	Isaiah 55	1 Thess. 3	Ecclus. 38, to *v.* 15	.....	Luke ...13, *v.* 18
,, 21	XX. S. aft. Trin.	Ezekiel 34	2 Thess. 1	Ezekiel 37	*Or* Daniel 1	Luke ...15, *v.* 11
,, 28	XXI. S. aft. Trin.	Daniel 3	1 Tim. 5	Daniel 4	*Or* Daniel 5	Luke...19, *v.* 28
,, ,,	**SS. Simon & Jude*	Isaiah 28, *v.* 9 to *v.* 17		Jer. 3, *v.* 12 to *v.* 19		
Nov. 1	*All Saints	Wisdom 3, to *v.* 10	Heb. 11, *v.* 33, &12, to *v.* 7	Wisdom 5, to *v.* 17	.....	Rev. ..19, to *v.* 17
,, 4	XXII S. aft. Trin.	Daniel 6	Titus.....1	Daniel ....7, *v.* 9	*Or* Daniel 12	Luke ...22, *v.* 54
,, 11	XXIII. S. aft. Trin.	Hosea 14	Heb. 4, *v.* 14, & 5	Joel .....2, *v.* 21	*Or* Joel ....3, *v.* 9	John 2
,, 18	XXIV. S. aft. Trin.	Amos 3	Heb. 11, to *v.* 17	Amos 5	*Or* Amos 9	John ...6 to *v.* 22
,, 25	XXV. S. aft. Trin.	Mic. 4 & 5, to *v.* 8	James 4	Micah 6	*Or* Micah 7	John....9 to *v.* 39
,, 30	**St. Andrew*.....	Isaiah 54	John 1, *v.* 35, to *v.* 43	Isaiah..65, to *v.* 17	.....	Jn. 12, *v.* 20 to *v.* 42
Dec. 2	Advent Sunday..	Isaiah 1	1 Peter ...4, *v.* 7	Isaiah 2	*Or* Isaiah..4, *v.* 2	John ...12, *v.* 20
,, 9	II. Sun. in Advent	Isaiah 5	Heb. 2 & 3, to *v.* 7	Isaiah 11, to *v.* 11	*Or* Isaiah 24	John ..1, to *v.* 29
,, 16	III. S. in Advent	Isaiah 25	Jude	Isaiah 26	*Or* Isa. 28, *v.* 5 to *v.* 19	John 21
,, 21	*St. Thomas.....	Job. ...42, to *v.* 7	Jn. 20, *v.* 19, to *v.* 24	Isaiah 35	.....	John ...14, to *v.* 8
,, 23	IV. S. in Advent.	Isaiah 30, to *v.* 27	Rev. 11	Isaiah 32	*Or* Isa. 33, *v.* 2 to *v.* 23	Rev. .....,12
,, 25	*CHRISTMAS DAY	Isaiah ..9, to *v.* 8	Luke..2, to *v.* 15	Isa. 7, *v.* 10, to *v.* 17	.....	Titus 3, *v.* 4, to *v.* 9
	Proper Psalms	Psalms 19, 45, 85		Psa. 89, 110, 132		
,, 26	*St. Stephen.....	Gen....4, to *v.* 11	Acts 6	2 Chr. 24, *v.* 15 to *v.* 23	.....	Acts ....8, to *v.* 9
,, 27	*St. John	Exodus..33, *v.* 9	Jn. 13, *v.* 23, to *v.* 36	Isaiah 6	.....	Rev. 1
,, 28	*Holy Innocents ..	Jer. ..31, to *v.* 18	Rev. 16	Baruch 4, *v.* 21 to *v.* 31	.....	Rev. 18
,, 30	S. aft. Xmas.....	Isaiah 35	Rev. 20	Isaiah 38	*Or* Isaiah 40	Rev...21, to *v.* 15

ENGLISH LAW SITTINGS, 1917

Hilary	.	.	Begins Jan. 11 and ends April 4	Trinity	.	.	Begins June 5 and ends July 31
Easter	.	.	,, Apr. 17 ,, May 25	Michaelmas	.	.	,, Oct. 12 ,, Dec. 21

INNS OF COURT LAW (DINING) TERMS 1917.—*Hilary* begins Jan. 11, ends Jan. 31; *Easter* begins April 17, ends May 14; *Trinity* begins June 5, ends June 25; *Michaelmas* begins Nov. 2, ends Nov. 25. "Call Day" is the 16th day of each term; but if that falls on Saturday or Sunday, Call Day is on the Monday following.

UNIVERSITY TERMS, 1917

OXFORD.	Begins.	Ends.	CAMBRIDGE.	Begins.	Ends.
Lent . .	January 15 .	March 31	Lent . .	January 8 .	March 27
Easter . .	April 11 .	May 25	Easter . .	April 18 .	June 24
Trinity . .	May 26 .	July 7	Michaelmas .	October 1 .	December 19
Michaelmas .	October 10 .	December 17			

THE MORSE CODE

This is a code of signalling used in ordinary and also in wireless telegraphy. Being based on short and long sounds, it can be adapted to flash signalling by long and short flashes. It is graphically represented here by dots for the short sounds and dashes for the long sounds.

A	. —	F	. . — .	K	— . —	P	. — — .	U	. . —
B	— . . .	G	— — .	L	. — . .	Q	— — . —	V	. . . —
C	— . — .	H	. . . .	M	— —	R	. — .	W	. — —
D	— . .	I	. .	N	— .	S	. . .	X	— . . —
E	.	J	. — — —	O	— — —	T	—	Y	— . — —
								Z	— — . .

1	. — — — —	3	. . . — —	5	. . . . .	7	— — . . .	9	— — — — .
2	. . — — —	4	. . . . —	6	—	8	— — — . .	0	— — — — —

SEVEN WONDERS OF THE WORLD

The earliest extant list of the Seven Wonders of the World dates from the 2nd cent. before Christ. That given by Philo of Byzantium is: the pyramids of Egypt; the hanging gardens of Babylon; the statue of Jupiter by Pheidias; temple of Diana at Ephesus; mausoleum at Halicarnassus; the colossus of Rhodes; and the pharos (lighthouse) of Alexandria. The Seven New Wonders of the World have been considered to be: wireless; telephone; aeroplane; radium; antiseptics and antitoxins; spectrum analysis; and X-rays.

OCCULTATION OF STARS BY THE MOON

Date.	Star's Name.	Mag.	Dis-appearance.	Angle from N. Point.	Angle from Vertex.	Re-appearance.	Angle from N. Point.	Angle from Vertex.
			h. m.	°	°	h. m.	°	°
Jan. 3	μ Arietis	5·7	2 57 M	153	117	3 13 M	187	151
6	118 Tauri	5·4	5 12 M	66	27	5 57 M	308	272
8	85 Geminor	5·2	11 52 E	84	97	1 4 M	322	315
11	ξ Leonis	5·1	1 47 M	99	104	3 2 M	325	300
31	36 Tauri	5·6	8 51 E	138	111	9 38 E	211	176
Feb. 7	π Leonis	4·9	11 19 E	161	179	12 21 E	263	268
Mar. 2	132 Tauri	5·0	2 15 M	107	70	3 8 M	270	237
3	δ Geminor	3·5	6 49 E	78	105	8 3 E	312	321
15	σ Scorpii.	3·1	1 55 M	76	101	2 59 M	310	327
27	λ Sagittarii	2·9	4 39 M	107	127	5 47 M	241	250
29	5 Geminor	5·9	7 35 E	41	8	8 12 E	344	307
April 25	132 Tauri	5·0	6 31 E	41	0	7 12 E	339	296
May 7	42 Libræ	5·0	9 25 E	40	68	9 49 E	358	23
24	56 Geminor	5·2	9 37 E	169	130	10 2 E	224	187
25	ζ Cancri	4·7	9 40 E	42	1	9 59 E	4	324
June 4	σ Scorpii.	3·1	11 18 E	128	129	12 23 E	248	239
Aug. 12	103 Tauri	5·5	3 14 M	119	163	4 8 M	228	269
Oct. 3	ζ Arietis	5·0	7 23 E	20	57	7 54 E	306	345
3	τ Arietis	5·2	9 40 E	100	141	10 33 E	222	263
31	32 Tauri	5·8	10 42 E	117	152	11 37 E	223	248
Nov. 3	1 Geminor	4·3	3 22 M	95	92	4 41 M	283	273
3	d Geminor	5·2	10 51 E	79	122	11 54 E	290	332
23	16 Piscium	5·7	4 22 E	70	100	11 27 E	207	251
23	19 Piscium	5·4	10 34 E	96	65	12 23 E	215	172
27	τ Arietis	5·2	5 40 E	67	109	6 39 E	259	300
30	μ Geminor	3·2	7 53 E	96	138	8 53 E	265	308
Dec. 16	f Sagittarii	5·1	5 3 E	45	18	6 1 E	272	239
19	κ Aquarii	5·2	8 29 E	122	89	8 58 E	179	144
20	κ Piscium	4·9	6 35 E	101	88	7 28 E	198	176
25	ζ Arietis	5·0	0 25 M	102	63	1 27 M	243	202
25	τ Arietis	5·2	3 21 M	116	76	4 4 M	234	197
25	32 Tauri	5·8	3 55 E	77	118	4 52 E	256	298
27	1 Geminor	4·3	9 2 E	68	104	10 10 E	298	321
28	3 Geminor	5·6	0 14 M	73	63	1 23 M	308	280
28	η Geminor	3·2	3 26 M	156	114	4 5 M	230	187
28	μ Geminor	3·2	6 57 M	37	359	7 18 M	349	313
29	g Geminor	5·0	5 53 E	116	152	6 45 E	262	301
31	h Leonis	5·2	10 58 E	174	210	11 34 E	233	267

ASTRONOMICAL SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

☉	The Sun.	♂	Mars.	☌	Conjunction.
☾	The Moon.	♃	Jupiter.	□	Quadrature.
☿	Mercury.	♄	Saturn.	☍	Opposition.
♀	Venus.	♅	Uranus.	☊	Ascending Node.
⊖ or ♁	The Earth.	♆	Neptune.	☋	Descending Node.

Refraction.—Light passing from one medium into one more dense is bent or refracted. Light from the heavenly bodies entering our atmosphere is refracted by successive layers which become more and more dense, and this bending of the rays always makes the *object appear higher* in the heavens than it really is, or technically its altitude above the horizon is increased. The amount of refraction, *i.e.* the angle between the original course of a ray and that by which it enters our eyes, is greatest at the horizon and least at the zenith where it is zero. At the horizon it is usually assumed to be 33½ minutes of arc, or about the Sun's diameter, and hence when the Sun has just gone below the horizon we see it just beginning to set. Similarly, when the Sun's upper limb at rising just really reaches the horizon we see the whole Sun above it. The effect is to increase the time the sun appears above the horizon and *lengthen* the duration of *sunlight*. The amount of refraction in seconds is roughly 58 times the tangent of the zenith distance of the star. This 58·2″ is the *Constant of Refraction*.

Another effect of refraction is seen in the *elliptic shape* assumed by the *Sun* and Moon when *near the horizon*. The lower limb, being nearer the horizon, is raised up about 5′ more than the upper limb is raised by refraction, or about one-sixth of the diameter. As the horizontal diameter is not affected, the two diameters, vertical and horizontal, appear in the proportion of 5 to 6, and hence the elliptic disc.

THE RISING, TRANSIT, AND SETTING OF THE PLANETS

1917.	Mercury. ☿			Venus. ♀			Mars. ♂			Jupiter. ♃			Saturn. ♄		
	Rises.	Transits.	Sets.	Rises.	Transits.	Sets.	Rises.	Transits.	Sets.	Rises.	Transits.	Sets.	Rises.	Transits.	Sets.
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Jan.	Morn.		After.	Morn.		After.	Morn.		After.	After.		Morn.	After.		Morn.
1	9 21	1 27 A	5 33	5 54	10 3 M	2 12	9 1	1 1 A	5 1	0 5	6 54 A	1 45	5 20	1 22 M	9 20
11	8 39	1 8 A	5 37	6 19	10 17	2 15	8 44	0 54	5 4	Morn.	6 16	1 7	4 36	0 39 M	8 38
21	7 17	11 47 M	4 17	6 36	10 32	2 28	8 26	0 48	5 10	10 49	5 40	0 33	3 53	11 53 A	7 57
31	6 24	10 43	3 2	6 44	10 46	2 48	8 5	0 40	5 15	10 11	5 5	After.	3 9	11 10	7 15
Feb.															
10	6 15	10 28	2 41	6 46	11 0	3 14	7 41	0 31	5 21	9 34	4 31	11 28	2 25	10 27	6 33
20	6 19	10 37	2 56	6 39	11 12	3 45	7 17	0 22	5 27	8 58	3 58	10 58	1 42	9 45	5 52
Mar.															
2	6 18	10 55	3 32	6 27	11 21	4 15	6 52	0 13	5 34	8 22	3 26	10 30	1 0	9 4	5 12
12	6 12	11 18	4 24	6 13	11 30	4 47	6 26	0 2 A	5 39	7 46	2 54	10 2	Morn.	8 23	4 31
22	6 1	11 44 M	5 27	5 56	11 37	5 18	6 0	11 52 M	5 45	7 12	2 23	9 34	11 39	7 43	3 51
April															
1	5 48	0 16 A	6 44	5 36	11 43	5 50	5 32	11 41	5 50	6 37	1 52	9 7	11 0	7 4	3 12
11	5 34	0 51	8 8	5 17	11 49	6 21	5 5	11 30	5 55	6 1	1 21	8 41	10 22	6 26	2 34
21	5 19	1 14	9 9	4 58	11 55 M	6 51	4 38	11 13	5 58	5 29	0 51	8 15	9 44	5 48	1 56
May															
1	4 59	1 8	9 17	4 42	0 3 A	7 24	4 12	11 7	6 2	4 54	0 21 A	7 49	9 8	5 11	1 18
11	4 32	0 28 A	8 24	4 30	0 13	7 56	3 46	10 56	6 6	4 20	11 51 M	7 23	8 33	4 35	0 41
21	3 59	11 30 M	7 1	4 22	0 24	8 26	3 22	10 46	6 10	3 47	11 21	6 56	7 58	3 59	0 4
31	3 25	10 44	6 3	4 22	0 38	8 54	3 0	10 36	6 12	3 13	10 52	6 31	7 24	3 24	After.
June															
10	2 59	10 25	5 51	4 30	0 52	9 14	2 36	10 25	6 14	2 39	10 22	6 5	6 50	2 49	10 48
20	2 43	10 31	6 19	4 46	1 6	9 26	2 17	10 16	6 15	2 5	9 51	5 37	6 16	2 14	10 12
30	2 51	11 3 M	7 15	5 10	1 19	9 28	1 59	10 6	6 13	1 32	9 21	5 10	5 44	1 40	9 36
July															
10	3 40	0 1 A	8 20	5 39	1 31	9 23	1 42	9 56	6 10	0 58	8 50	4 42	5 12	1 6	9 0
20	4 48	0 45	8 42	6 11	1 41	9 11	1 29	9 47	6 5	0 25	8 19	4 13	4 40	0 32 A	8 24
30	5 59	1 19	8 39	6 43	1 49	8 55	1 17	9 37	5 57	After.	7 47	3 43	4 7	11 58 M	7 49
Aug.															
9	6 54	1 37	8 20	7 14	1 55	8 36	1 7	9 26	5 45	11 16	7 14	3 12	3 35	11 24	7 13
19	7 32	1 43	7 54	7 43	1 59	8 15	1 0	9 15	5 30	10 41	6 40	2 39	3 3	10 50	6 37
29	7 48	1 33	7 18	8 13	2 4	7 53	0 54	9 4	5 14	10 6	6 6	2 6	2 30	10 15	6 0
Sept.															
8	7 23	0 59 A	6 35	8 45	2 8	7 31	0 47	8 51	4 55	9 29	5 30	1 31	1 58	9 41	5 24
18	5 56	11 53 M	5 50	9 15	2 13	7 11	0 43	8 38	4 33	8 51	4 53	0 55	1 25	9 6	4 47
28	4 31	10 55	5 19	9 46	2 19	6 52	0 38	8 24	4 10	8 13	4 15	0 17	0 52	8 31	4 10
Oct.															
8	4 30	10 48	5 6	10 17	2 27	6 37	0 33	8 9	3 45	7 33	3 35	Morn.	0 17	7 55	3 33
18	5 22	11 7	4 52	10 45	2 36	6 27	0 27	7 53	3 19	6 53	2 54	10 55	After.	7 18	2 55
28	6 21	11 30	4 39	11 10	2 47	6 24	0 19	7 35	2 51	6 12	2 12	10 12	11 2	6 42	2 18
Nov.															
7	7 16	11 53 M	4 30	11 26	2 57	6 28	0 10	7 17	2 25	5 28	1 28	9 28	10 25	6 4	1 39
17	8 14	0 17 A	4 20	11 33	3 7	6 41	0 1	6 58	1 55	4 46	0 44 M	8 42	9 47	5 26	1 1
27	9 1	0 43	4 25	11 28	3 13	6 58	After.	6 37	1 24	3 57	11 54 A	7 51	9 8	4 47	0 22
Dec.															
7	9 33	1 9	4 45	11 15	3 16	7 17	11 36	6 15	0 54	3 14	11 9	7 4	8 28	4 7	Morn.
17	9 38	1 25	5 12	10 53	3 14	7 35	11 20	5 52	0 23	2 31	10 25	6 19	7 47	3 27	11 3
27	8 55	1 1	5 7	10 24	3 5	7 46	11 2	5 27	Morn.	1 48	9 41	5 34	7 4	2 45	10 22
Jan. '18	8 9	0 21 A	4 33	10 6	2 57 A	7 48	10 52	5 14 M	11 36	1 28	9 20 A	5 12	6 44	2 25	10 2

Venus as evening star in June and to end of year.

Jupiter, evening star in west during January, February, March, April; in east during September, October, November, December.

Saturn, evening star in west in May and June; in south in March and April; in east in January and February.

Variation of Latitude.—Alterations in the position of matter on the earth, such as transportation, denudation, subsidences, earthquakes, etc., should theoretically affect the earth's axis. Until recently it was considered that our methods of observation were not sufficiently refined to show very small motions of the Pole. However, in 1888, it was indisputably established that the Pole "wandered," or that latitudes were subject to slight changes. In effect the Pole has two motions: (1) an annual motion in an elliptic orbit whose major axis is about 30 feet; (2) an orbital motion in a circle, of diameter about 26 feet, in 428 days. The origin of these wanderings has not yet been fully elucidated; but the annual motion may be caused by seasonal changes.

THE ALMANACK EXPLAINED AND AMPLIFIED

Almanack is by some derived from *al*, meaning *the*, and *manach*, signifying a *reckoning*. Others prefer to derive the word from the squared sticks, about a foot in length, on which were carved the phases of the moon for the whole year. These carved sticks were called *al-mon-aght*, or *al-mon-heed*. Such almanacks were used by any one; but **calendars** were the official intimations of feasts, saints' days, and of ecclesiastical matter generally. The word comes from **calendæ**, the first days of the Roman months. Properly considered, we should employ almanacks as dividers of time by the year, calendars by the month, and ephemerides by the day. The three terms are now synonymous, denoting an annual register with a calendar in which are arranged the days of the month and week, the rising and setting of the heavenly bodies, tides, ecclesiastical matter, and other miscellaneous information.

Ancient calendars were constructed by the ecclesiastics, and for the most part were based on the lunar changes. More recent almanacks are based on the tropical or seasonal year.

This **tropical year** is the period of one complete revolution of the sun in the heavens, from one equinox to the same equinox again. Its length is 365*d*. 5*h*. 48*m*. 45·5*s*. The adoption of any other year would, in course of time, show the seasons occurring in months differing from the original.

The **Roman civil calendar** in use in the time of Julius Cæsar actually differed some three months from the seasonal year, the autumn of the almanac being really winter. To adjust this, Julius Cæsar, in 45 B.C., ordered the introduction of the **Julian Calendar.** In this calendar the year consists of 365 days, except every fourth year which has 366 days; the extra day was added after Feb. 23, which day, in the Roman calendar, was the *sixth* of the calends of March. Being reckoned twice over, it was called *Bis sextus* hence **Bissextile.** The extra day is now added at the end of February. At the same time it was ordered that the year begin on Jan. 1, whereas it previously began in March. This accounts for September, October, November, December not being now the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth months. Julius Cæsar also suppressed the month Quintilis and called it Julius after himself, an example followed by Augustus Cæsar, who appropriated the month Sextilis. In civil life the year must of necessity consist of a whole number of days. Now, four times the odd 5*h*. 48*m*. 45·5*s*. give only 23*h*. 15*m*. 2*s*., and hence the additional day every fourth year just a little overdoes it; the difference amounts to one day in 128 years.

At the time of the *Nicene Council* held A.D. 325, the Vernal Equinox fell on March 21; but in A.D. 1582 it was found to fall some ten days earlier. Pope Gregory XIII ordered the ten days to be struck out of that year, and so made March 21 again the day of the Vernal Equinox. To obviate such a disturbance in future he introduced the **Gregorian Calendar,** which retains the extra day every fourth year, except in such century-years as are not divisible by 400. Thus while 2,000 is a leap year, 1,900 and 2,100 are not leap years, though divisible by 4. The small error remaining amounts to one day in about 4,000 years, and may be disregarded. The introduction of this calendar is known as the *Reformation of the Calendar*.

The *Gregorian Calendar* was adopted in Catholic countries in 1582, in Germany and Switzerland in 1700. It was not *adopted in England* till 1751, when by an Act of Parliament it was provided that the civil year should begin on Jan. 1 instead of on March 25 as formerly, and that the day following Wednesday, Sept. 2, 1752, should be reckoned Sept. 14 instead of Sept. 3, thus dropping 11 days.

The *Julian* was then termed the **Old Style,** and the *Gregorian* the **New Style.** The two will differ more and more: at present Jan. 14 New Style corresponds to Jan. 1 Old Style.

The *Julian year calendar* is still retained in Russia and by the Greek Church generally.

To change Old Style into New Style.—

On and from	and before and on	add to date.
Oct. 5, 1582	Feb. 29, 1700	10 days.
March 1, 1700	,, 1800	11 ,,
March 1, 1800	,, 1900	12 ,,
March 1, 1900	,, 2100	13 ,,

Thus March 28, 1587 (O.S.) is March 38 or April 7, 1587 (N.S.); but remembering that the O.S. leap years which are not N.S. leap years are 1700, 1800, 1900, etc., we find Feb. 29, 1700 (O.S.) is March 11, 1700 (N.S.).

To change New Style into Old Style.—With the exceptions presently to be named, if the year be 15— or 16—, subtract 10 days from the date; if 17—, subtract 11 days; if 18—, subtract 12 days; if 19—, 13 days.

Thus March 9, 1852 (N.S.) is, remembering leap year, February 38, from which subtracting 12 days we obtain February 26 (O.S.). The exceptions are the year 1700 up to and including March 11, subtract 10, not 11; the year 1800 up to and including March 12, subtract 11, not 12; and the year 1900 up to and including March 13, subtract 12, not 13.

Thus March 11, 1800 (N.S.) is Feb. 39 (N.S.) and Feb. 28 (O.S.).

The data in the ecclesiastical calendar depend on phases of the Moon, and have nothing to do with seasonal changes; hence to fit them in, it is desirable to have some simple relation between the solar and lunar periods. Meton, in 433 B.C., found a lunar cycle which answered this purpose.

The **Metonic Cycle** is a period of 6,940 days or 19 solar years 9*h*. 32*m*. 48*s*., or 235 lunations 7*h*. 29*m*. The small difference of two hours between the solar 19 years and the 235 lunar months creates an error of one day in 76 years. After every 19 years, therefore, the lunar phases approximately recur, or, in other words, the calendar for the Moon's phases and ecclesiastical fixtures are the same for 1898 and 1917. There may be a day out dependent on the number of leap years in the cycle. Meton published his scheme at the Olympic games, and inscribed it in letters of gold on marble pillars. It was marked by letters of gold in ancient calendars. Hence the **Golden Number,** which is used in fixing Easter. The Golden Number for any year is found by adding 1 to the date and dividing by 19. If there is no remainder, 19 is the Golden Number, otherwise the remainder is the Golden Number. Thus the Golden Number for 1917 is 18. By means of this Golden Number, the Dominical Letter, and the Epact, the ecclesiastical calendar is usually constructed.

The **Epact** is the age of the Moon on Jan. 1 in the New Style and on March 22 in the Old Style. The *age of the Moon* connects the lunar and solar years, and for calendar purposes all the day on which the new moon is supposed to take place, though it happens but one second

before midnight, is called the first day of the Moon. The Epact for any year of the present century is given in the following table, provided we know the Golden Number.

G. N.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Epact	29	10	21	2	13	24	5	16	27	8
G. N.	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
Epact	19	0	11	22	3	14	25	6	17	

The Dominical or Sunday Letter.—The first seven letters of the alphabet being attached to the several days of the year, A to Jan. 1, B to Jan. 2, C to Jan. 3, and so on, A to Jan. 8, and so on, then that letter which falls on the first Sunday is called the Dominical or Sunday Letter. Thus Jan. 1, 1917, is Monday (A), the first Sunday is (G).

In leap year the Sundays after February have the letter preceding, thus 1916 was a leap year, and the Sunday Letter in Jan. and Feb. was B, but A for all Sundays after.

If we do not know on what day Jan. 1 falls, the Sunday Letter can be found by adding to the year the whole number found on dividing by 4, increasing the result by 6, and then dividing by 7. The letter under the remainder in the following table is the Sunday Letter.

Remainder	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
Sunday Letter	A	G	F	E	D	C	B

Thus 1917 + 479 + 6 = 2,402, which divided by 7 gives a remainder 1, and hence Sunday Letter G.

Year	1910	11	12	13	14	15	16
Sunday Letter	B	A	GF	E	D	C	BA
Year	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Sunday Letter	G	F	E	DC	B	A	

The following definition of **Easter** has been handed down from the time of the Council of Nice, A.D. 325, its aim being to preserve the same relation between the times of Easter and Passover as existed at the time of the Resurrection, and more especially to insure that Passover came first. "Easter Day is the first Sunday after the Full Moon which happens upon, or next after, the 21st day of March; and if the Full Moon happens on a Sunday, Easter Day is the following Sunday." The moon on which Easter depends is called the **Paschal Moon.**

Thus Easter-Day may fall on any of the 35 days beginning March 22 and up to and including April 25. In 1818 it fell on March 22, in 1913 on March 23, and in 1940 it falls on March 24. In 1886 it fell on April 25 and will again in 1943. As Easter can fall on any one of 35 days, there are necessarily 35 calendars.

Easter Day being fixed for the year, the Moveable Feasts dependent on it can be fixed.

		Days before Easter.
Septuagesima	3rd Sunday before Lent	63
Sexagesima	2nd " " "	56
Quinquagesima (Shrove)	1st " " "	49
Ash Wednesday	First day of Lent	46
Quadragesima	1st Sunday in Lent	42
Palm Sunday	Next before Easter	7
Good Friday	Crucifixion	2
Easter Day		Days after Easter.
Rogation	5th Sun. after Easter	35
Ascension Day	Holy Thursday	39
Sunday after Ascension		42
Whit Sunday		49
Trinity Sunday		56

TABLE TO DETERMINE EASTER DAY FROM THE EPACT AND SUNDAY LETTER

	Sunday Letter						
Epact.	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.	F.	G.
0	Apr. 16	Apr. 17	Apr. 18	Apr. 19	Apr. 20	Apr. 14	Apr. 15
1	16	17	18	19	13	14	15
2	16	17	18	12	13	14	15
3	16	17	11	12	13	14	15
4	16	10	11	12	13	14	15
5	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
6	9	10	11	12	13	14	8
7	9	10	11	12	13	7	8
8	9	10	11	12	6	7	8
9	9	10	11	5	6	7	8
10	9	10	4	5	6	7	8
11	9	3	4	5	6	7	8
12	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13	2	3	4	5	6	7	1
14	2	3	4	5	6	Mar. 31	1
15	2	3	4	5	Mar. 30	31	1
16	2	3	4	Mar. 29	30	31	1
17	2	3	Mar. 28	29	30	31	1
18	2	Mar. 27	28	29	30	31	1
19	Mar. 26	27	28	29	30	31	1
20	26	27	28	29	30	31	Mar. 25
21	26	27	28	29	30	24	25
22	26	27	28	29	23	24	25
23	26	27	28	22	23	24	25
24	Apr. 23	Apr. 24	Apr. 25	Apr. 19	Apr. 20	Apr. 21	Apr. 22
25	23	24	25	19	20	21	22
26	23	24	18	19	20	21	22
27	23	17	18	19	20	21	22
28	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
29	16	17	18	19	20	21	15

For leap years use the second letter of the year.

Advent, the beginning of the ecclesiastical year, is the nearest Sunday to St. Andrew's Day, which is Nov. 30.

	Christmas Day.	Easter Day.	Sunday Letter.	Golden No.	Epact.
1914	Friday	April 12	D	15	3
1915	Saturday	April 4	C	16	14
1916	Monday	April 23	BA	17	26
1917	Tuesday	April 8	G	18	6
1918	Wednesday	March 31	F	19	17
1919	Thursday	April 20	E	1	29
1920	Saturday	April 4	DC	2	10
1921	Sunday	March 27	B	3	21

THE JEWISH CALENDAR

The year is composed of 12 or 13 lunar months of 29 or 30 days each. The 12-month year is called the **common year,** the 13-month the **embolistic year.**

The common year can have 353, 354, or 355 days. The embolistic year can have 383, 384, or 385 days. These years succeed each other in such a manner as to arrive at the same solar date after 19 years (12 common, 7 embolistic).

Month.	Common Year.			Embolistic Year.		
Tishri	30	30	30	30	30	30
Hesvan	29	29	30	29	29	30
Kislev	29	30	30	29	30	30
Tebet	29	29	29	29	29	29
Sebat	30	30	30	30	30	30
Adar	29	29	29	30	30	30
Veadar				29	29	29
Nisan	30	30	30	30	30	30
Iyar	29	29	29	29	29	29
Sivan	30	30	30	30	30	30
Tamuz	29	29	29	29	29	29
Ab	30	30	30	30	30	30
Elul	29	29	29	29	29	29
	353	354	355	383	384	385

The Jewish year cannot begin on Sunday, Wednesday, or Friday. It dates from 3760 B.C., and begins in September. The Jewish day begins at sunset of the preceding civil day.

Year.	Month.	Days.	Commences.
5677	Tishri	30	1916 Sept. 28
	Hesvan	29	Oct. 28
	Kislev	30	Nov. 26
	Tebet	29	Dec. 26
	Sebat	30	1917 Jan. 24
	Adar	29	Feb. 23
	Nisan	30	March 24
	Iyar	29	April 23
	Sivan	30	May 22
	Tamuz	29	June 21
	Ab	30	July 20
	Elul	29	Aug. 19
5678	Tishri	30	Sept. 17
	Hesvan	29	Oct. 17
	Kislev	30	Nov. 16
	Tebet	29	Dec. 16

CHIEF JEWISH DAYS, 1917

Fast: Siege of Jerusalem	Tebat 10	Jan.	4
Fast of Esther	Adar 13	Mar.	7
Purim, First Day	„ 14	„	8
„ Second Day	„ 15	„	9
Passover, First Day	Nisan 15	April	7
„ Second Day	„ 16	„	8
Pentecost (Shebuoth), 1st Day	Sivan 6	May	27
„ „ 2nd Day	„ 7	„	28
Fast: Taking of Jerusalem	Tamuz 17	July	8
Fast: Dedication of Temple	Ab 10	„	29
New Year (Rosh Hashanah)	Tishri 1	Sept.	17
Fast of Guedaliah	„ 3	„	19
Expiation (Yom Kippur)	„ 10	„	26
Feast of Tabernacles (Sucoth)	„ 15	Oct.	1
„ „	„ 16	„	2
Hosana Raba	„ 21	„	7
Rejoicing of the Law	„ 23	„	9
Dedication of Temple	Kislev 25	Dec.	10

As the New Year commences at the previous sunset, it would be more correct to say Sept. 16.

THE MAHOMMEDAN CALENDAR

The year consists of 12 purely lunar months and contains either 354 or 355 days. In the 354-day year the months have alternately 30 and 29 days. In the year of 355 days the last month has 30 days.

The calendar starts from the Hegira—the flight of Mahomet, A.D. 622, July 16 (Friday).

Year.	Month.	Days.		Begins.
1335	Muharram	30	1916	Oct. 28 (Sat.)
	Safar	29		Nov. 27
	Rabīa I	30		Dec. 26
	Rabīa II	29	1917	Jan. 25
	Jumāda I	30		Feb. 23
	Jumāda II	29		Mar. 25
	Rajab	30		April 23
	Sha'bān	29		May 23
	Ramadān	30		June 21
	Shaivāl	29		July 21
	Dhu'l-Qa'da	30		Aug. 19
	Dhu'l-Hijja	30		Sept. 18
1336	Muharram	30		Oct. 17 (Wed.)
	Safar	29		Nov. 16
	Rabīa I	30		Dec. 15
	Rabīa II	29	1918	Jan. 14

PRINCIPAL FEASTS, 1917

Birth of the Prophet	Jan. 6
Ascension of the Prophet	May 19
First of Ramadān	June 21
Grand Beiram	July 21
Little Beiram	Sept. 17
Feast of Peace	Oct. 10
New Year (1336)	Oct. 17
Birth of the Prophet	Dec. 26

A TABLE COMPARING THE FOUR CHIEF YEARS

Gregorian. 1917.		Julian. 1916.		Mahommedan. 1335.		Jewish. 5677.	
Jan.	1	Dec.	19	Rabīa I	7	Tebet	7
	9		27		15		15
	14	Jan.	1		20		20
	24	1917	11		30	Sebat	1
	25		12	Rabīa II	1		2
Feb.	8		26		15		16
	23	Feb.	10	Jumada I	1	Adar	1
Mar.	10		25		16		16
	24	Mar.	11		30	Nisan	1
	25		12	Jumāda II	1		2
April	9		27		16		17
	23	April	10	Rajab	1	Iyar	1
May	9		26		17		17
	22	May	9		30	Sivan	1
	23		10	Sha'bān	1		2
June	8		26		17		18
	21	June	8	Ramadān	1	Tamuz	1
July	8		25		18		18
	20	July	7		30	Ab	1
	21		8	Shaivāl	1		2
Aug.	7		25		18		19
	19	Aug.	6	Dhu'l-Qa'da	1	Elul	1
Sept.	6		24		19		19
	11		29		24		24
	17	Sept.	4		30	Tishri	1
	18		5	Dhu'l-Hijja	1	5678	2
Oct.	11		28		24		25
	17	Oct.	4	Muharram	1	Hesvan	1
Nov.	10		28	1336	25		25
	16	Nov.	3	Safar	1	Kislev	1
Dec.	10		27		25		25
	15	Dec.	2	Rabīa I	1		30
	16		3		2	Tehet	1

FASTING AND ABSTINENCE DAYS IN THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

1. *Fasting Days in Great Britain: on which flesh-meat is forbidden, unless a dispensation be granted; and only one meal, with a collation, is allowed to those who are bound to fast.*—All the days of Lent, except Sundays; the Ember days; the Vigils or Eves of Whit-Sunday, of SS. Peter and Paul, of the Assumption, of All Saints, of St. Andrew (in Scotland only), and of Christmas Day; and the Wednesdays and Fridays of Advent. Fasting is dispensed on a day of obligation.

2. *Abstinence Days in Great Britain: on which flesh-meat is forbidden.*—They are, besides the Fasting days above mentioned, the Sundays in Lent, unless a dispensation be granted, and all Fridays in the year, except Days of Obligation and (in England) Dec. 26. There has also been granted a relaxation of the law of abstinence (except during Lent) on Ember Saturdays, and on such Vigils as immediately precede or follow a Friday or other day of abstinence.

The *solemn* celebration of marriages is, by a general law of the Roman Catholic Church, forbidden from Ash Wednesday till after Low Sunday, and from the 1st Sunday in Advent till the day after the Epiphany. In some places, *all* marriages are forbidden during those times.

TIME

Three kinds of time are used in astronomical work: *Sidereal*, *Apparent*, and *Mean Time*, the unit in each case being the day. The day is derived from the rotation of the Earth on its axis, and is defined as the interval of time between two consecutive passages of a heavenly body across the meridian of a place. Thus we can have a solar day, a lunar day, or a sidereal day.

The Earth's rotation is always performed in the same time, but the length of the day varies according to the heavenly body observed. This comes from the fact that these bodies are not relatively fixed, but have their own motions, the Earth itself having a motion of revolution round the Sun. However, in consequence of the enormous distances of the stars, their motions and the Earth's orbital motion round the Sun may be neglected, and a star may be considered as a fixed point. In other words, the interval between two consecutive transits of a star is caused by the Earth's rotation alone, and is therefore constant. Such interval is the **sidereal day**, the only uniform time-unit we can observe. It contains $23h.\ 56m.\ 4{\cdot}01s.$ of mean solar time. In consequence of the orbital motion of the Earth, the Sun appears to make a revolution amongst the stars, its path being the **Ecliptic.** The point of intersection of the ecliptic with the equator is called the **First Point of Aries** (♈), and the local sidereal day begins when this point crosses the meridian.

When the Sun is used as a time measurer we cannot neglect the Earth's orbital motion, which makes the Sun apparently move eastward amongst the stars about one degree every day. In consequence, the meridian of the place has to travel this extra degree or so before the Sun transits again, and the interval between two consecutive transits of the Sun is called the **solar day,** which evidently is variable as the Earth travels in an elliptic orbit. The **sundial** shows solar or **apparent time**, and is thus not so useful as a clock.

In the course of one complete revolution of the Earth round the Sun, one whole rotation or one day is taken up by the Sun's apparent motion eastward, and there is therefore one less solar day in the year than there will be sidereal days, and since there are 365·2421 solar days in the year, there are 366·2421 sidereal days. It follows that the mean solar day is $3m.\ 55{\cdot}9s.$ (mean solar) longer than the sidereal day.

The variable solar day being inconvenient, a fictitious Sun is imagined moving uniformly in the Equator and making one complete revolution, while the true Sun makes a revolution in the Ecliptic. By this we obtain a day uniform in length, and the mean or average length of the apparent solar days. The imaginary Sun is called the Mean Sun, the day the Mean Solar Day, and the time Mean Solar Time. The clock measures **mean solar time,** and shows twelve at mean noon. The difference between apparent time and mean time is called the **equation of time.**

The **civil day** is measured in mean time, and runs from midnight to midnight, the hours running on from a set of 12 before noon denoted by A.M. (**ante meridian**), and another set of 12 after Noon, denoted by P.M. (**post meridian**), and is hence twelve hours in advance of the **astronomical day** which astronomers have found convenient to commence at noon, the hours running from 0 to 24.

The **sidereal year** is the interval between two consecutive returns of the Sun to the same position among the stars. It is $365d.\ 6h.\ 9m.\ 9s.$ or 365·256360 days of mean solar time.

The **tropical or seasonal year** is the time taken by the Sun in making two successive passages of the same equinoctial point. These points are not fixed, but in consequence of precession retrograde or move to meet the Sun by 50·5 seconds of arc in the year, and hence the tropical year is shorter than the true or sidereal year by the time taken to travel this arc, and is $365d.\ 5h.\ 48m.\ 45{\cdot}5s.$ or 365·242199 days of mean solar time. This is the year employed in calendars and in ordinary life.

The **sidereal month** is the time taken by the Moon in her revolution round the Earth to travel from its position amongst the stars until its return. Its average duration is $27d.\ 7h.\ 43m.\ 11{\cdot}5s.$ or 27·321661 days.

The time between two consecutive new or full moons is the **synodic month.** It is $29d.\ 12h.\ 44m.\ 2{\cdot}8s.$ or 29·53059 days. It is the synodic month which is alluded to in explaining the calendar. There are 235 synodic months or lunations in the Metonic cycle.

The **week** as a measure or division of time was in use in Eastern countries at a very early period. It probably originated in the phases of the moon, or in the number of planets, seven being known. The names given to the days of the week by the Romans and by our Saxon ancestors were those of their chief deities.

Roman.	Saxon.	English.
Dies Solis (Sun)	Sunan daeg (Sun)	Sunday
Dies Lunæ (Moon)	Monan daeg (Moon)	Monday
Dies Martis (Mars)	Tuis daeg (Tuisco)	Tuesday
Dies Mercurii (Mercury)	Woden's daeg (Woden)	Wednesday
Dies Jovis (Jupiter)	Thor's daeg (Thor)	Thursday
Dies Veneris (Venus)	Friga's daeg (Friga)	Friday
Dies Saturni (Saturn)	Seater's daeg (Seater)	Saturday

A **sundial** shows apparent time, so that the "equation of time" is a means of correcting the sundial time and so giving us the mean time. The "equation of time" is sometimes expressed as the time the Sun is before or after the clock, or dial before or after the clock. The "equation of time" is greatest in February, May, August, and November, and vanishes about April 16, June 15, Sept. 1, and Dec. 25.

This variation between mean time and apparent time is responsible for the, to many, curious behaviour of morning and afternoon when, say in January, the afternoons lengthen by 44 minutes and the mornings by only 25 minutes. Sunrise and sunset are at equal intervals from the time the sun comes to the meridian, *i.e.* apparent noon. Hence if mean noon or 12 o'clock comes before apparent noon, the interval sunrise to mean noon is less than half the time the Sun is above the horizon, while from mean noon to sunset is greater than the half. The **afternoons** are then **longer** than the **mornings.** This happens in January. In September the mornings shorten 46 minutes, while the evenings shorten 65 minutes. The **afternoons** are **shorter** than the **mornings.**

Local Time.—The daily rotation of the Earth on its axis gives the sun the appearance of travelling from E. to W. in the sky. Hence the farther east a place is the earlier the Sun comes to its meridian, and it is evident that each place has its own noon, its own time, the **local time.**

The earth's rotation carries a place through 360° in the 24 hours, or 15° in every hour, or, put differently, two places separated 15° of **longitude** have local times differing by one hour. Of course, this soon becomes intolerable, and each country adopts the time of one place and calls it the standard time. Greenwich local time became the

legal time throughout Great Britain, Berlin local time throughout Germany. Here, again, with modern facilities of travel, these adopted times have to give way to a comprehensive plan which adopts **Greenwich time** or some time which differs even hours or half-hours from it. This adopted time is called Standard Time or Universal Time, and is in use as follows :—

STANDARD OR UNIVERSAL TIME

Generally speaking, Greenwich time—or Greenwich time plus or minus a number of hours—is now in use all over the world. The times given below are legal times (the time the *clock* shows in the various countries) ; they differ from the local times (which are not the times as shown by the clock), but only by sufficient minutes to make mean time some complete hour or half-hour of Greenwich mean time.

Thus, Tokio local time is 9 h. 19 m. earlier than Greenwich mean time, because the difference of longitude between Greenwich and Tokio is 9 h. 19 m. The 19 m. being dropped gives the even 9 hours shown as legal (clock) time in the table. When it is mean noon at Greenwich it is 9 p.m. legal (clock) time at Tokio. Similarly, in Great Britain, in France, in Germany, or elsewhere, the local times of various towns differ, but the clock everywhere in each country shows the standard time of the country. Thus, the local time of Plymouth or Aberdeen differs from that of Greenwich, but the clocks throughout Great Britain all show twelve noon at the same time ; similarly, for example, the local time of Düsseldorf, or Königsberg, differs from Berlin, but the clocks throughout Germany show 1 o'clock when it is 12 noon at Greenwich. Again, the local time of Montego Bay, Jamaica, is 5 h. 12 m. later than Greenwich mean time. The nearest hour being 5 h., this is the adopted legal time. When it is local mean noon at Jamaica, it is 5 h. 12 m. p.m. at Greenwich, but legal (clock) noon at Jamaica is 5 h. p.m. at Greenwich.

Greenwich time	Algeria, Belgium, Faroë Islands, France, Gibraltar, Great Britain, Portugal, St. Thomé and Principe Islands, Spain, Whydah.
1 h. fast on G.T.	Austria-Hungary, Bosnia, Denmark, Germany, Norway, Malta, Portuguese West Africa, Serbia, South-west Africa Protectorate, Sweden, Switzerland.
2 h. „ „ „	Bulgaria, Cape Colony, Egypt, Natal, Orange Free State, Portuguese East Africa, Rumania, Transvaal, Turkey (Eastern).
2½ h. „ „ „	British East Africa.
3 h. „ „ „	Italian Somaliland.
4 h. „ „ „	Mauritius and Dependencies (except Chagos), Seychelles.
5 h. „ „ „	Chagos Archipelago, Portuguese India.
5½ h. „ „ „	India.
6½ h. „ „ „	Burma.
7 h. „ „ „	Straits Settlements.
8 h. „ „ „	British North Borneo, China (coast from Newchang to Swatow, up Yangtse to Hankow), Formosa, Hong Kong, Labuan, Macao, Philippines, Portuguese Timor, Western Australia.
9 h. fast on G.T.	Japan, Cho-sen.
9½ h. „ „ „	South Australia.
10 h. „ „ „	New South Wales, Queensland, Tasmania, Victoria.
11½ h. „ „ „	New Zealand.
1 h. slow „ „	Iceland, Madeira, Portuguese Guinea, Sierra Leone.
2 h. „ „ „	Azores, Cape Verde Islands, Fernando Noronha, Trinidad.
3 h. „ „ „	Brazil (east coast).
4 h. „ „ „	Brazil (Amazonas territs.), British Guiana, Canada (Atlantic), U.S.A. (Atlantic), West Indies (most of).
4½ h. „ „ „	Venezuela.
5 h. „ „ „	Bahamas, Chile, Jamaica, Labrador (West), Ontario, Panama, Peru, Quebec, U.S.A. (eastern zone).
6 h. „ „ „	British Honduras, U.S.A. (central zone).
7 h. „ „ „	Canada and U.S.A. (mountain zones).
8 h. „ „ „	British Columbia, U.S.A. (Pacific zone).
9 h. „ „ „	Yukon.
10½ h. „ „ „	Hawaiian Islands.
11½ h. „ „ „	Samoa.

Holland adopted Greenwich time in 1894, but in 1908 adopted Amsterdam time—19 m. 40 s. slow on Greenwich. Russia also keeps its own time. **Russian time** is 2 h. 1 m. fast. A Bill—Time (Ireland) Bill—which received the Royal sanction on Aug. 22, 1916, provides for uniform time throughout the United Kingdom. The change was made on Sunday, Oct. 1, 1916, at 2 a.m. Dublin mean time, when the clocks were showing 3 a.m. summer time. They were put back 35 minutes, and so brought into agreement with the clocks in Great Britain, which indicated 2 h. 25 m. (Dublin time having been 25 m. late on Greenwich mean time). Thenceforward Greenwich mean time (or, whilst summer time prevails, one hour in advance of G.M.T.) will be the statutory time for all general purposes throughout the United Kingdom.

Time Signals.—There are various methods adopted to disseminate the correct time. Shipping all over the world get time by observing the dropping of a ball on a mast erected in a conspicuous position in the port. These balls are usually dropped by electricity from some observatory. For example, the time balls at Greenwich, Deal, Portsmouth, Portland, and Devonport are dropped from Greenwich Observatory at 1.0 p.m. every day.

The Observatory sends a time signal every hour to the G.P.O., and from thence it is sent automatically to all the large towns, where, in turn, it is distributed to local towns and subscribers. (For terms see Post Office Guide.)

Time signals are sometimes sent by telephone.

Wireless Time Signals.—Time signals were sent from the Eiffel Tower in 1910, and have been continued up to the present time, uninterrupted by the war. At present, signals are sent from Eiffel at 10.45 a.m. and 11.45 p.m., and from Norddeich, at the mouth of the River Ems, at noon and at midnight. Suppose we are on the look-out for the morning signals—at 10.44 will commence a series of Morse T's or dashes —, which continue for about 55 seconds, and after a

short blank comes a single sharp dot. This is the time signal. This is repeated 10.46 to 10.47 and 10.48 to 10.49, the dashes being replaced in the first case by a series of D's — · · ·, and in the second by the figure 6 — · · · · ·. There are, therefore, three chances, viz.—45 m., 47 m., and 49 m., the minute being recognised by T, D, or 6.

The noon signals from Norddeich are sent differently. They commence at 11 h. 58 m. 46 s. Five sharp dots denote the seconds 46, 47, 48, 49, and 50. Another set of five commences at 11 h. 58 m. 56 s., and so on for six sets, the last set being 11 h. 59 m. 56 s., 57, 58, 59, and 12 h. 0 m. 0 s.

The signals sent from the Eiffel Tower at 10 a.m. are known as the "Onogo" system. Commencing at 9 h. 57 m. 0 s., are a series of warning letters x (— .. —), which continue to 57 m. 50 s., then three o's (— — —), the first commences at 57 m. 55 s., the last ends at 58 m. 0 s. At 58 m. 8 s. begin a series of n's (— .), the dot falling on the 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 second, followed by the three o's. At 59 m. 6 s. begin a series of g's (— — .), the dot again falling as before, finishing up at from 59 m. 55 s. to 10 h. 0 m. 0 s. with the three o's as before.

The dash is one second duration, the dot a quarter second. The time can be derived from any signal. This 10 signal is more or less experimental at present.

THE CHIEF TIME BALLS AND TIME GUNS IN THE BRITISH ISLES

Place.		Height.	Remarks.
Greenwich (Royal Observatory	Black ball, 5 ft. diameter.	211 ft. above high water. Drop 10 ft. at one	Half-way up 5 m. before one o'clock; full up 2½ m. before.
Sheerness (Garrison Fort)	Black ball, 3½ ft. diameter	120 ft. above high water. Drop 17 ft. at one.	Full up 5 m. to one.
Deal (Telegraph Tower)	Black ball, 5 ft. diameter.	76 ft. above high water. Drop 10 ft. at one	Half-way up 5 m. before one o'clock; full up 3 m. to one.
Portsmouth (Sem. Tower, Dockyard)	Black ball, 3¾ ft. diameter.	162 ft. above high water. Drop 18 ft. at one	Half-way up 5 m. to one; full up 2 m. to one.
Southampton . .	Ball	Roof, S. Western Hotel	Drop at one.
Portland . . .	Ball	S. side of harbour	Full up 2 m. to one.
Devonport . . .	Black ball, 3⅝ ft. diameter	157 ft. above high water. Drop at one	Full up 5 m. to one.
—	Gun fired	Mount Wise	Sound, 1,100 ft. per sec.
Falmouth (Pendennis Castle)	Black ball, 4 ft. diameter	250 ft. above high water. Drop 14 ft. at one	Full up 5 m. to one.
Swansea . . .	Gun	East Pier	1 h.
Liverpool . . .	Gun	Birkenhead	1 h.
Queenstown . .	Gun	Near Military Hospital	1 h.
Cork	Gun	Victoria Quay	1 h.
Dublin (Docks building)	Ball	80 ft. above high water. Drop 6½ ft.	G.M.T. 1 h. 0 m. 0 s.
Edinburgh (Calton Hill)	Ball	455 ft. above high water. Drop 10 ft.	Half-way 5 m. to one; full up 2 m. to one.
N. Shields . . .	Gun	East of Albert Edward Dock	1 h.

Twilight.—For some time before the sun rises and for some time after it has set it illuminates the upper regions of the atmosphere; the light reflected is called twilight. Astronomical twilight is considered to last until the Sun is 18° below the horizon, the duration varying with the season and latitude, as shown in the table.

Latitude.	0°	20°	35°	40°	45°	50°	55°	60°	65°
	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Jan. 1	1 16	1 20	1 32	1 39	1 48	2 1	2 19	2 48	3 42
Feb. 1	1 13	1 17	1 28	1 34	1 43	1 54	2 9	2 30	3 3
Mar. 1	1 10	1 14	1 25	1 31	1 39	1 49	2 3	2 21	2 49
April 1	1 10	1 15	1 27	1 34	1 43	1 55	2 13	2 41	3 35
May 1	1 12	1 19	1 35	1 45	1 59	2 21	3 7	..	..
June 1	1 15	1 24	1 45	2 0	2 25	3 45	..	..	..
July 1	1 16	1 25	1 48	2 4	2 34	..	..	..	..
Aug. 1	1 14	1 21	1 40	1 51	2 9	2 41	..	..	..
Sept. 1	1 11	1 17	1 30	1 38	1 49	2 4	2 27	3 12	..
Oct. 1	1 10	1 14	1 25	1 32	1 40	1 50	2 5	2 25	2 56
Nov. 1	1 12	1 16	1 26	1 33	1 40	1 51	2 5	2 24	2 52
Dec. 1	1 15	1 19	1 30	1 37	1 46	1 58	2 15	2 40	3 24

This table is for north latitudes. If used for south latitudes, the dates must be altered by 6 months, *i.e.* for Jan. 1 we should take the figures given along the line July 1.

For all practical purposes the table may be used to find the time from sunset or sunrise when the Sun is below the horizon any number of degrees up to 18° by proportion. Thus at 9° we halve the above times.

The blank spaces in the table show that twilight lasts all night. If we consider the formula that the latitude of a place is the Sun's North Polar distance, less the Sun's distance below the horizon, we see that on the longest day when the Sun's N.P.D. is 66½°, for all places whose latitude is greater than 48½° the sun never gets 18° below the horizon, and hence the continuous twilight. The formula also shows that on this day at all places above latitude 66½° the Sun never gets below the horizon. This produces the **Midnight Sun.**

Increase and Decrease in Length of Day.—Taking the day from sunrise to sunset, the following table gives the amount during each month.

	Increase. h.	m.		Decrease. h.	m.
Jan.	1	9	July	1	4
Feb.	1	42	Aug.	1	46
March	1	59	Sept.	1	52
April	1	46	Oct.	1	55
May	1	26	Nov.	1	28
June	0	17	Dec.	0	18

The day is equal in length to the night all over the world twice in the year, viz. when the Sun crosses the equator from south to north, at the Vernal Equinox, March 21, and again at the Autumnal Equinox, Sept. 23, when the Sun crosses the equator from north to south.

The days are longest and the nights shortest when the Sun reaches its maximum declination in that hemisphere. This in the northern hemisphere occurs about June 22, and in the southern hemisphere about Dec. 22.

The days are shortest and nights longest in the northern hemisphere about Dec. 22 and in the southern hemisphere about June 22.

The actual duration of the day depends on the latitude, and the following table shows the duration of the longest and shortest days in various latitudes.

Lat.	Longest Day.	Shortest Day.	Lat.	Longest Day.	Shortest Day.
°	h. m.	h. m.	°	h. m.	h. m.
0	12 5	12 4·5	50	16 18	8 0
10	12 40	11 30	55	17 17	7 5
20	13 18	10 53	60	18 45	5 45
30	14 2	10 10	65	21 43	3 22
40	14 58	9 16	66	24 0	2 30
45	15 33	8 42	67	24 0	0 0

In higher latitudes there is a small difference between the N. and S. latitudes.

Lat. N.	Arctic Day.	Arctic Night.	Lat. S.	Antarctic Day.	Antarctic Night.
70	70 days	55 days	70	65 days	59 days
75	107 ,,	93 ,,	75	101 ,,	99 ,,
80	137 ,,	123 ,,	80	130 ,,	130 ,,
85	163 ,,	150 ,,	85	156 ,,	158 ,,
90	189 ,,	176 ,,	90	182 ,,	183 ,,

The Sun's Azimuth at Rising

Jan. 1	129°	July 1	51°
Feb. 1	118	Aug. 1	60
Mar. 1	103	Sept. 1	76
April 1	83	Oct. 1	98
May 1	65	Nov. 1	113
June 1	53	Dec. 1	126

CYCLES, ERAS

The Roman Indiction is a cycle of 15 years established by Constantine, A.D. 312. It was used by the Romans to indicate times of payment of taxes. Papal Acts are dated by the year of the Indiction. To find the Indiction add 3 to the date and the remainder after dividing by 15 is the Indiction. If there is no remainder, then 15 is the Indiction. Thus 1917 + 3 is 1920, which divided by 15 leaves remainder 0. Hence the Indiction is 15.

The Julian Period is a cycle of 7,980 years obtained by multiplying together the Solar Cycle of 28, the Lunar Cycle of 19, and the Roman Indiction of 15. The Julian Period began 4713 B.C. and ends A.D. 3267. To find the Julian year add 4713 to date. Thus 1917 + 4713 is 6630. A.D. 1 is Julian year 4714.

The Solar Cycle is a period of 28 Julian years, at the end of which the days of the week return to the same days of the month. 1917 in the Solar Cycle is 22.

The Olympiads were periods of 4 years by which the Greeks reckoned their times. During five days every fourth year, near the summer solstice, the Olympic Games were celebrated. The first Olympiad was the year 3,938 of the Julian Period, or 776 B.C. Computation by Olympiads ceased A.D. 397.

The Grecian Era, or Era of the Seleucidæ, began 312 B.C., when Seleucus Nicator took Babylon. It is called by the Jews Dhilcarnaim, and Era of Contracts. The year 1917 is 2229 of the Grecian Era.

The Era of Diocletian, also called the Era of Martyrs, began A.D. 284, so that 1917 is 1633 of the era.

The Hegira, or Mahommedan Era, dates from the flight of Mahomet from Mecca to Medina, A.D. 622, July 15. The era commences on July 16. It is in use in Turkey, Arabia, Persia. See p. 34.

Armenian.—Dates from the Council of Tiben, when the Armenians seceded from the Greek Church. It corresponds to Tuesday, July 9, A.D. 552.

Assyrian, Babylonian, or Era of Nabonassar.—An era famous in astronomy, dating from the beginning of the reign of Nabonassar, founder of the kingdom of the Babylonians, *i.e.* Wednesday, Feb. 26, 747 B.C. The year 1917 is 2664 of this era.

Biblical.—In 1650-52 Archbishop Usher published a work propounding a scheme of Biblical chronology, and the date he assigned to the creation of the world, 4004 B.C., was inserted by some unknown authority in the margin of reference editions of the Bible.

Chinese.—The Chinese dated back to the time of the Emperor Yao, 2277 B.C., but in 1913 the calendar of Western Europe was adopted.

Christian.—The Christian Era, or the Era of the Incarnation, is distinguished by cardinal numbers, those before Christ being marked B.C. (Before Christ), or A.C. (*Ante Christum*), and those after Christ A.D. (*Anno Domini*). It was introduced into Italy in the 6th cent. by Dionysius, a Roman abbot, and was in use in England before the close of the 8th cent. Its beginning is Jan. 1 in the 4th year of the 194th Olympiad, the 753rd from the foundation of Rome, and the 4,714th of the Julian period. Dionysius adopted the day of the Annunciation, March 25, as the beginning of the first year of the era, but in England the practice of beginning the year at Christmas prevailed from the 7th to the 12th centuries. In the 12th cent., however, the custom of beginning the civil year on March 25 began to prevail, and was generally followed down to the reformation of the calendar in 1752. In 1750 the Calendar (New Style) Act was passed for the purpose of removing the inconvenience of having a different date from that generally employed in the rest of Europe. It ordered that the day following Sept. 2 of the year 1752 should be considered the 14th of the month, and, at the same time, the beginning of the legal year was changed from March 25 to Jan. 1. In Scotland from the year 1600 the legal year had commenced on Jan. 1. The years 1800 and 1900 were not leap-years but common years, and the difference between the old style and the new style is now, accordingly, 13 days. The year 2000, however, will be a leap year, these being the years which are divisible by four—in the case of the centurial years after omitting the two ciphers.

Hindu.—Amongst the Hindus there are three important reckonings—the *Kaliyuga*, *Vikrama* and *Saka* Eras. The Kuliyuga Era was devised for astronomical purposes somewhere about A.D. 400; it takes its starting-point from Friday, Feb. 18, 3102 B.C. The *Vikrama* Era, of Northern India, was never used for astronomical purposes, but is traditionally connected with a King Vikrama in Malwa, Central India; it began in 58 B.C., its first civil day in that year being Sept. 19. The year A.D. 1917 is, therefore, the year 1975

of the Vikrama Era. The *Saka* Era is in general use in Southern India, and was founded by King Nahapana, of Parthian extraction, who reigned from A.D. 78, although modern belief erroneously ascribes it to a King Salivahana of Pratishthana. It starts on March 3, A.D. 78. The year A.D. 1917 is 1839 of the Saka Era. In Kashmir and some of the Hill States the *Saptarshi* reckoning is used. It arises from the belief that the Saptarshis, "the seven saints," were translated to heaven, and became the stars of the constellation Great Bear in 3077 B.C. A.D. 1917 is, therefore, 4983. In the United Provinces and the Punjab there is a reckoning, known as the *Fasli*, from *fasl*, "a harvest." It began in A.D. 593, the year A.D. 1917 being 1325.

Jewish.—Up to the 15th cent. the Jews followed the era of the Seleucidæ or of Contracts. Since then, however, they have adopted an era dating from the Creation of the World, which, they calculate, took place 3760 years before the beginning of the Christian Era. Thus the year A.D. 1917 is *Annus Mundi* 5678 in the Jewish Calendar. The year consists of 12 lunar months, with an additional month intercalated at intervals. See p. 33.

Roman.—The chronological epoch adopted by Roman historians dates from the foundation of Rome. The most usually accepted date is that adopted by Terentius Varus, who placed it in the third year of the sixth Olympiad, that is, in the year 3961 of the Julian Period, 753 B.C. It is expressed by the abbreviation A.U.C. (*Anno Urbis Conditæ*, *i.e.* in the year from the building of the city).

THE TIDES

The rising and falling of the water, the phenomena known as *the tides*, have been recognised from very ancient times, and were generally ascribed to the influence of the Moon. According to Commander Warburg, R.N., the earliest mention is by Herodítus (484-428 B.C.). For a full historical account, perhaps the most useful volume is the "Tide Tables," published by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty (Potter, 145 Minories, E.C., 1*s.* 6*d.*). This volume gives full tide tables for the coasts of the United Kingdom and also for most places in the world. For the theoretical side, and all the similar phenomena, "The Tides," by Sir G. H. Darwin (John Murray), may be consulted.

We can only present here a mere outline, and first let us recall three points in the *Law of Universal Attraction*. (1) All bodies in the universe mutually attract each other. (2) This attraction varies inversely as the square of their distance apart. (3) The force of attraction is also proportional to their masses.

The tides are caused by the attraction of the Sun and Moon on the Earth, the Moon being so much nearer than the Sun its share is by far the more important. This being so, a short explanation becomes the easier by neglecting the Sun, merely observing that what is said of the Moon applies in less degree to the Sun.

From (2) above, it follows that the portion of the Earth's surface turned towards the Moon gets a stronger pull than the Earth as a whole. This pull has but slight effect on the solid portion, but is sufficient to separate or lift the fluid portion. This piling-up follows the Moon, and a tide wave is set up. On the opposite side of the Earth, the effect of the pull on the Earth as a whole is greater than on the fluid surface, which consequently gets left behind, and so really causes a rising of the water. Hence two tides are caused and tide waves set up, one on the Earth's surface towards the Moon, and one on the surface turned away from the Moon.

If a mass of water is raised at one place, there must be a proportional lowering of its depth at some other, water being non-elastic. It follows that we get *high tides* and *low tides*. When the water is rising at a place it is *flood tide*, and when falling it is *ebb tide*. Similarly the action of the Sun causes a pair of tides. These four tides sometimes act in unison and are sometimes opposed. For instance, at the times of full and new Moons, or technically, Full and Change, the two pairs coincide, and so acting together cause the highest tides or *spring tides*. At the times of half Moon, when the pull of the Moon is at right angles to the pull of the Sun, the two pairs are at maximum separation, and in effect the Sun high tides lower the Moon high tides and raise the Moon low tides. The resulting tides are called *neap tides*.

The Moon comes to the meridian about 50 minutes, on the average, later each day, and two consecutive high tides at a place are separated by 12 hours 25 minutes on the average. This gives an average interval of 24 hours 50 minutes from one morning tide to the next morning tide. At the springs it is only 24 hours 38 minutes, and these tides are said to *prime*. At neaps the interval is about 25 hours 6 minutes, and the neaps are said to *lag*. The Moon not being the sole cause of the tides, the time between its meridian passage and the following high tide is not constant. Its mean value is called the *establishment of port*.

The establishment of port for London Bridge is 1 hour 58 minutes. If this be applied to the establishment of any other place we get a *constant* which in turn applied to the time of high water at London will give approximately the time of high water at the other port.

Such "tidal constants" are given, in the following list, for a number of places on the British and neighbouring coasts.

Before showing the method of using the constants it will be convenient to explain briefly some phenomena in connection with tides.

Bore.—All the water in a river on a falling or ebb tide does not get free before the flood tide commences. This flood tide has to overcome this opposing current and also the friction of the river bottom. Sometimes, through shallowness or other causes at the mouth of a river, the *flood* comes in at a very rapid pace, and meeting the ebb forms a wall of water which increases in height as the river narrows. This is a *bore*. Small *bores* can be observed on the Severn and Wye, on the Seine in France, the Hooghli in India.

Double high water is met with at Southampton. The tidal stream proper enters the Solent by way of the Needles, and in its course makes the ordinary high water in the Solent and up the Southampton Water. This tide then proceeds to fall, and in the Solent is joined by the water which has travelled outside the Isle of Wight and entered via Spithead in the east. The natural outlet is in the west, between Hurst Castle and the Needles, but this being very narrow, the water accumu-

lates and causes a general rise in the Solent, which is somewhat relieved by a flow up the Southampton Water, where a secondary high tide is thus formed. This happens from one to two hours after the original high water, and Southampton is thus favoured by having continuous high water for some hours. *Guider* is the *double low water* met with at Weymouth, the water being low for some four hours.

TIDAL CONSTANTS,

and the Rise of the Tide at Springs and Neaps

All times are standard times. On charts certain levels of the water are marked; the *rise* is the difference between these levels and high water.

Place.	Constant.	Spring Rise.	Neap Rise.
	h. m.	feet.	feet.
Aberdeen	*sub.* 0 50	12	10
Aberdovey	*sub.* 5 45	14	10
Aberystwyth	*add* 5 55	14	10
Aldeburgh	*sub.* 3 19	8	6
Alderney	*add* 4 57	17	12
Alloa	*add* 1 35	17	15
Amlwch	*sub.* 3 26	20	15
Antwerp	*add* 1 29	16	14
Appledore	*add* 4 15	23	16
Arbroath	*sub.* 0 13	14	11
Ardrossan	*sub.* 1 50	10	7
Avonmouth	*add* 5 22	40	31
Ayr	*sub.* 1 49	8	7
Ballycottin	*add* 3 28	12	9
Banff	*sub.* 1 20	10	8
Bantry Harbour	*add* 2 27	10	7
Bardsey Island	*sub.* 5 59	15	..
Barmouth	*sub.* 5 56	14	10
Barnstaple	*add* 4 46	10	..
Barrow (Piel)	*sub.* 2 27	28	21
Barry Island	*add* 4 53	37	28
Beachy Head	*sub.* 2 39	20	15
Beaumaris	*sub.* 3 12	23	16
Belfast	*sub.* 2 51	9	8
Berehaven	*add* 2 56	10	7
Berwick	*add* 0 28	15	11
Bideford	*add* 4 26	16	..
Blakeney	*add* 4 48	8	4
Blyth	*add* 1 23	15	11
Bolt Head	*add* 4 2	15	11
Boscastle	*add* 3 36	22	17
Boston	*add* 4 32	21	14
Boulogne	*sub.* 2 42	26	20
Brest	*add* 2 6	19	14
Bridlington	*add* 2 33	16	12
Bridport	*add* 4 18	11	7
Brightlingsea	*sub.* 2 7	14	10
Brighton	*sub.* 2 42	19	16
Bristol	*add* 5 30	33	23
Broughton Ferry	*add* 0 35	14	11
Budehaven	*add* 4 5	23	17
Burnham	*sub.* 1 48	15	10
Burntisland	*add* 0 39	16	12
Caen	*sub.* 3 0	..	..
Calais	*sub.* 2 21	21	17
Calshot	*sub.* 2 23	14	11
Campbelton	*sub.* 1 51	8	6
Cardiff	*add* 5 15	36	27
Cardigan	*add* 5 22	12	9
Carmarthen	*add* 4 29	8	..
Carnarvon	*sub.* 4 11	15	12
Chatham	*sub.* 1 20	18	14
Chepstow	*add* 5 43	38	28
Cherbourg	*sub.* 5 56	17	13
Chester	*sub.* 1 30	10	..
Chichester Harbour	*sub.* 2 24	14	11
Christchurch	*sub.* 4 51	5	..
Clacton	*sub.* 2 5	13	10
Clifden	*add* 3 12	13	10
Cork (Queenstown)	*add* 3 29	12	10
Cowes	*sub.* 3 38	12	9
Cromarty	*sub.* 1 46	14	11
Cromer	*add* 4 57	14	11
Dartmouth	*add* 4 32	14	10
Deal	*sub.* 2 49	16	12
Devonport	*add* 4 2	15	12
Dieppe	*sub.* 2 59	27	21
Dingle Bay	*add* 2 9	10	7
Donegal	*add* 3 53	11	8
Douglas, Isle of Man	*sub.* 2 28	20	16
Dover	*sub.* 2 51	18	15
Dumbarton	*sub.* 1 20	10	..
Dumfries	*sub.* 1 44	6	..
Dunbar	*add* 0 20	14	11
Dundalk	*sub.* 2 36	15	11
Dundee	*add* 0 46	14	11
Dungeness	*sub.* 3 17	21	19
Dunkerque	*sub.* 1 43	16	13
Exmouth	*add* 4 43	11	8
Eyemouth	*add* 0 25	15	11
Falmouth	*add* 3 19	16	12
Fareham	*sub.* 2 5	11	8
Filey	*add* 2 19	15	12
Fishguard	*add* 5 20	13	8
Flamborough Head	*add* 2 32	16	12
Fleetwood	*sub.* 2 34	27	20
Flushing	*sub.* 0 52	13	10
Folkestone	*sub.* 2 56	20	16
Fowey	*add* 3 35	15	11
Fraserburgh	*sub.* 1 10	11	8
Galway	*add* 3 13	15	11
Glasgow	*sub.* 1 11	13	10
Glasson Dock	*sub.* 2 31	20	14
Goole	*add* 5 31	13	..
Granton	*add* 0 35	16	12
Granville	*add* 4 17	37	27
Gravesend	*sub.* 0 55	18	15
Greenock	*sub.* 1 34	10	8
Greenwich	*sub.* 0 15	20	17
Grimsby	*add* 3 46	19	15
Hartlepool	*add* 1 35	15	11
Harwich	*sub.* 2 7	12	10
Hastings	*sub.* 3 7	24	17
Haverfordwest	*add* 5 4	7	2
Havre	*sub.* 4 49	22	17
Holyhead	*sub.* 3 29	16	12
Honfleur	*sub.* 4 30	23	18
Hook of Holland	*add* 0 16	6	5
Hull	*add* 4 32	20	16
Hurst Camber	*sub.* 3 52	7	6
Hythe (Hants)	*sub.* 2 42	13	9
Ilfracombe	*add* 4 0	27	21
Immingham	*add* 3 56	19	15
Inverary	*sub.* 1 38	10	..
Inverness	*sub.* 1 36	14	9
Ipswich	*sub.* 1 28	13	..
Kingsbridge	*add* 4 3	10	..
Kingstown	*sub.* 2 21	12	9
Kinsale	*add* 3 19	11	9
Kirkcudbright	*sub.* 2 32	23	17
Kirkwall	*sub.* 3 26	8	6
La Hougue	*sub.* 5 0	19	14
Lamlash	*sub.* 1 49	10	7
Lancaster	*sub.* 2 31	8	2
Langston Harbour	*sub.* 2 14	13	10
Leith	*add* 0 37	27	14

Place.	Constant.	Spring Rise.	Neap Rise.
	h. m.	feet.	feet.
Lerwick	*sub.* 2 48	5	4
Limerick	*add* 4 48	18	14
Littlehampton	*sub.* 2 36	16	11
Liverpool	*sub.* 2 23	27	20
Lizard	*add* 3 23	14	10
Llanelly	*add* 4 35	25	18
Loch Long	*sub.* 1 46	12	9
Londonderry	*sub.* 5 28	7	5
Looe	*add* 3 46	16	13
Lossiemouth	*sub.* 1 35	12	9
Lough Swilly	*add* 4 14	13	9
Lowestoft	*sub.* 4 8	6	5
Lundy Island	*add* 3 36	27	20
Lyme Regis	*add* 4 35	11	8
Lymington	*sub.* 3 27	8	6
Lynmouth	*add* 4 19	30	21
Lynn	*add* 4 15	22	16
Margate	*sub.* 2 19	15	13
Maryport	*sub.* 2 18	25	19
Middlesbrough	*add* 1 54	17	12
Milford Haven	*add* 4 29	21	16
Minehead	*add* 4 20	32	24
Mistley	*sub.* 1 14	12	..
Montrose	*add* 0 29	14	11
Morecambe	*sub.* 2 21	27	22
Naze (Walton)	*sub.* 2 13	12	10
Neath	*add* 4 33	13	..
Needles	*sub.* 4 6	7	5
Newcastle	*add* 1 22	14	11
Newhaven	*sub.* 2 44	19	14
Newport (Bristol Ch.)	*add* 5 24	38	29
Newquay (Towan)	*add* 3 4	21	15
Nore Light	*sub.* 1 31	15	13
North Shields	*add* 1 6	14	11
North Sunderland	*add* 0 39	15	11
Oban	*add* 3 58	11	8
Orfordness	*sub.* 2 49	8	6
Ostende	*sub.* 1 45	15	12
Padstow	*add* 3 35	23	16
Peel (Isle of Man)	*sub.* 2 31	..	..
Pembroke Dockyard	*add* 4 34	22	17
Penzance	*add* 2 54	16	12
Peterhead	*sub.* 1 17	11	9
Pinmill	*sub.* 1 43	12	..
Plymouth	*add* 3 56	15	12
Poole	*sub.* 5 0	6	4
Port Carlisle	*sub.* 1 35	20	14
Port Glasgow	*sub.* 1 24	11	9
Port Madoc	*add* 5 54	15	10
Port Patrick (Wigton)	*sub.* 2 28	15	12
Port Talbot	*add* 4 20	29	18
Portishead	*add* 5 24	42	31
Portland Bill	*add* 4 47	9	6
Portree	*add* 4 48	15	10
Portsmouth	*sub.* 2 13	13	10
Preston	*sub.* 2 27	17	10
Queensferry	*add* 0 53	18	14
Queenstown (Cork)	*add* 3 33	12	9
Ramsey (Isle of Man)	*sub.* 2 29	20	16
Ramsgate	*sub.* 2 20	15	12
Renfrew	*sub.* 0 50	11	..
Rosyth	*add* 0 53	19	15
Rotterdam	*add* 2 19	5	3
Ryde	*sub.* 2 33	13	10
St. Agnes	*add* 2 57	16	12
St. Helier	*add* 4 35	34	24
St. Ives	*add* 3 8	21	15
St. Kilda	*add* 4 16	10	6
St. Malo	*add* 4 19	36	25
St. Mary	*add* 2 54	16	12
Salcombe	*add* 3 58	15	11
Saltash	*add* 4 4	15	11
Scarborough	*add* 2 15	15	12
Seaham	*add* 1 31	14	10
Selsey Bill	*sub.* 2 10	16	12
Sheerness	*sub.* 1 24	16	13
Shoreham	*sub.* 2 23	18	13
Silloth	*sub.* 2 4	26	20
Sligo	*add* 3 59	11	8
Southampton	*sub.* 2 56	13	9
Southend	*sub.* 1 33	18	15
Southwold	*sub.* 3 45	6	4
Spurn Head	*add* 3 28	18	15
Start Point	*add* 3 58	15	11
Stirling	*add* 2 10	7	4
Stockton	*add* 2 4	11	..
Stornoway	*add* 5 14	13	9
Stranraer	*sub.* 1 55	9	7
Stromness	*sub.* 4 47	10	7
Sunderland	*add* 1 29	14	11
Swanage	*sub.* 5 30	6	4
Swansea	*add* 4 18	27	20
Teignmouth	*add* 4 16	13	9
Tenby	*add* 3 59	25	19
Thurso	*sub.* 5 16	13	9
Tilbury	*sub.* 1 4	20	16
Tobermory	*add* 3 57	14	10
Torbay	*add* 4 16	13	10
Tralee	*add* 2 44	12	9
Troon	*sub.* 1 47	10	7
Truro	*add* 3 27	10	6
Ushant	*add* 2 8	20	14
Valentia	*add* 2 25	11	8
Waterford	*add* 4 36	13	10
Weston-super-Mare	*add* 5 8	37	28
Wexford	*add* 5 49	5	3
Whitby	*add* 1 49	15	11
Whitehaven	*sub.* 2 30	26	19
Wick	*sub.* 2 24	10	7
Wisbeach	*add* 5 31	15	11
Wivenhoe	*sub.* 1 52	15	10
Woolwich	*sub.* 0 18	20	17
Worm's Head	*add* 4 20	25	18
Yarmouth Roads	*sub.* 4 50	6	4
" Bridge	*sub.* 4 15	5	4
" I. of Wight	*sub.* 3 52	6	4
Ymuiden	*add* 1 44	5	5
Youghal	*add* 3 37	12	9

The method of using the constants can be seen from the following examples:

1. Find the time of high water at Ilfracombe on Aug. 5 and Aug. 13.

Time of H.W.	h. m.	h. m.
London Bridge	3 10 morn. (5),	10 19 morn.(13).
Add constant	4 0	4 0
Time of H.W. Ilfracombe	7 10 morn. (5),	2 19 after. (13).

The addition of the constant carried it past noon, the 12 hours being taken away it becomes 2*h.* 19*m.* after noon.

2. Find the time of high water at Yarmouth (Bridge) on Aug. 7 and on Aug. 18.

Time of H.W.,	h. m.	h. m.
London Bridge	4 39 morn. (7),	2 30 after. (18).
Subtract constant	4 15	4 15
	0 24 morn. (7),	10 15 morn.(18).

The constant being larger than the time of H.W. at London Bridge, 12 hours are added.

SOLAR SYSTEM

The table contains concisely the relative measurements, motions, and other data of the Sun and the planets revolving around it. Between Mars and Jupiter are some hundreds of small planets or asteroids, and three have been selected as representing the inner fringe, the middle, and the outer fringe of this zone of small bodies.

A method of remembering the relative distances from the Sun is known as *Bode's Law*. Write a series of 4's, and add 3 to the second, twice 3 to the third, and so on.

4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
	3	6	12	24	48	96	192	384
4	7	10	16	28	52	100	196	388
☿	♀	⊕	♂	☉	♃	♄	♅	♆

These figures, it will be seen, agree well with the astronomical unit distances given in column 5, except in the case of Neptune. Although but an empirical series, it has given support to the probable existence of a planet outside Neptune. All search has failed to find such a planet.

	Symbol.	Sidereal Period.		Mean Distance from Sun.		Diameter.			Axial Rotation.	Velocity in Orbit. Miles per second.	Gravity.		Density.	
		Days.	Years.	Astron. Units.	Millions of Miles.	Angular at Unit Dist.	Earth's as Unit.	Miles.			One Pound at Equator.	Fall in Feet per sec.	Earth's as Unit.	Water as Unit.
						′ ″								
Sun	☉	..	..	..	..	32 2·0	109·05	866,000	25*d.* to 27*d.*	..	27·7	444·6	0·25	1·4
Mercury	☿	88·0	0·24	0·39	35·9	6·6	0·37	3,000	88*d.*	23 to 35	0·4	6·9	0·85	4·7
Venus	♀	224·7	0·62	0·72	67·1	17·1	0·97	7,820	225*d.*	21·9	0·8	13·2	0·89	4·9
Earth	⊕	365·2	1·0	1·00	92·8	17·6	1·00	7,926	23*h.* 56*m* 4*s.*	18·5	1·0	16·1	1·00	5·5
Mars	♂	687·0	1·9	1·52	141·4	9·4	0·53	4,200	24*h.* 37*m.* 53*s.*	15·0	0·4	6·1	0·71	3·9
Eros	(433)	643·1	1·8	1·46	135·5	0·1	..	15	..	15·5	..	..	..	..
Ceres	☉	1,681·4	4·6	2·77	257·1	0·3	..	488	..	11·1	..	..	..	..
Achilles	(588)	..	12·0	5·25	488·0	..	..	..	..	8·1	..	..	..	..
Jupiter	♃	4,332·6	11·9	5·20	482·8	3 19·6	11·00	87,300	9*h.* 50*m.*	8·1	2·5	42·6	0·23	1·3
Saturn	♄	10,759·2	29·5	9·54	885·2	2 42·8	9·22	73,000	10*h.* 14*m.*	6·0	1·1	19·0	0·13	0·7
Uranus	♅	30,586·3	84·0	19·19	1,780·1	1 9·4	4·04	34,900	?	4·2	0·9	14·5	0·23	1·3
Neptune	♆	60,188·7	164·8	30·07	2,789·0	1 18·0	4·40	32,900	?	3·4	0·9	14·3	0·20	1·1

The New HAZELL, 1917

SATELLITES

		Sid. Period.	Diameter.
Earth	Moon	27·322 days	2,163
Mars	Phobos	0·319 ,,	35
	Deimos	1·262 ,,	10
Jupiter,	J. I	1·769 ,,	2,500
	II	3·551 ,,	2,100
	III	7·154 ,,	3,550
	IV	16·689 ,,	2,960
	V	0·598 ,,	100
	VI	250·611 ,,	
	VII	260·058	
	VIII	738·9	
	IX	3 years.	
Saturn	Mimas	0·942 days	
	Enceladus	1·370 ,,	
	Tethys	1·888 ,,	
	Dione	2·737 ,,	
	Rhea	4·518 ,,	
	Titan	15·946 ,,	2,700
	Hyperion	21·277 ,,	
	Japetus	79·331 ,,	
	Phœbe	550·47 ,,	150
	Themis	20·85 ,,	
Uranus	Ariel	2·520 ,,	
	Umbriel	4·144 ,,	
	Titania	8·706 ,,	
	Oberon	13·463 ,,	
Neptune		5·877 ,,	

THE SOLAR SYSTEM

Sun.—A good view of the Sun's surface, *i.e.* the *photosphere*, or light sphere, can be obtained if the rays passing through the eye-piece of a telescope are thrown upon a white screen. Photographs taken by a camera fixed at the eye-end of a telescope also afford a means of studying the surface, which appears granulated and marked by bright and dark spots. The dark spots, called *sun-spots*, show an apparently dark umbra surrounded by a half-tone penumbra; they sometimes reach 40,000 miles diameter and become visible to the unaided eye. There is a periodicity in their occurrence which, according to Newcomb, requires 4·6 years to reach maximum spotted area and another 6·5 years to decline. Spots seldom appear on the Sun's disc above latitude 48; they are equally distributed in both hemispheres, generally come into being in a zone about 30° N. or S. latitude, gradually approach the solar equator, the maximum occurring generally about 16° lat. The level of sun-spots is probably about the general level of the photosphere; the spectrum is of the type of the Red Stars, being weaker in the violet than the spectrum of the photosphere generally, and probably this indicates a lower temperature. Other phenomena show a close association with the sun-spot period of about 11 years. Prominences occur in sympathy with spots, and are most numerous at spot maximum. The solar corona goes through periodic changes of form during the spot period. Terrestrial auroras (Northern and Southern Lights) and the Earth's magnetism also follow the progressive spot changes.

The photosphere has a nearly continuous bright spectrum crossed by dark lines (Fraunhofer lines) caused by the absorption of gases in our atmosphere, and also those surrounding the Sun. Its light weakens towards the limb. The bright spots on the surface are called Faculæ, and are most numerous in the region of the Sun's limb. They prevail near the spot and follow the periodicity. The other bright areas—granulations—are numerous all over the surface, and are extensive areas reaching as much as 50,000 square miles each.

During a solar eclipse it is possible to see other features. As the Moon nearly covers the Sun and the crescent of light becomes narrow, the Sun's light weakens and becomes yellow, then shadow bands are noticed moving along the Earth's surface, then as the photosphere vanishes a narrow rim of rosy light surrounds the Moon, and the pearly-coloured corona is seen, sometimes stretching out away from the Sun as much as 3,000,000 miles; at other eclipses it appears more equally distributed and not so extensive. This variation in form follows the 11-year sun-spot period. As seen at spot maximum there are long equatorial streamers in the corona, but at minimum it is more regular and fairly uniform all round the Sun. Its light is radially polarised, which may be an evidence of reflected photospheric light. Its spectrum is more nearly continuous than that of the photosphere, with a few bright lines, notably the coronal line, due to an unknown element. The corona probably rotates with the Sun.

The narrow rim of rosy light about 5,000 or 6,000 miles thick is called the *chromosphere*. Elevations in it are called *prominences*. These sometimes reach 100,000 miles in height, occasionally they even exceed 200,000. The spectrum of the chromosphere shows a large number of elements, that of the prominences only hydrogen, helium, and occasionally sodium and magnesium. During the eclipse of 1870 Young noticed that just as the photospheric light was extinguished, the dark lines in the spectrum suddenly flashed out as bright lines for about 3 seconds. In 1896 this was photographed by Shackleton, and since then the flash spectrum has been successfully photographed by many. The *flash spectrum* is a reversal of the chromospheric spectrum. The unit of heat measurement is the *calorie*, or the amount of heat required to raise one gram of water one degree centigrade, and the intensity of solar radiation (*solar constant*) is about 1·95 calories per square centimetre per minute. The total amount each year is equivalent to the burning of 4×10^{23} tons of anthracite coal.

The Sun *rotates* on an axis inclined 7° to the ecliptic. By observation of sun-spots and faculæ, and by spectro-heliograms of hydrogen and calcium flocculi, *i.e.* by reflecting the spectrum of these metals at the two limbs so that one falls directly above the other, and noting the shift of the spectral lines, the rotation of the Sun's surface is found to vary with the solar latitude. Thus at the Equator it is 24·6 days, at lat. 30° it is 26·3 days, at lat. 60° it is 31·2 days, and at 80° it is about 35 days.

Astronomers, when referring to the *Sun's distance* from the Earth, express it in *parallax, i.e.* the angle at the Sun which is subtended by the Earth's radius. This angle is now regarded as 8·80″, corresponding to 92,800,000 miles.

The angle at Earth subtended by the Sun is the Sun's angular diameter, and varies according to the position of the Earth in its orbit. This angle varies between 31′ 31″ and 32′ 35″, its mean value being 32′ 2″, which with a parallax of 8·80″ corresponds to a diameter of 865,000 miles, about 109 times the Earth's diameter. The Sun with the whole solar system moves in space towards Right Ascension 275° and Dec. + 33°, with a velocity of about 20 kilometres per second, *i.e.* about 12 miles per second or 4 astronomical units per annum. This is referred to as

the *Sun's way*, and the point to which it is travelling the *apex of the Sun's way*.

The Moon, as viewed from the Earth, subtends an angle varying between 33½′ of arc and 29½′, the mean diameter being 31½′. This variation of the Moon's apparent angular diameter shows that its orbit round the Earth is not circular, it is elliptic. At greatest distance from the Earth the Moon is 252,970 miles away, and 221,610 miles at minimum distance. The mean distance is 238,840 miles, and its diameter 2,163 miles, or just over one-quarter that of the Earth. The Moon completes its orbit in about 27⅓ days, with an average velocity of 2,287 miles per hour. Its motion eastward in its orbit is about 33′, or roughly its own diameter per hour. This motion is very quickly noticed if a bright star is near. The Moon being an opaque body, the light we receive from it is reflected sunlight. The Sun illumines that hemisphere turned towards it, and we see such portion of this illuminated surface as is turned towards us; but as the relative positions of the Sun, Earth, and Moon are varying continuously, the illuminated portion we see is also varying from no illumination (New Moon), when the Moon is between Earth and Sun, to a complete illuminated hemisphere (Full Moon), when the Earth is between the Sun and Moon. These changes are the *phases of the Moon*. The line separating the light and dark is called the *terminator*. This elliptic arc together with the Moon's limb form the *crescent moon*, the tips being the "cusps" or "horns." The terminator is used in measuring heights of Lunar mountains, and its predicted position is given in the Almanack.

From the foregoing it will be recognised that when we see the Moon as new, we should be viewed from the Moon as full, and when the Moon is full, it is New Earth. The Full Earth reflects the sunlight on to the New Moon, and this light being reflected back enables us to see the Dark Moon in a pale reddish light. This illumination is called *earth-shine*. The Moon when full is diametrically opposite the Sun, so that when at Full Moon the Sun is in N. Dec. or S. Dec., it follows that the Moon is in S. Dec. or N. Dec. respectively. But in summer the Sun is in N. Declination, and hence the Full Moon is in S. Dec., and consequently but a short time above the horizon. Similarly, the Sun in winter being in S. Dec., the Full Moon is in N. Dec. and a long time above horizon. In other words, we get *more moonlight in winter than in summer*.

The Eastward motion of the Moon is about 12° a day, and causes the Moon to rise later each day, the *retardation* varying from 17 to 76 minutes. At the Full Moon nearest the autumnal equinox this retardation is at minimum, and we have a Full Moon for several successive nights, rising about the time of sunset. Being the time of harvest, this prolongation of light is appreciated by farmers, and this Full Moon is called the *Harvest Moon*. The October Full Moon has similar retardation but rather more. This is the *Hunter's Moon*.

There is very little, if any, atmosphere on the Moon. The craters, perhaps the most striking lunar phenomena, are very large and in some cases exceed 100 miles in diameter.

Sidereal Period	27·32161 days.
Tropical Period	27·32158 ,,
Synodic Period	29·53059 ,,
Anomalistic Period	27·5546 ,,
Draconic Period	27·2122 ,,
Angular diameter	31′ 6″
Diameter in miles	2,163
Distance from Earth in miles	238,855
,, ,, ,, Earth's semi-diameter	60·27
Density, Earth as unit	0·605
,, Water as unit	3·4
Gravity, Earth as unit	0·165

ECLIPSES

There are two kinds of eclipses—Lunar and Solar.

Lunar eclipses are caused by the Moon entering the Earth's shadow, which can only occur when the Earth is between the Sun and Moon, *i.e.* when the Moon is in opposition, or Full Moon. If both Earth and Moon revolved in the plane of the ecliptic, an eclipse could happen at each Full Moon; but the Moon's orbit is inclined 5° to the ecliptic, which it cuts at two points called *nodes*. Halfway between the nodes the inclination of 5° carries the Moon's path about 20,000 miles either above or below the ecliptic plane. This decreases as the nodes are approached, and finally the two paths coincide at the node. The Earth's shadow tapers and at the distance of the Moon is about 6,000 miles, and since its centre is in the ecliptic it reaches 3,000 miles above and 3,000 miles below the ecliptic plane. Hence for the Moon to come within the shadow it must be near a node, and a lunar eclipse can happen only at Full Moon near a node. If the whole Moon is involved in the shadow the eclipse is total, otherwise it is partial. During a lunar eclipse the Moon appears a dull red or copper colour, caused by those rays of the Sun which pass through our atmosphere being refracted or bent to reach the Moon's surface. The atmosphere at the same time absorbs the green and blue rays, allowing only the red to pass. Two or three lunar eclipses occur every year, and usually one is total.

Solar eclipses are caused by the Moon passing between the Earth and the Sun, *i.e.* at New Moon. Also, as previously explained, the Moon must be near a node. But the nature of the eclipse depends on other circumstances. The distance between the Earth and Moon varies, hence the Moon's shadow, always very narrow, may not reach the Earth, in which case it does not cover the Sun, but leaves a ring of light or annulus, and the eclipse is *annular*. If the shadow reach the Earth's surface it can hide up the Sun only from a narrow track; in this track zone the eclipse is *total*, but only *partial* outside the track. In a solar eclipse the dark figure of the Moon is seen advancing across the Sun's disc, and during this time it will be noticed that the Sun's rays, shining through tree foliage, form on the ground numerous images of the partially eclipsed Sun. The temperature lowers. When the Moon covers the disc of the Sun, the corona and the chromosphere become visible.

The least number of eclipses in one year is 2—both solar. The greatest number is seven, 5 solar and 2 lunar, or 4 solar and 3 lunar. An eclipse of the sun is visible only from a limited region of the earth's surface, while one of the moon may be seen from an entire hemisphere. Consequently more eclipses of the moon are visible at any one place than of the sun.

The ancient Chaldeans foretold eclipses by means of the Saros, a period of 18 years 10 days, or 18 years 11 days, dependent on the number of leap years. During a Saros there are generally 41 solar and 29 lunar eclipses, and when the period expires the eclipses repeat themselves very nearly in the same order as they did 18 years and 11 days before.

Jan. 8.—*A total Eclipse of the Moon.* The beginning visible in Central and Western Europe, N.W. Africa, and N. and S. America. The ending visible in N. America, N.W. portion of S. America, N. and N.E. Asia, and E. Australia.

Moon enters shadow	Jan. 8*d.* 5*h.* 50*m.* (morn.)	G.M.T.
Beginning of total eclipse	„ 8*d.* 7*h.* 0*m.* „	
End of total eclipse	„ 8*d.* 8*h.* 29*m.* „	
Moon leaves shadow	„ 8*d.* 9*h.* 39*m.* „	

The whole eclipse is not visible at Greenwich, as the Moon sets at 8*h.* 11*m.*

Jan. 23.—*A partial Solar Eclipse.* Invisible at Greenwich. Mag. 0·73.

Eclipse begins	Jan. 23*d.* 5*h.* 43*m.* (morn.),	Long. 18° E.,	Lat. 28° N., N. Africa.
Greatest eclipse	„ 23*d.* 7*h.* 28*m.* „	„ 26° E.	„ 63° N., Sweden, Finland.
Eclipse ends	„ 23*d.* 9*h.* 13*m.* „	„ 96° E.,	„ 60° N., Siberia.

June 19.—*A partial Solar Eclipse.* Invisible at Greenwich. Mag. 0·47.

Eclipse begins	June 19*d.* 11*h.* 36*m.* (morn.),	Long. 119° W.,	Lat. 53° N., Canada.
Greatest eclipse	„ 19*d.* 1*h.* 16*m.* (after.)	„ 150° E.,	„ 66° N., Siberia.
Eclipse ends	„ 19*d.* 2*h.* 56*m.* „	„ 73° E.,	„ 46° N.

July 4.—*A total Lunar Eclipse.* The beginning is visible in Asia, Africa, Europe except in N.W. The ending is visible in W. Australia, S.W. Asia, Europe, Africa, and S. America. At Greenwich it is partly visible, the moon rising at 8*h.* 11*m.*

Moon enters shadow	July 4*d.* 7*h.* 52*m.* (after.)	G.M.T.
Totality begins	„ 4*d.* 8*h.* 51*m.* „	
Totality ends	„ 4*d.* 10*h.* 27*m.* „	
Moon leaves shadow	„ 4*d.* 11*h.* 25*m.* „	

July 19.—*A partial Solar Eclipse* beginning at 1*h.* 5*m.* (morn.). Very small mag., only 0·09. Invisible at Greenwich.

Dec. 14.—*An annular Eclipse of the Sun.* Invisible at Greenwich. Central line of annulus runs through the South Pole at local apparent midnight.

Dec. 28.—*A total Lunar Eclipse.* The beginning visible generally in N. and S. America, Pacific Ocean; the ending visible in N. America, Pacific Ocean, E. Asia, and Australia. Invisible at Greenwich, the Moon setting at 8*h.* 4*m.*

Moon enters shadow	Dec. 28*d.* 8*h.* 5*m.* (morn.)	G.M.T.
Totality begins	„ 28*d.* 9*h.* 38*m.* „	
Totality ends	„ 28*d.* 9*h.* 55*m.* „	
Moon leaves shadow	„ 28*d.* 11*h.* 27*m.* „	

Mercury is the nearest planet to the Sun, and was known in the most remote times. Recorded observations go back to 262 B.C. The Greeks called it Apollo when a morning star, and Mercury as an evening star. It receives from the Sun more light and heat than any other planet, and moves the quickest in its orbit. Its power to reflect light is, however, lower than the other planets, and a little less than the Moon. A few markings have been noted on its surface. Mercury passes through phases similar to the Moon. Its surface has a dull rosy tint. Its day is the same length as its year.

Venus is very much like the Earth in size, density, and general constitution. As a morning star the Greeks called it Phosphorus, and Hesperus when seen as an evening star. As we usually see only the upper surface of its atmosphere, no decided markings have been under observation, and consequently we do not yet know the time of its rotation or the length of its day. Opinion is divided as to whether it is 23 hours 21 minutes, or whether it coincides with its year, *i.e.* 225 days. It passes through phases similar to the Moon. It has no satellite.

Mars, whose orbit lies outside the Earth's orbit, has twice the reflecting power (albedo) of Mercury and about half that of Venus. The markings on its surface are in the main permanent, and have been charted just as the seas, continents, and mountains on the Earth. White patches, "polar caps," are plainly visible during the winter in Mars, and as they gradually dissolve as spring advances, they are generally supposed to consist of snow and ice. In 1877 Schiaparelli announced the discovery of narrow dark markings now called "canals," which by some have been considered artificial, but of this there is no real evidence. Undoubtedly climatic changes are observable. Mars is considered ruddy in hue. In 1877 Asaph Hall, with the 26-inch refractor at Washington, discovered two minute satellites. Deimos is 14,600 miles from the centre of Mars, and revolves in a period of 30 hours 18 minutes; Phobos is only 5,800 miles distant, and revolves in 7 hours 39 minutes, which is less than the day of Mars. Hence Phobos, when seen from Mars, rises in the west and sets in the east. The diameters are about 7 and 6 miles, and these minute attendants can be seen only with the largest telescopes.

The asteroids, or small planets, are very small bodies revolving round the Sun in a zone between Mars and Jupiter. The first was discovered on Jan. 1, 1801, and is known as Ceres (1). Since the introduction of photography in astronomy many are discovered annually, and at present 800 have been found. Prof. Barnard, with the 40-inch refractor at the Yerkes Observatory, has succeeded in ascertaining the diameters of the four largest.

Ceres, 488 miles.	Pallas, 304 miles.
Vesta, 248 „	Juno, 118 „

Vesta is, however, twice as bright as Ceres. In general, the diameters do not exceed 10 or 15 miles. Gravity on such bodies is small, a shot from a rifle fired upward would not fall back. Eros, discovered in 1898, approaches within 13,500,000 miles of the Earth, the nearest except the Moon and perhaps a stray comet. Its diameter is about 15 miles, and its light is subject to variation.

Jupiter comes next to Venus in brightness, and is 5 times as brilliant as Sirius, the brightest star. The markings on its surface are sufficiently pro-

nounced to be seen with small telescopes of 2 and 3 inches aperture. Generally speaking, these are in zones or belts parallel to Jupiter's equator, and are doubtless changes in the atmosphere, which is very extensive. As with the Sun the limbs are fainter than the central surface, and Jupiter is probably a fluid sphere surrounded by deep cloud layers. The spectrum shows unmistakably that the light is not all reflected sunlight, and there are faint shadings in the orange and red, probably due to some unknown substance in its atmosphere. The markings and spots are ever changing, but there is one remarkable exception. The Great Red Spot was first noted in 1878, and up to the present remains a mystery. It is 30,000 miles in length and 7,000 miles wide. The temperature of Jupiter is probably high. For satellites, see Table, p. 43.

Saturn is the most distant planet known to the Ancients. In brightness it comes after Sirius. It has 10 satellites, and is surrounded by a thin luminous ring, or system of rings composed of very minute bodies. The limbs of Saturn are not so bright as the central portions of the disc, and the markings are, like those of Jupiter, in zones parallel to the equator, the equatorial zone being much brighter than the other surface. The spectrum resembles that of Jupiter, but the unknown constituent does not show in the spectrum of the rings. It is probably fluid like Jupiter. The rings were discovered by Galileo in 1612. A 2-inch refractor will show Titan, the largest satellite.

Uranus was discovered by Sir W. Herschel in 1781 with a 7-inch reflector. As seen in the telescope it has a greenish hue. The spectrum is crossed by six dark absorption bands, indicating that its atmosphere differs from ours. Uranus, Jupiter, and Saturn may be regarded as semi-suns.

Neptune is the most remote member of the solar system known to us. Its orbit was computed by Adams in England and Leverrier in France, from the observed perturbations in the motion of Uranus, before it was seen in the telescope, which was on Sept. 23, 1846, near its computed place. There are a few indistinct markings on its surface. Its spectrum is similar to that of Uranus. From Neptune the Sun appears much the same as Venus does to us; no disc could be discerned by the naked eye. The light received, however, is 700 times that given by the Full Moon. Mercury, Venus, and the Earth would never be sufficiently far from the Sun to be seen, and Jupiter would only be observed at elongation.

Comets differ in appearance and characteristics from either stars or planets. Generally speaking, a comet consists of a more or less star-like *nucleus*, surrounded by a nebulous mass called the *coma*, and a *tail*. There probably is no really solid nucleus. Comet spectra show that they shine partly by reflected light and partly by their own light. In size they are immense objects, the coma often reaching 100,000 miles in diameter, while the tail may exceed 50,000,000 miles in length. In no case, however, has the mass equalled that of the Earth, indicating the extreme tenuity of its material, which as indicated in the spectra consists of carbon and hydrogen compounds. It is possible that comets were only visitors to our system, and that those which now belong to us were captured by coming within the sphere of attraction of one of the larger planets. At any specified distance from the Sun there is a limiting velocity, which, if the comet exceed, it will be driven away from the solar system; but should its velocity be less than the limits, the comet becomes a member of our system, and is known as a *periodic comet*.

PERIODIC COMETS (SHORT PERIOD)

	Period in Years.	Next Return.	Discovered
Encke	3·3	1917–18	1786
Tempel II	5·3	1920	1873
Brorsen	5·5	1917–18	1846
Barnard	5·5	1917	1884
Tempel-Swift	5·6	1919	1867
Winnecke (Pons)	5·9	1920	1819
Giacobini	6·5	1921	1900
Perrine	6·5	1916–17	1896
Tempel I	6·5	1917–18	1867
D'Arrest	6·5	1916–17	1851
Finlay	6·7	1920	1886
Wolf	6·8	1918–19	1884
Holmes	6·9	1919–20	1892
Boreilly	6·9	1918	1905
Brooks II	7·1	1917–18	1889
Faye	7·4	1917	1843
Tuttle	13·7	1926–27	1790
Westphal	61·6	1975	1852
Pons-Brooks	70·6	1955	1812
Olbers	72·7	1960	1815
Halley	76·0	1986	12 B.C.

There are many more faint or telescopic comets than comets visible to the naked eye (about 20 or 30 per century). Some *comets* have become *lost*, notably—Lexell, discovered in 1770, period 5½ years; Biela, discovered in 1772, period 6½ years; De Vico, discovered in 1844, period 5½ years; Blainplain, discovered in 1819, period 5 years.

Meteors.—There are in the solar system a vast number of minute bodies which we call meteors. These bodies sometimes overtake the Earth and sometimes meet it, and when they pass through our atmosphere the heat generated is usually enough to raise them to a white heat and finally dissipate them. Their track is marked by a luminous streak. They generally come in streams, and these streams are known from their "radiant," or position in the sky from which they appear to come. Thus the radiant point of the August meteors is in the constellation Perseus. Meteors are becoming more and more regarded as débris of comets, and several streams have been identified as moving in zones corresponding to the orbits of lost comets. The chief are:

Time of appearance.	Name.	Connected comet.
Aug. 9–11	Perseids	Tuttle, 1862
Nov. 12–14	Leonids	Tempel, 1866
Nov. 27–29	Andromedes	Biela

A meteor usually appears in an altitude of from 80 to 100 miles, and disappears when at from 5 to 10 miles above the Earth, the length of path ranging from 50 to 500 miles.

No meteor belonging to a stream has ever been known to reach the ground, but there are occasionally isolated meteors which have fallen. These sometimes are of respectable size; the largest known fell at Knyahinya in 1866 and weighed 647 lb.

PRINCIPAL METEOR RADIANTS

	R.A.	Dec.	
Quarantids	230°	+ 53	Jan. 2–3
Lyrids	270°	+ 32	April 19–21
Perseids	45°	+ 57	Aug. 9–11
Orionids	92°	+ 15	Oct. 15–24
Leonids	150°	+ 23	Nov. 13–15
Andromedes	25°	+ 43	Nov. 23–24
Geminids	108°	+ 33	Dec. 1–14

APPARENT DIURNAL MOTION OF THE HEAVENS

An observer so situated that he can obtain a view of the heavens all around him finds that this view is limited by a circle where the Earth apparently meets the sky. This circle is the **horizon.** Stars, sun, moon, and planets first appear above the horizon or rise in the east, travel across the sky, and go below the horizon or set in the west. The time taken to travel this arc is called the time of diurnal arc. Some, however, never go below the horizon, and their paths are circles which get smaller and smaller as the stars are situated nearer a certain point in the sky called the *celestial pole.* This circular motion around the pole is uniform, and is performed in 23*h.* 56*m.* 4*s.*

But this motion is not real; it is only apparent. The real motion causing this appearance is the rotation of the Earth on its axis. It is, however, convenient to speak of the motion as if the stars really did travel as described.

As a place on the Earth is located by the co-ordinates of latitude and longitude, so the stars are located in the sky by reference to the celestial pole and equator. The co-ordinate or distance along the equator is the **Right Ascension,** and is reckoned from the intersection of the equator with the ecliptic (apparent path of the Sun). This point is called the First Point of Aries, and corresponds to Greenwich when reckoning longitudes on the Earth. The distance from the equator as measured on a meridian passing over the star and the celestial pole is called the star's **declination.** It is N. or S. according as the star is north or south of the equator. It corresponds to latitude on the Earth. Right Ascension is usually denoted by R.A., and declination by + Dec. or — Dec., according to the N. or S. position of the star.

Another method of locating a star is to refer it to the zenith and the horizon, the height above the horizon being its *altitude,* and the arc of the horizon intercepted between the observer's meridian and the vertical line through the star—in other words, the distance along the horizon as measured from the north or south point. This is the **azimuth.** The Sun's azimuth, as reckoned from the north point, at rising, is given on the second page for each month.

The stars are bodies similar to our Sun, and are in general made up of the same substances as shown by the spectroscope. They vary in size, some being smaller than the Sun and some larger.

The term *magnitude* is used by astronomers to indicate *brightness,* and has no reference to size. In this sense the brightest stars are first magnitude stars, the next bright the second magnitude, and so on, each magnitude being 2·512 times less bright than the preceding, *e.g.* a 4th mag. is 2·512 times fainter than a 3rd mag. This number (2·512) is called the *light ratio,* for visual work. The *photographic magnitude* is higher numerically than the visual. A negative mag. means that the star is so many mags. brighter than the first magnitude.

The **number of stars** visible to the naked eye in the whole sky does not exceed 6,000, so that an observer can never see more than 2,500 at any one time. In the telescope and on the photographic plates there are millions. The most complete data respecting the number of stars and the light they give is by Prof. Chapman, who remarks that the *total light of all the stars* is equal to the light of about 700 first magnitude stars, and can hardly reach 800, *i.e.* on the photographic scale, or between 900 and 1,000 on the visual scale. A star of magnitude — 6·1 would give the whole light. The full moon gives about 100 times the light of all the stars, and the sun gives about 100,000,000 times.

The Brightest Stars in the Sky

	R.A. h. m.	Dec. °	Mag.	Spectral Type.	
Sirius	6 40	17 S	— 1·6	Sirian	A
Canopus	6 22	53 S	— 0·9	Sir.-Sol.	F
Vega	18 34	39 N	0·1	Sirian	A
Arcturus	14 12	20 N	0·1	Solar	K
α Centauri	14 34	60 S	0·2	Solar	G
Capella	5 10	46 N	0·2	Solar	G
Rigel	5 10	8 S	0·3	Helium	B 8 p
Procyon	7 35	5 N	0·5	Sir.-Sol.	F 5
α Eridani	1 35	58 S	0·6	Helium	B 5
Altair	19 46	9 N	0·7	Sirian	A 5
β Centauri	13 58	60 S	0·8	Helium	B 1
α Orion	5 51	7 N	0·9	Antarian	M a
α Crucis	12 22	63 S	1·0	Helium	B 1
Aldebaran	4 31	16 N	1·1	Solar	K 5
Spica	13 21	11 S	1·1	Helium	B 2
Pollux	7 40	28 N	1·2	Solar	K
Antares	16 24	26 S	1·3	Antarian	Map
Fomalhaut	22 53	30 S	1·3	Sirian	A 3
α Cygni	20 39	45 N	1·3	Sirian	A 2
Regulus	10 3	12 N	1·3	Helium	B 8

Magnitude.	Number of Stars.	Equivalent 1st mag. Stars.	Total 1st mag. Stars.
— 1·6	Sirius	11	
— 0·9	Canopus	6	17
0·0 to 1·0	9	16	33
1·0 „ 2·0	27	17	50
2·0 „ 3·0	73	18	68
3·0 „ 4·0	189	19	87
4·0 „ 5·0	650	26	113
5·0 „ 6·0	2,200	35	148
6·0 „ 7·0	6,600	42	190
7·0 „ 8·0	22,550	56	246
8·0 „ 9·0	65,000	65	311
9·0 „ 10·0	174,000	69	380
10·0 „ 11·0	426,000	68	448
11·0 „ 12·0	961,000	60	508
12·0 „ 13·0	2,020,000	51	559
13·0 „ 14·0	3,960,000	40	599
14·0 „ 15·0	7,820,000	31	630
15·0 „ 16·0	14,040,000	22	652
16·0 „ 17·0	25,400,000	16	668
17·0 „ 18·0	38,400,000	10	678
18·0 „ 19·0	54,600,000	6	684
19·0 „ 20·0	76,000,000	3	687
All stars fainter than 20 mag.		3	690

Stars near the horizon are said to **twinkle** when they exhibit rapid changes in brightness, and sometimes show prismatic colours. It was noted centuries ago that white stars twinkled more than red. The phenomenon is less and less pronounced as the zenith is approached, which indicates that it is due to our atmosphere. In its passage through the atmosphere starlight is sifted, absorbed, and refracted in ever-varying degree, the fainter white rays showing such treatment more than the red rays. Stars being at such enormous distances from the Earth, the light is as if coming from a point, and if a ray is interfered with, there is not another arriving at the same instant to take its place. Planets being near the Earth, we get rays from their circular

discs, *i.e.* from an area, so that light rays traverse our atmosphere, from many points, along the same path, and the twinkling is less noticeable. The effect is seen more as a blurring of the planet's image. Twinkling is more in evidence when the air is humid.

The **distances of the stars** from the solar system vary considerably, and are so enormous that the longest measure we can obtain is useful in only a few isolated cases. The radius of the Earth's orbit is our longest measure, and is referred to as an *astronomical unit*, and the angle at a star which this unit (92,600,000 miles) subtends is called the **star's parallax.** If we can measure this we know its distance. Even then the figures representing distance, in this large unit, convey little meaning, and recourse is had to a larger unit, the distance in miles that light travels in one year, or the *light year*. It is about 63,000 ast. units.

Stars nearest the Solar System

	Mag.	Parallax.	Distance from Sun, Light Years.	Spectral Type.
α Centauri .	0·6	″·75	4·3	Solar
L. 21185 .	7·5	·47	6·9	Antarian
61 Cygni .	5·0	·40	8·1	Solar
Sirius . .	−1·6	·37	8·8	Sirian
C.Z.V. 243 .	8·5	·32	10·2	Solar
Σ 2398 . .	8·8	·32	10·2	Antarian
τ Ceti . .	3·7	·32	10·2	Solar
Procyon .	0·6	·32	10·2	Sir.-Sol.
ν1 Draconis	5·0	·30	10·8	—
Groombridge 34	7·9	·30	10·8	Antarian
Lacaille 9352	8·2	·29	11·2	Solar
ε Indi . .	6·7	·29	11·2	Solar
Krueger 60 .	9·0	·28	11·6	—
α Aquilæ .	0·7	·24	13·6	Sirian
L. 21258 .	8·3	·24	13·6	Antarian

Put in other words, it takes light, travelling 186,000 miles per second, 8·8 years to reach the earth from Sirius. From a star with a parallax of one-tenth second light takes 32·6 years to reach us.

The expression "**fixed star**" is only relative. Stars not only change their position, with respect to the Earth, by reason of precession, aberration, and nutation, but they have motion peculiar to themselves. From meridian observations we detect small movements in Right Ascension and in Declination. These are called *proper motions*. These are in a plane at right angles to the line between the Earth and star; the star's motion to or from us or along the line of sight is called its *radial motion* and is determined by the spectroscope. Knowing the motion in three directions, the total motion in space can be determined. The following table is arranged in order of *proper motion*. Only where the parallax is known can the motion be translated into miles per second.

Stars with Large Proper Motion

Star.	Mag.	Par.	P.M.	Miles per sec.	Radial.	Total miles per sec.
C.Z.V. 243 .	8·5	″·32	″8·7	80	150	170
Groomb. 1830	6·6	·15	7·1	150	6	150
Lacaille 9352.	8·2	·29	7·0	70	7	70
Gould 32416 .	8·8	..	6·3	..	..	..
61 Cygni .	5·0	·40	5·2	39	39	55
Lalande 21185	7·5	·47	4·8	30	..	..
ε Indi . .	6·7	·29	4·7	50	24	55
Lalande 21258	8·3	·24	4·5	56	..	..
02 Eridani .	4·7	·18	4·1	68	26	73
A.oe. 14318 .	8·5	..	3·8	..	..	..
A.oe. 14320 .	8·5	..	3·7	..	174	..
μ Cassiopeiæ .	5·4	·11	3·7	100	62	117
α Centauri .	0·6	·75	3·7	15	14	21
Lacaille 8760.	7·4	..	3·5	..	..	..
ε Eridani .	4·4	·16	3·1	58	55	80
A.oe. 11677 .	8·5	..	3·0	..	..	..
Groomb. 34 .	7·9	·30	2·8	28	..	..
Piazzi II 123	5·9	·14	2·3	49	..	..
β Hydræ . .	2·7	·14	2·3	49	14	52
Arcturus .	0·2	·03	2·3	230	3	230

Light is emitted from a luminous body by *vibrations* which give rise to wave-motion, some wave-lengths being longer than others. The *short wave-lengths* give the violet colours, the *long wave-lengths* the red colours. When all the various wave-lengths from red to violet are emitted, the light is white.

If a beam of white light is passed through a prism, it is refracted or bent out of its course; and not only so as a whole—the prism refracts the violet rays or short wave-lengths more than the red. Consequently the white light is separated into its various colours, and if allowed to fall on a white screen a strip of brilliant shades from red to violet is seen. This is the **spectrum,** and the length of the strip is called the *dispersion*. Solids, liquids, and gases under high pressure give out every shade of colour, and the *spectrum* is *continuous*. In the spectrum of gas under low pressure there are shades of colour missing, marked by dark lines or bands. This is a discontinuous spectrum. If a beam of white light, sunlight for instance, passes through a gas or vapour, the latter absorbs those rays which make up its own spectrum. This absorption is seen by dark lines crossing the otherwise continuous spectrum. These dark lines are called *Fraunhofer lines*, which thus really tell us the various metals or gases surrounding the sun.

Some lines would be due to passage through our own atmosphere and are called *Telluric lines*.

A *sodium* flame will give a *bright line spectrum*, *i.e.* so many wave-lengths are missing that the bright portion is very scarce, giving the appearance of bright lines on dark background. The two strongest lines in the sodium spectrum are known as the *D lines* in the yellow.

The limelight gives a continuous spectrum; but if it pass through the sodium flame, two *dark lines* cross it in the position of the bright D lines.

By such principles the light from any object can be analysed, the process being termed *spectrum analysis*, and the prisms and other requisites make up the **spectroscope.**

By subjecting the light of the stars to the spectroscope, they have been separated into classes or types, according to the particular characteristics of their individual spectra.

Type I.—Spectra in which the metallic lines, if any, are very faint, the hydrogen lines being predominant, broad, dark, and diffused. The stars are white or bluish, *e.g.* Sirius, Vega, Castor.

Type II.—The metallic lines are numerous, the hydrogen lines dark and distinct but not broad. The stars are yellowish, *e.g.* Sun, Arcturus, Capella, Pollux.

Type III.—The metallic lines are present, the hydrogen lines are feeble, and the spectrum is crossed by fluted bands sharp on edge nearest violet and fading towards the red. The stars are orange colour, *e.g.* Antares, α Orion, α Herculis.

Type IV.—Bright metallic lines present, no hydrogen lines, the spectrum crossed by fluted bands fading towards the violet. The stars are red, *e.g.* 19 Piscium, U Hydræ.

Type V.—The Wolf-Rayet stars. Bright line spectra. All found in the Milky Way or the two Magellanic Clouds. γ Velorum.

Stellar spectra are so varied that the gradations from one class to another form really a continued series, and the nomenclature in the Draper Catalogue differs from the above. The stars are arranged in the sequence O, B, A, F, G, K, M, N. Where A represents Type I; F and G two classes between Type I and Type II, which latter is represented by K; M is Type III; N Type IV; O Type V; B a class between O and A.

O	Type V	Wolf-Rayet	γ Velorum	
B		Helium	Regulus	Algol
A	Type I	Sirian	Sirius	Vega
F		Sir.-Sol.	α Argus	Polaris
G		Solar	Capella	ζ Herculis
K	Type II	Solar	Arcturus	α Centauri
M	Type III	Antarian	Antares	α Herculis
N	Type IV	Carbon	19 Piscium	U Hydræ

The number of stars down to mag. 6¼ in each class is:

	O	B	A	F	G	K	M	N
	20	696	1885	720	609	1719	457	8
% in Milky Way	100	82	66	57	58	56	54	87

Should a star have a motion to or from the Earth, then it has the effect of shifting the dark lines in the spectrum towards the blue end or towards the red end respectively. This shift when measured can be reduced to miles per second. Stars having motion to or from the Earth are said to have *radial motion*. Motion of approach is denoted by the sign —, and + denotes a receding motion. The velocity in the list is in miles per second.

Stars with Large Radial Velocity

Name.	R.A. h. m.	Dec. °	Mag.	Type.	Rad. Vel.
C.Z.V. 243	5 8	— 45·0	9·0	G.K	+ 150
A.G.C. 7195	6 0	— 26·3	5·2	G	+ 114
Lal. 28607	15 38	— 10·6	7·3	A	— 105
,, 37120	19 30	+ 33·0	6·6	G	— 100
,, 5761 .	3 2	+ 26·0	8·0	F	— 95
A.G.C. 27600	20 5	— 36·4	5·3	K	— 80
Groomb. 864	4 34	+ 42·0	7·3	G	+ 63
,, 1830	11 47	+ 38·4	6·5	G	— 62
μ Cassiopeiæ	1 2	+ 54·4	5·3	G	— 62
δ Leporis .	5 47	— 20·9	3·9	K	+ 62
θ Canis Maj.	6 50	— 11·9	4·3	K	+ 62
ε Eridani .	3 16	— 43·5	4·3	G	+ 55
β Columbæ .	5 47	— 35·8	3·2	K	+ 55
α Phœnicis .	0 21	— 42·8	2·4	K	+ 47
ζ Herculis .	16 38	+ 31·6	3·0	G	— 43

An interesting distribution of stars brighter than mag. 6¼ is:

Blue—Types A and B . .	2,600 stars.
Yellow—Types F, G, K .	3,000 ,,
Red—Type M . . .	500 ,,

VARIABLE STARS

Some stars change in brightness and are called **variable stars,** and are divided into classes according to their characteristics. Some vary according to definite laws, others apparently follow no law. Some 1,500 are at present known.

Class I embraces those temporary or **new stars** which occasionally blaze out in the sky, reach to great brilliancy, remain visible for a time, and then fade away. Between 134 B.C. and the present time some thirty have been recorded. These are generally in the Milky Way and a large percentage in the region of the constellation of the Scorpion. In A.D. 1572 a new star appeared in Cassiopeiæ which was well observed by Tycho Brahé. It rivalled Venus in brilliancy, and in fact is the brightest on record, being fairly well seen by the naked eye in the daytime. It was at first white, but afterwards became red. It remained for two years and then faded. It is now represented by the star B Cassiopeiæ of 11th mag.

In A.D. 1604 a new star appeared and became nearly as bright as Venus. This was observed by Kepler. After two years it faded away, and at present there is no trace of it.

The Novæ of recent years include Nova Andromedæ (1885); Nova Aurigæ (1892), and Nova Persei in 1901. The latter increased in brightness over 1,500 times in three days, became nearly as bright as Sirius. It showed a nearly continuous spectrum crossed with dark lines, which in two days changed to a bright line spectrum showing the presence of helium, calcium, and hydrogen. From its first appearance a nebula was gradually developing around it which finally became very extensive.

Class II consists of variables of long period, usually from 120 to 450 days. During this time a regular rise to maximum and fall to minimum occur. Stars of this class are red, and give banded spectra. The representative is *Mira Ceti*, known since 1596. Once in eleven months the star starts from 9½ mag. and in 125 days gradually reaches the brightness of a star of the 2nd, 3rd, or 4th magnitude, remaining at its maximum some twenty days, and then in about 180 days falls back to its minimum. Its spectrum is of type III, eleven dark bands sharp towards the violet. It is receding from us at the rate of 40 miles a second. A few stars of this class are:

Long Period Variables—Red Stars, Banded Spectra

	R.A. h.	Dec. °	Period.	Range mag.
Mira Ceti .	2	3 S	332 days	1·7 to 9·5
ν Orionis .	5	20 N	375 ,,	5·8 ,, 12·3
ν Geminor .	7	22 N	86 ,,	9 ,, 13
R Carinæ .	9	62 S	310 ,,	4·5 ,, 10
R Ursæ Maj.	10	69 N	302 ,,	6 ,, 13
χ Cygni .	19	32 N	406 ,,	4·5 ,, 13·5

Class III embraces variable stars of short period, ranging from a few hours to about thirty days; nearly all are white or yellow stars showing Sirian or solar spectra. Probably all are close binary stars. Examples are:

	R.A. h.	Dec. °	Days.	Range mag.	Type.
ζ Geminor	6	20 N	10·15	3·7 to 4·5	G
R Muscæ .	12	68 S	0·88	6·5 ,, 7·6	G
β Lyræ .	18	33 N	12·91	3·4 ,, 4·5	G
η Aquilæ	19	0 N	7·17	3·5 ,, 4·7	G
δ Cephei .	22	37 N	5·37	3·7 ,, 4·9	G

Class IV comprises eclipsing variables or variables of the Algol type. All the light fluctuations take place in a few hours, and it then remains at maximum for a longer time. A dark companion intervening causes the variation.

Algol (β Persei) R.A. 3*h.*, Dec. 40 N, was discovered in 1669; it varies from 2·3 mag. to 3·5 mag., the period from one maximum to another

being 2*d*. 20*h*. 49*m*. The following data with respect to this system was found by Prof. Auwers:

Diameter of Algol	1,061,000 miles
,, of Satellite	834,000 ,,
Distance from centre to centre	3,230,000 ,,
Algol's orbital velocity	26 miles per sec.
Satellite's orbital velocity	55 ,, ,,
Mass of Algol	·45 that of Sun
Mass of Satellite	·22 ,, ,,

Class V embraces stars whose variation apparently follows no law of periodicity. Such as η Argûs, which varies from a 1st magnitude star to one of 7th mag. It is reddish, and presents a spectrum similar to the temporary stars.

The phenomena of variable stars present interesting problems which are now being seriously attacked by astronomers.

Double Stars.—Stars which are apparently single when seen with the unaided eye, sometimes prove to consist of two very close together. These are known as double stars, and continued observation has shown that they revolve around each other. On p. 51 is a list of such interesting stars with various details explained by the headings.

The Principal Stars with R.A. and Dec.

	Mag.	Spec.	R.A.	Dec.		Mag.	Spec.	R.A.	Dec.
			h. m. s.	° ′ ″				h. m. s.	° ′ ″
α Andromedæ	2·2	A	0 4 6	28 37 56 N	Regulus	1·3	B 8	10 3 57	12 22 24 N
β Cassiopeiæ	2·4	F 5	0 4 44	58 41 31 N	γ Leonis	2·6	K	10 15 24	20 15 43 N
γ Pegasi	2·9	B 2	0 8 58	14 43 20 N	η Argus	Var.	Pec.	10 41 50	59 14 53 S
ζ Toucani	4·3	F 8	0 15 45	65 21 46 S	α Ursæ Maj.	2·0	K	10 58 37	62 11 58 N
β Hydri	2·9	G	0 21 25	77 43 18 S	δ Leonis	2·6	A_3	11 9 42	20 58 43 N
α Cassiopeiæ	2·2	K	0 35 47	56 4 56 N	β Leonis	2·2	A_2	11 44 50	15 2 10 N
β Ceti	2·2	K	0 39 25	18 26 31 S	α Crucis	1·1	B 1	12 21 59	62 38 23 S
β Andromedæ	2·4	Ma	1 5 5	35 10 51 N	γ Centauri	2·4	A	12 36 56	48 30 15 S
Polaris	2·1	F 8	1 30 13	88 51 44 N	γ Virginis	3·0	F	12 37 27	0 59 40 S
α Eridani	0·6	B 5	1 34 38	57 39 29 S	ε Ursæ Maj.	1·7	Ap	12 50 23	56 24 36 N
β Arietis	2·7	A 5	1 50 3	20 24 10 N	ζ Ursæ Maj.	2·4	Ap	13 20 35	55 21 31 N
αHy dri	3·0	F	1 56 9	61 58 25 S	α Virginis (Spica)	1·2	B 2	13 20 49	10 43 43 S
γAndromedæ	2·3	Kp	1 58 48	41 55 55 N	η Ursæ Maj.	1·9	B 3	13 44 16	49 43 38 N
α Arietis	2·2	K 2	2 2 29	23 4 14 S	β Centauri	0·9	B 1	13 57 57	59 58 24 S
α Ceti	2·8	Ma	2 57 56	3 45 55 S	Arcturus	0·2	K	14 11 53	19 36 50 N
β Persei (Algol)	Var.	B 8	3 2 46	40 38 12 N	α Centauri	·0·3	G	14 33 58	60 29 31 S
α Persei	1·9	F 5	3 18 23	49 34 0 N	ε Bootis	2·7	K	14 41 22	27 25 25 N
η Tauri	3·0	B 5	3 42 33	23 50 58 N	β Libræ	2·7	B 8	15 12 32	9 4 39 S
γ Hydri	3·2	Ma	3 48 31	74 29 37 S	α Coronæ Bor.	2·3	A	15 31 10	26 59 36 N
Aldebaran	1·1	K 5	4 31 9	16 20 36 N	α Serpentis	2·8	K	15 40 11	6 41 9 N
ε Aurigæ	Var.	F 5 p	4 56 1	43 42 6 N	α Scorpii	1·2	Map	16 24 19	26 14 56 S
β Orion (Rigel)	0·3	B 8 p	5 10 33	8 17 48 S	ζ Herculis	3·0	G	16 38 9	31 45 9 N
α Aurigæ (Capella)	0·2	G	5 10 33	45 54 54 N	α Herculis	Var.	Mb	17 10 52	14 29 2 N
β Tauri	1·8	B 8	5 21 3	28 32 18 N	α Ophiuchi	2·1	A 5	17 31 5	12 37 10 N
δ Orionis	2·5	B	5 27 46	0 21 35 S	γ Draconis	2·4	K 5	17 54 41	51 29 53 N
ε Orionis	2·9	Oe 5	5 31 22	5 57 49 S	α Lyræ (Vega)	0·1	A	18 34 8	38 42 21 N
β Columbæ	3·2	K	5 48 2	35 47 56 S	β Lyræ	Var.	B 2 p	18 47 1	33 15 56 N
α Orionis	Var.	Ma	5 50 41	7 23 33 N	π Sagittarii	3·0	F 2	19 4 50	21 9 24 S
α Argûs	−0·9	F	6 22 6	52 39 0 S	α Aquilæ (Altair)	0·9	A 5	19 46 44	8 38 54 N
Sirius	−1·6	A	6 41 29	16 36 6 S	α Indi	3·2	K	20 31 44	47 34 55 S
ζ Geminor	Var.	G	6 59 11	20 41 35 N	α Cygni	1·3	A 2	20 38 36	44 58 59 N
Castor	2·0	A	7 29 18	32 4 19 N	61 Cygni	5·6	K 5	21 3 11	38 20 26 N
Procyon	0·5	F 5	7 34 57	5 26 19 N	ε Pegasi	2·5	K	21 40 7	9 29 38 N
Pollux	1·2	K	7 40 14	28 13 39 N	α Aquarii	3·2	G	22 1 31	0 43 25 S
γ Argûs	2·2	Oap	8 6 58	47 5 29 S	η Pegasi	3·1	G	22 39 7	29 47 12 N
δ Hydræ	3·5	F 8	8 42 23	6 43 27 N	Fomalhaut	1·3	A 3	22 53 4	30 3 45 S
β Argûs	1·8	A	9 12 18	69 22 31 S	β Pegasi	Var.	Mb	22 59 45	27 37 56 N
α Hydræ	2·2	K 2	9 23 31	8 17 54 S	α Pegasi	2·6	A	23 0 38	14 45 30 N
					ι Piscium	4·3	F 5	23 35 41	5 10 34 N

EXPLANATION OF ASTRONOMICAL TERMS

Two heavenly bodies are in "conjunction" (☌) when they have the same *longitude*, *i.e.* when they are seen in the same direction in the heavens; they are in "opposition" (☍) when seen in opposite directions, *i.e.* when 180° of *longitude* apart. These terms and the following are in general applied to members of the solar system. Thus a planet being in conjunction with the Sun, becomes difficult to see, its light being overpowered by sunlight. On the contrary, a planet in *opposition* comes to the meridian at midnight and is most favourably situated for observation. When half-way between these positions, *i.e.* 90° different in longitude, they are said to be in "quadrature" (□); by "greatest elongation" is meant the greatest apparent *angular* distance from the Sun; the planet is then generally most favourably situated for observation. Mercury can only be seen with the naked eye at this time. When a planet is in its "ascending" (☊) or "descending" (☋) node it is crossing the plane of the Earth's orbit. The term "Perihelion" means nearest, and "Aphelion" furthest, from the Sun. An "occultation" of a planet or star is an eclipse of it by some other body, usually the Moon.

Name of Double Star.	R.A.	Dec.	Magnitudes.		Period. Years.	Semi-major Axis.
	h. m.	°				″
δ Equulei . . . . OΣ 535 . .	21 10	+ 9·6	5·3	5·4	5·70	0·27
13 Ceti . . . . Ho 212 . .	0 30	− 4·2	5·6	6·4	6·88	0·24
κ Pegasi . . . . β 989 . .	21 40	+ 25·2	4·3	5·0	11·35	0·42
. . . . A 88 . .	18 33	− 3·3	7·2	7·2	12·12	0·18
ε Hydræ, AB . . . Schiaparelli	8 41	+ 6·8	3·7	5·2	15·30	0·23
. . . . β 883 . .	4 46	+ 10·9	7·9	7·9	16·61	0·19
ζ Sagittarii . . . Winlock .	18 56	− 30·0	3·4	3·6	21·17	0·57
. . . . β 612 . .	13 35	+ 11·3	6·3	6·3	23·05	0·23
9 Argûs . . . . β 101 . .	7 47	− 13·6	5·8	6·4	23·34	0·69
85 Pegasi . . . . β 733 . .	23 57	+ 26·6	6·0	10·0	24·0	0·89
. . . . β 395 . .	0 32	− 25·3	6·4	6·5	25·0	0·66
42 Comæ . . . . Σ 1728 . .	13 5	+ 18·4	6·0	6·0	25·6	0·64
β Delphini . . . . β 151 . .	20 33	+ 14·3	4·5	5·0	26·8	0·48
. . . . β 1270 . .	13 59	+ 9·0	8·6	8·8	32·5	0·22
. . . . β 416 . .	17 12	− 34·8	6·4	7·8	33·0	1·22
20 Persei . . . . β 524 . .	2 47	+ 37·9	5·6	6·7	33·3	0·16
ζ Herculis . . . . Σ 2084 . .	16 38	+ 31·9	3·0	6·5	33·9	1·40
. . . . Σ 3121 . .	9 12	+ 29·0	7·5	7·8	34·0	0·67
. . . . β 1266 . .	23 30	+ 30·3	8·3	8·4	36·0	0·24
η Coronæ . . . . Σ 1937 . .	15 19	+ 30·6	5·5	6·0	41·6	0·92
. . . . β 794 . .	11 48	+ 74·3	7·0	8·3	42·0	0·35
μ Herculis BC . . . A.G.C. 7 .	17 43	+ 27·8	10·0	10·5	43·2	1·30
ξ Scorpii . . . . Σ 1998 . .	15 59	− 11·1	4·8	5·1	44·7	0·72
. . . . Σ 2173 . .	17 25	− 1·0	5·9	6·2	46·0	1·06
. . . . β 581 . .	7 59	+ 12·6	8·7	8·7	46·5	0·53
τ Cygni . . . . A.G.C. 13 .	21 11	+ 37·6	3·8	8·0	47·0	0·91
. . . . OΣ 269 . .	13 28	+ 35·8	7·3	7·7	48·8	0·32
Sirius . . . . A.G.C. 1 .	6 40	− 16·6	−1·6	10	49·5	8·03
. . . . OΣ 298 . .	15 32	+ 40·1	7·0	7·4	52·0	0·80
γ² Andromedæ . . . . OΣ 38 . .	1 58	+ 41·9	5·5	7·0	55·0	0·35
. . . . β 552 . .	4 48	+ 13·5	7·0	10·0	56·0	0·35
Σ 2481 BC . . . Secchi 2 .	19 8	+ 38·6	8·7	8·7	58·0	0·40
ζ Cancri AB . . . Σ 1196 . .	8 7	+ 18·0	5·0	5·7	60·0	0·86
ξ Ursæ Majoris . . . Σ 1523 . .	11 13	+ 32·1	4·0	5·0	60·0	2·51
99 Herculis . . . . A.G.C. 15 .	18 3	+ 30·6	5·2	10·5	63·0	1·00
. . . . De 15 . .	16 40	+ 43·7	8·1	8·6	70·0	0·77
. . . . OΣ 235 . .	11 27	+ 61·6	5·8	7·1	71·9	0·78
. . . . OΣ 285 . .	14 42	+ 42·8	7·5	7·6	76·7	0·40
. . . . OΣ 234 . .	11 25	+ 41·8	7·0	7·8	77·0	0·35
α Centauri	14 33	− 60·4	1·0	2·0	81·1	17·70
70 Ophiuchi . . . . Σ 2272 . .	18 1	+ 2·5	4·5	6·0	87·7	4·55
γ Coronæ . . . . Σ 1967 . .	15 39	+ 26·6	4·0	7·0	87·8	0·73
γ Centauri	12 36	− 48·4	4·0	4·0	88·0	1·02
55 Tauri . . . . OΣ 79 . .	4 14	+ 16·3	7·5	9·3	88·9	0·57
φ Ursæ Majoris . . . OΣ 208 . .	9 45	+ 54·5	5·5	5·5	97·0	0·34
. . . . Σ 3062 . .	0 1	+ 57·9	6·9	8·0	105	1·37
36 Andromedæ . . . . Σ 73 . .	0 50	+ 23·1	6·2	6·8	115	1·01
π² Ursæ Minoris . . . Σ 1989 . .	15 45	+ 80·3	7·0	8·9	115	0·42
ω Leonis . . . . Σ 1356 . .	9 23	+ 9·5	6·2	7·0	116	0·88
λ Ophiuchi . . . . Σ 2055 . .	16 26	+ 2·2	4·0	6·1	134	0·99
4 Aquarii . . . . Σ 2729 . .	20 46	− 6·0	6·3	7·6	136	0·64
. . . . Σ 186 . .	1 51	+ 1·3	7·2	7·2	136	1·15
ξ Bootis . . . . Σ 1888 . .	14 49	+ 19·5	4·7	6·6	137	5·33
. . . . Σ 2107 . .	16 48	+ 28·8	6·5	8·0	138	0·73
γ Coronæ Australis	19 0	− 37·2	5·5	5·5	153	2·45
. . . . Σ 1879 . .	14 42	+ 10·1	7·7	8·5	155	0·84
. . . . Σ 2026 . .	16 11	+ 7·6	9·0	9·5	163	1·56
o² Eridani BC . . . . Σ 518 . .	4 11	− 7·8	9·2	10·9	167	4·20
. . . . Σ 1639 . .	12 30	+ 26·1	2·7	7·9	180	0·71
γ Virginis . . . . Σ 1670 . .	12 37	− 0·9	3·0	3·0	182	3·90
μ² Bootis . . . . Σ 1938 . .	15 21	+ 37·7	6·7	7·3	217	1·27
25 Can. Ven. . . . . Σ 1768 . .	13 33	+ 36·8	5·0	8·5	220	1·12
τ Ophiuchi . . . . Σ 2262 . .	17 58	− 8·2	5·0	5·7	230	1·25
η Cassiopeiæ . . . . Σ 60 . .	0 43	+ 57·3	4·0	7·6	233	8·51
. . . . Σ 2525 . .	19 22	+ 27·1	7·5	7·7	307	1·41
σ Coronæ . . . . Σ 2032 . .	16 11	+ 34·1	5·0	6·1	340	3·81

LARGE PROPER MOTION STAR.

Since the Proper Motion Table on p. 48 was set up, the small 10·5 mag. star found by Barnard of Yerkes Observatory has proved to have the largest known P.M. This star is close to the star B.D. + 4° 3560, and precedes 66 Ophiuchi; its colour is orange, its spectrum of type Mb. Its P.M. is 10·3″ in direction 0°, and Adams at Mt. Wilson finds a radial velocity of − 91 km. per second.

RAINFALL

In the Almanack the average rainfall for each month is given. The seasons and years, however, in public memory, are those which stand forth as differing greatly from the mean values. If the whole year be considered, then the exceptionally dry and exceptionally wet years are as follows. The four seasons being taken as the year, the winter season embraces the latter part of the previous year.

Dry				Wet			
Year.	W. and S.	S. and A.	Total.	Year.	W. and S.	S. and A.	Total.
	in.	in.	in.		in.	in.	in.
1858	8·0	8·5	16·5	1903	11·0	24·8	35·8
1847	7·0	9·7	16·7	1852	7·6	24·8	32·4
1864	8·0	8·9	16·9	1879	14·1	17·7	31·8
1870	7·6	10·6	18·2	1853	12·0	19·4	31·4
1854	7·8	10·6	18·4	1915	18·1	13·2	31·3
1874	4·5	14·1	18·6	1877	18·8	12·5	31·3

Taking the year in two periods of six months—winter and spring ; summer and autumn :

Wet				Dry			
Year.	Wr.	Sg.	Total.	Year.	Sr.	An.	Total.
	in.	in.	in.		in.	in.	in.
1877	11·8	7·0	18·8	1903	16·2	8·6	24·8
1915	12·9	5·3	18·2	1852	11·1	13·6	24·7
1916	10·4	7·5	17·9	1841	8·5	13·6	22·1
1869	10·7	5·9	16·6	1880	7·1	13·7	20·8
1866	8·6	6·0	14·6	1888	13·8	6·0	19·8
1879	7·6	6·6	14·2	1875	9·8	9·7	19·5

Dry				Wet			
	in.	in.	in.		in.	in.	in.
1874	2·3	2·2	4·5	1914	3·9	4·3	8·2
1893	5·3	1·1	6·4	1858	5·7	2·8	8·3
1880	3·3	3·3	6·6	1884	4·7	4·1	8·8
1895	3·8	3·1	6·9	1864	2·5	6·4	8·9
1847	3·9	3·2	7·1	1904	4·3	4·7	9·0
1857	4·6	2·6	7·2	1868	4·1	5·3	9·4

Considering each of the four seasons, we get for :

Wet Seasons

Wr.		Sg.		Sr.		An.	
	in.		in.		in.		in.
1915	12·9	1878	9·7	1903	16·2	1880	13·7
1877	11·8	1862	9·2	1888	13·8	1841	13·6
1869	10·7	1916	7·5	1879	13·2	1852	13·6
1916	10·4	1851	7·2	1860	12·3	1859	10·3

Dry Seasons

	in.		in.		in.		in.
1874	2·3	1893	1·1	1864	2·5	1858	2·8
1891	2·4	1874	2·2	1899	2·9	1890	3·3
1864	2·7	1863	2·4	1869	2·9	1851	3·3
1858	3·0	1857	2·6	1885	3·5	1908	4·0

Wettest and Dryest Months

Jan.		Feb.		March.		April.	
1877	4·4	1866	4·0	1916	4·1	1878	4·3
1868	4·2	1916	3·9	1851	4·1	1848	3·4
1906	3·7	1879	3·8	1914	3·9	1889	3·3
1886	3·7	1900	3·6	1905	3·6	1907	3·1
1880	0·3	1891	0·1	1852	0·2	1912	0·1
1892	0·4	1857	0·2	1854	0·3	1855	0·1
1914	0·5	1895	0·2	1893	0·4	1893	0·1
1861	0·6	1896	0·4	1874	0·5	1870	0·3

May.		June.		July.		Aug.	
1865	4·4	1903	6·1	1888	6·8	1878	5·4
1878	4·3	1860	5·8	1867	5·8	1879	5·2
1886	4·2	1852	4·6	1853	5·5	1903	4·8
1860	3·9	1878	4·6	1875	5·3	1852	4·4
1896	0·3	1895	0·2	1911	0·3	1899	0·4
1844	0·3	1849	0·3	1864	0·3	1849	0·5
1857	0·3	1886	0·4	1878	0·3	1861	0·6
1848	0·4	1868	0·5	1906	0·4	1884	0·7

Sept.		Oct.		Nov.		Dec.	
1896	5·5	1880	7·7	1852	6·0	1914	6·0
1871	4·1	1841	6·0	1861	5·1	1876	5·8
1880	4·0	1865	5·9	1844	4·5	1868	5·5
1842	4·0	1882	5·4	1906	4·1	1915	5·2
1865	0·2	1897	0·5	1867	0·4	1873	0·3
1898	0·3	1879	0·8	1858	0·5	1844	0·4
1843	0·5	1861	0·9	1871	0·6	1843	0·4
1851	0·5	1905	0·9	1851	0·7	1864	0·5

If the year be taken as from Jan. 1, then the wettest and dryest years are :

1864	16·4	1903	35·5
1847	17·6	1852	34·0
1858	17·7	1841	33·3
1884	18·1	1879	31·4

Long-continued Rains—every day some rain fell

Year.	Period.	No. of days.	Total.	Average daily.
			in.	in.
1876	Dec. 23 to '77 Jan. 11	20	5·5	·28
1852	Nov. 11 „ Nov. 26	16	4·3	·27
1914	Nov. 20 „ Dec. 15	16	3·9	·24
1914	Mar. 7 „ Mar. 27	21	3·6	·17
1908	Aug. 22 „ Sept. 4	14	3·5	·25
1905	Mar. 4 „ Mar. 18	15	3·3	·22
1848	July 30 „ Aug. 17	19	3·3	·17
1853	Oct. 3 „ Oct. 23	21	3·1	·15
1848	Oct. 20 „ Nov. 5	17	2·9	·17
1848	Apr. 6 „ Apr. 22	17	2·8	·16
1892	Sept. 27 „ Oct. 10	14	2·8	·20
1870	Dec. 4 „ Dec. 19	16	2·7	·17
1894	July 6 „ July 21	16	2·7	·17
1911	Dec. 13 „ Dec. 28	16	2·5	·15
1910	Feb. 10 „ Feb. 26	17	2·2	·13
1916	Mar. 10 „ Mar. 23	14	1·9	·14
1876	Aug. 28 „ Sept. 10	14	1·8	·13
1859	Dec. 23 „ '60 Jan. 6	15	1·7	·11

Large average Rainfall for 10 days and over

Year.	Period.	Days.	Total.	Average.
			in.	in.
1888	July 22 to Aug. 2	12	5·4	·46
1871	Sept. 23 „ Oct. 2	10	4·1	·41
1906	Oct. 30 „ Nov. 9	11	3·7	·34
1876	Dec. 23 „ '77 Jan. 11	20	5·5	·28
1852	Nov. 11 „ Nov. 26	16	4·3	·27
1894	Oct. 24 „ Nov. 5	13	3·4	·26
1894	Nov. 7 „ Nov. 16	10	2·6	·26
1849	Sept. 26 „ Oct. 8	13	3·3	·26
1851	Mar. 15 „ Mar. 27	13	3·2	·25
1910	June 23 „ July 3	11	2·7	·25
1896	Sept. 8 „ Sept. 18	11	2·7	·25
1908	Aug. 22 „ Sept. 4	14	3·5	·25
1914	Nov. 30 „ Dec. 15	16	3·9	·25

Droughts—no rain fell

1893	March 18 to April 16	30	days.
1852	March 2 „ March 29	28	„
1852	April 1 „ April 28	28	„
1887	June 9 „ July 4	26	„
1865	June 4 „ June 28	25	„
1863	June 27 „ July 20	24	„
1855	April 14 „ May 7	24	„
1857	Feb. 12 „ March 7	24	„
1870	Sept. 14 „ Oct. 7	24	„
1856	Feb. 22 „ March 15	23	„
1865	Aug. 29 „ Sept. 20	23	„
1880	March 8 „ March 30	23	„
1899	May 26 „ June 17	23	„
1911	July 1 „ July 23	23	„
1848	April 29 „ May 20	22	„
1849	Dec. 25 „ '50 Jan. 15	22	„
1914	Sept. 21 „ Oct. 12	22	„

SOME OF THE HIGHEST MOUNTAINS IN THE WORLD

Name.	Where Situated.	Height in Feet.
Mount Everest	Himalayas	29,002
K 2 or Godwin-Austen	,,	28,250
Kinchinjunga	,,	28,146
Pk. XIII. or Makalu	,,	27,800
Dhaulagiri	,,	26,837
Nanga Parbat	,,	26,656
Tagarma	(Pamirs) Turkestan	25,780
Rakapuchi	Himalayas	25,560
Tirach Mir	,,	25,400
Aconcagua	Andes	23,393
Tengri Khan	Tibet	22,800
*Tres Cruces	Andes	22,658
Mercedario	,,	22,315
Bonete	,,	21,980
Llullaillaco	,,	21,720
Incahuasi	,,	21,719
Ojo del Salado	,,	21,653
Illampu (Sorata)	,,	21,500
Chimborazo	,,	20,517
Mount McKinley	Alaska	20,300
Cotopaxi	Andes	19,580
Mt. Logan	Canada	19,539
Demavend (Elburg)	Caucasus	19,400
Kilimanjaro	East Africa	19,321
Tolima	Colombia	18,432
Orizaba	Mexico	18,250
Mt. Elias	Alaska	18,024
Popocatepetl	Mexico	17,876
Maipo	Andes	17,670
Kenya	B.E. Africa	17,007
Ararat	Armenia	17,000
Kasbek	Caucasus	16,545
Mount Blanc	Alps	15,782
Mt. Wilhelmina	New Guinea	15,580
Ras Daschan	Abyssinia	15,160
Matterhorn	Alps	14,782
Blanca Peak	Colorado	14,390
Jungfrau	Alps	13,669
Fujiyama	Japan	12,395
Aorangi (Mt. Cook)	New Zealand	12,349
Ben Nevis	Scotland	4,406
Snowdon	Wales	3,560
Carrantuohill	Ireland	3,414

ACTIVE VOLCANOES

There are between 300 and 400 volcanoes actually active at the present time. The more important are:

Name.	Where Situated.
Vesuvius	Italy.
Hekla	Iceland.
Etna	Sicily.
Stromboli	Lipari Is.
Cotopaxi	Ecuador.
Izalco	Salvador.
Popocatepetl	Mexico.
Kilauea	Hawaii.
Mauna Loa	,,
Mont Pelé	Martinique.
Krakatoa	Malay Penin.
Gownong Lamongang	Java.
Erebus	Antarctic.

* A very large number of peaks in the Andes range between 20,000 and 21,000 ft.; the better known are here given.

THE LONGEST RIVERS

River.	Outflow.	Length in Miles.
Missouri—Mississippi	Gulf of Mexico	4,221
Amazon	Atlantic	3,800
Nile	Mediterranean	3,780
Congo	Atlantic	3,000
Yangtsze-kiang	North Pacific	3,000
Yenisei	Arctic Sea	2,900
Lena	Arctic Sea.	2,860
Mekong (*or* Cambodia)	China Sea	2,800
Niger	Gulf of Guinea	2,600
Hwang-ho	North Pacific	2,400
Mackenzie	Beaufort Sea	2,350
Volga	Caspian Sea	2,325
Yukon	Behring Sea	2,300
Ob	Arctic Sea.	2,260
Rio Grande	Gulf of Mexico	2,200
Rio de la Plata	South Atlantic	2,100
St. Lawrence	Gulf of St. Law'ce	2,100
Zambezi	Indian Ocean	2,000
Sao Francisco	Atlantic	1,800
Euphrates	Persian Gulf	1,800
Brahmaputra	Bay of Bengal	1,800
Danube	Black Sea	1,750
Amur	North Pacific	1,700
Indus	Arabian Sea	1,500
Ganges	Bay of Bengal	1,500
Oxus (Amu Darya)	Aral Sea	1,230
Shannon	Atlantic	240
Thames	Straits of Dover.	209

LARGEST ISLANDS

Name.	Area in Sq. Miles.
Greenland (Danish)	827,275
New Guinea (Brit.-Neth.)	312,329
Borneo (Brit.-Neth.)	289,860
Baffin Land (British)	236,000
Madagascar (French)	228,500
Sumatra (Neth.)	162,000
Great Britain	88,120
Hondo (Japan)	87,500
Celebes (Neth.)	69,255
South Island (N.Z.)	58,120
Java (Neth.)	48,504
North Island (N.Z.)	44,130
Newfoundland (British)	42,734
Cuba (Repub.)	41,634
Luzon (U.S.A.)	40,969
Iceland (Danish)	40,447
Mindanao (U.S.A.)	36,292
Hokkaido (Japan)	36,200
Novaya Zembla (Russia)	36,000
Ireland	32,599
Haiti (Repub.)	28,249
Tasmania (British)	26,215
Ceylon (British)	25,332
Vancouver (British)	20,000
Tierra del Fuego (Argentine)	18,500
Southampton (British)	17,800
Formosa (Japan)	13,944
Sicily (Italy)	9,860

Area of the earth, 196,791,000 sq. m.; cubic contents, 259,944,035,515 cubic miles.

OCEAN AREAS AND DEPTHS

The mean depth of the floor of the ocean is about 12,060 ft., whilst the mean elevation of the surface of the continents above sea-level is only 2,300 ft.

I. The amount to which an Annuity of £1 accumulates at Compound Interest for any number of years from 1 to 60, at different rates per cent.

Years.	2½%	3%	3½%	4%	4½%	5%
1	1·0250	1·0300	1·0350	1·0400	1·0450	1·0500
2	1·0506	1·0609	1·0712	1·0816	1·0920	1·1025
3	1·0769	1·0927	1·1087	1·1249	1·1412	1·1576
4	1·1038	1·1255	1·1475	1·1699	1·1925	1·2155
5	1·1314	1·1593	1·1877	1·2167	1·2462	1·2763
6	1·1597	1·1941	1·2293	1·2653	1·3023	1·3401
7	1·1887	1·2299	1·2723	1·3159	1·3609	1·4071
8	1·2184	1·2668	1·3168	1·3686	1·4221	1·4775
9	1·2489	1·3048	1·3629	1·4233	1·4861	1·5513
10	1·2801	1·3439	1·4106	1·4802	1·5530	1·6289
11	1·3121	1·3842	1·4600	1·5395	1·6229	1·7103
12	1·3449	1·4258	1·5111	1·6010	1·6959	1·7959
13	1·3785	1·4685	1·5640	1·6651	1·7722	1·8856
14	1·4130	1·5126	1·6187	1·7317	1·8519	1·9799
15	1·4483	1·5580	1·6753	1·8009	1·9353	2·0789
16	1·4845	1·6047	1·7340	1·8730	2·0224	2·1829
17	1·5216	1·6528	1·7947	1·9479	2·1134	2·2920
18	1·5597	1·7024	1·8575	2·0258	2·2085	2·4066
19	1·5987	1·7535	1·9225	2·1068	2·3079	2·5270
20	1·6386	1·8061	1·9898	2·1911	2·4117	2·6533
21	1·6796	1·8603	2·0594	2·2788	2·5202	2·7860
22	1·7216	1·9161	2·1315	2·3699	2·6337	2·9253
23	1·7646	1·9736	2·2061	2·4647	2·7522	3·0715
24	1·8087	2·0328	2·2833	2·5633	2·8760	3·2251
25	1·8539	2·0938	2·3632	2·6658	3·0054	3·3864
26	1·9003	2·1566	2·4460	2·7725	3·1407	3·5557
27	1·9478	2·2213	2·5316	2·8834	3·2820	3·7335
28	1·9965	2·2879	2·6202	2·9987	3·4297	3·9201
29	2·0464	2·3566	2·7119	3·1187	3·5840	4·1161
30	2·0976	2·4273	2·8068	3·2434	3·7453	4·3219
31	2·1500	2·5001	2·9050	3·3731	3·9139	4·5380
32	2·2038	2·5751	3·0067	3·5081	4·0900	4·7649
33	2·2589	2·6523	3·1119	3·6484	4·2740	5·0032
34	2·3153	2·7319	3·2209	3·7943	4·4664	5·2534
35	2·3732	2·8139	3·3336	3·9461	4·6673	5·5160
36	2·4325	2·8983	3·4503	4·1039	4·8774	5·7918
37	2·4934	2·9852	3·5710	4·2681	5·0968	6·0814
38	2·5557	3·0748	3·6960	4·4388	5·3262	6·3855
39	2·6196	3·1670	3·8254	4·6164	5·5659	6·7048
40	2·6851	3·2620	3·9593	4·8010	5·8164	7·0400
41	2·7522	3·3599	4·0978	4·9931	6·0781	7·3920
42	2·8210	3·4607	4·2413	5·1928	6·3516	7·7616
43	2·8915	3·5645	4·3897	5·4005	6·6374	8·1497
44	2·9638	3·6715	4·5433	5·6165	6·9361	8·5572
45	3·0379	3·7816	4·7024	5·8412	7·2482	8·9850
46	3·1139	3·8951	4·8669	6·0748	7·5744	9·4343
47	3·1917	4·0119	5·0373	6·3178	7·9152	9·9060
48	3·2715	4·1323	5·2136	6·5705	8·2714	10·4013
49	3·3533	4·2562	5·3961	6·8333	8·6436	10·9213
50	3·4371	4·3839	5·5849	7·1067	9·0326	11·4674
51	3·5230	4·5154	5·7804	7·3909	9·4391	12·0408
52	3·6111	4·6509	5·9827	7·6866	9·8638	12·6428
53	3·7104	4·7904	6·1921	7·9940	10·3077	13·2750
54	3·7939	4·9341	6·4088	8·3138	10·7716	13·9387
55	3·8888	5·0822	6·6331	8·6463	11·2563	14·6356
56	3·9860	5·2346	6·8653	8·9922	11·7628	15·3674
57	4·0856	5·3917	7·1056	9·3519	12·2921	16·1358
58	4·1878	5·5534	7·3543	9·7260	12·8453	16·9426
59	4·2925	5·7200	7·6117	10·1150	13·4233	17·7897
60	4·3998	5·8916	7·8781	10·5196	14·0274	18·6792

II. The sum an Annuity of £1 amounts to aa Compound Interest for any number of years from 1 to 60, at different rates per cent.

Years.	2½%	3%	3½%	4%	4½%	5%
1	1·000	1·000	1·000	1·000	1·000	1·000
2	2·025	2·030	2·035	2·040	2·045	2·050
3	3·076	3·091	3·106	3·122	3·137	3·153
4	4·153	4·184	4·215	4·246	4·278	4·310
5	5·256	5·309	5·362	5·416	5·471	5·526
6	6·388	6·468	6·550	6·633	6·717	6·802
7	7·547	7·663	7·779	7·898	8·019	8·142
8	8·736	8·892	9·052	9·214	9·380	9·549
9	9·955	10·159	10·368	10·583	10·802	11·027
10	11·203	11·464	11·731	12·006	12·288	12·578
11	12·483	12·808	13·142	13·486	13·841	14·207
12	13·796	14·192	14·602	15·026	15·464	15·917
13	15·140	15·618	16·113	16·627	17·160	17·713
14	16·519	17·086	17·677	18·292	18·932	19·599
15	17·932	18·599	19·296	20·024	20·784	21·579
16	19·380	20·157	20·971	21·824	22·719	23·657
17	20·865	21·762	22·705	23·698	24·742	25·840
18	22·386	23·414	24·500	25·645	26·855	28·132
19	23·946	25·117	26·357	27·671	29·064	30·539
20	25·545	26·870	28·280	29·778	31·371	33·066
21	27·183	28·676	30·269	31·969	33·783	35·719
22	28·863	30·537	32·329	34·248	36·303	38·505
23	30·584	32·453	34·460	36·618	38·937	41·430
24	32·349	34·426	36·667	39·083	41·689	44·502
25	34·158	36·459	38·950	41·646	44·565	47·727
26	36·012	38·553	41·313	44·312	47·571	51·113
27	37·912	40·710	43·759	47·084	50·711	54·669
28	39·860	42·931	46·291	49·968	53·993	58·403
29	41·856	45·219	48·911	52·966	57·423	62·323
30	43·903	47·575	51·623	56·085	61·007	66·439
31	46·000	50·003	54·429	59·328	64·752	70·761
32	48·150	52·503	57·334	62·701	68·666	75·299
33	50·354	55·078	60·341	66·210	72·756	80·064
34	52·613	57·730	63·453	69·858	77·030	85·067
35	54·928	60·462	66·674	73·652	81·497	90·320
36	57·301	63·276	70·008	77·598	86·164	95·836
37	59·734	66·174	73·458	81·702	91·041	101·628
38	62·227	69·159	77·029	85·970	96·138	107·710
39	64·783	72·234	80·725	90·409	101·464	114·095
40	67·403	75·401	84·550	95·025	107·030	120·800
41	70·088	78·663	88·510	99·826	112·846	127·840
42	72·840	82·023	92·607	104·819	118·924	135·232
43	75·661	85·484	96·849	110·012	125·276	142·993
44	78·552	89·048	101·238	115·413	131·914	151·143
45	81·516	92·720	105·782	121·029	138·850	159·700
46	84·554	96·501	110·484	126 870	146·098	168·685
47	87·668	100·397	115·351	132·945	153·672	178·119
48	90·860	104·408	120·388	139·263	161·588	188·025
49	94·131	108·541	125·602	145·834	169·859	198·427
50	97·484	112·797	130·998	152·667	178·503	209·348
51	100·921	117·181	136·583	159·774	187·535	220·815
52	104·444	121·696	142·363	167·164	196·974	232·856
53	108·056	126·347	148·346	174·851	206·838	245·499
54	111·757	131·138	154·538	182·845	217·146	258·774
55	115·551	136·072	160·947	191·159	227·917	272·713
56	119·440	141·154	167·580	199·805	239·174	287·348
57	123·426	146·388	174·445	208·797	250·936	302·716
58	127·511	151·780	181·551	218·149	263·229	318·852
59	131·699	157·333	188·905	227·875	276·074	335·794
60	135·992	163·054	196·517	237·990	289·497	353·584

Variation of Temperature in the Air.—Where the atmosphere remains in proximity to the ground, as for instance on the slope of a mountain, the change is fairly regular, being a decrease of 1° F. for every 400 feet. Naturally this mean value is affected by climate, season, hour of the day, and state of the sky. But in vertical ascents away from the influence of the soil, the temperature lowers about 2° F. for the first 400 feet, but then not so rapidly, the whole decrease for the first 4,000 feet being about 9° F. Between 16,000 feet and 40,000 feet the fall in temperature is 14° F. for every 4,000 feet. Above this is a region where the temperature remains about 70° F. below zero.

The following table shows the present value of a lease, freehold, or annuity of £1, reckoned at various rates per cent :

Years.	2½%	3%	4%	5%	6%	Years.	2½%	3%	4%	5%	6%
1	0·98	0·97	0·96	0·95	0·94	42	25·82	23·70	20·19	17·42	15·22
2	1·93	1·91	1·89	1·86	1·83	43	26·16	23·98	20·37	17·55	15·31
3	2·86	2·83	2·78	2·72	2·67	44	26·50	24·25	20·55	17·66	15·38
4	3·76	3·72	3·63	3·55	3·47	45	26·83	24·52	20·72	17·77	15·46
5	4·65	4·58	4·45	4·33	4·21	46	27·15	24·78	20·88	17·88	15·52
6	5·51	5·42	5·24	5·08	4·92	47	27·47	25·02	21·04	17·98	15·59
7	6·35	6·23	6·00	5·79	5·58	48	27·77	25·27	21·20	18·08	15·65
8	7·16	7·02	6·73	6·46	6·21	49	28·07	25·50	21·34	18·17	15·71
9	7·97	7·79	7·44	7·11	6·80	50	28·36	25·73	21·48	18·26	15·76
10	8·75	8·53	8·11	7·72	7·36	51	28·64	25·95	21·62	18·34	15·81
11	9·51	9·25	8·76	8·31	7·89	52	28·92	26·16	21·75	18·42	15·86
12	10·26	9·95	9·39	8·86	8·38	53	29·20	26·37	21·87	18·49	15·90
13	10·98	10·63	9·99	9·39	8·85	54	29·45	26·58	21·99	18·56	15·95
14	11·70	11·29	10·56	9·90	9·29	55	29·72	26·77	22·11	18·63	15·99
15	12·38	11·94	11·12	10·38	9·71	56	29·96	26·96	22·22	18·70	16·03
16	13·06	12·56	11·65	10·84	10·11	57	30·20	27·15	22·32	18·76	16·06
17	13·70	13·17	12·17	11·27	10·48	58	30·45	27·33	22·43	18·82	16·10
18	14·35	13·75	12·66	11·69	10·83	59	30·68	27·50	22·53	18·87	16·13
19	15·00	14·32	13·13	12·09	11·16	60	30·91	27·67	22·62	18·93	16·16
20	15·59	14·88	13·59	12·46	11·47	61	31·14	27·84	22·71	18·98	16·19
21	16·18	15·41	14·03	12·82	11·76	62	31·35	28·00	22·80	19·03	16·22
22	16·77	15·94	14·45	13·16	12·04	63	31·56	28·15	22·89	19·07	16·24
23	17·34	16·44	14·86	13·49	12·30	64	31·77	28·30	22·97	19·12	16·26
24	17·89	16·93	15·25	13·80	12·55	65	31·96	28·45	23·04	19·16	16·29
25	18·42	17·41	15·62	14·09	12·78	66	32·17	28·59	23·12	19·20	16·31
26	18·95	17·88	15·98	14·38	13·00	67	32·35	28·73	23·19	19·24	16·33
27	19·46	18·33	16·33	14·64	13·21	68	32·50	28·87	23·26	19·27	16·35
28	19·97	18·76	16·66	14·90	13·41	69	32·71	29·00	23·33	19·31	16·37
29	20·45	19·19	16·98	15·14	13·59	70	32·89	29·12	23·39	19·34	16·38
30	20·93	19·60	17·29	15·37	13·76	71	33·07	29·24	23·45	19·37	16·40
31	21·39	20·00	17·59	15·59	13·93	72	33·24	29·36	23·51	19·40	16.41
32	21·85	20·39	17·87	15·80	14·08	73	33·41	29·48	23·57	19·43	16·43
33	22·29	20·77	18·15	16·00	14·23	74	33·56	29·59	23·63	19·46	16·44
34	22·72	21·13	18·41	16·19	14·37	75	33·72	29·70	23·68	19·48	16·45
35	23·15	21·49	18·66	16·37	14·50	80	34·45	30·20	23·91	19·59	16·51
36	23·56	21·83	18·91	16·55	14·62	85	35·10	30·63	24·11	19·68	16·55
37	23·96	22·17	19·14	16·71	14·74	90	35·66	31·00	24·27	19·75	16·58
38	24·35	22·49	19·37	16·87	14·85	95	36·17	31·32	24·40	19·80	16·60
39	24·73	22·81	19·58	17·02	14·95	100	36·61	31·60	24·50	19·85	16·62
40	25·11	23·11	19·79	17·16	15·05		In perpetuity—				
41	25·47	23·41	19·99	17·29	15·14		40·00	33·33	25·00	20·00	16·66

1. Find the present value of a lease bringing in £100 per annum (after all deductions for repairs, etc., have been made) which has 27 years to run—at 5% ? *Answer* :—14·64 years' purchase, or £1,464.

2. To find the capital value of an income or pension of £100 received by a person aged 40, interest being at 5%. From the Table of Expectation of Life (*q.v.*) a person aged 40 has approximately 25 years to live ; an annuity for 25 years at 5% would be worth, therefore, 14·09 years' purchase, and the capital value would be £1,409.

EXPECTATION OF LIFE

The table given below is somewhat less favourable than one framed on the figures in the Returns of the Registrar-General ; it is, however, of more practical value, as representing nearly the basis on which most insurance companies work.

Age.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	Females.	Age.	Males.	Females.
	Years.	Years.		Years.	Years.		Years.	Years.		Years.	Years.
1	48·05	50·14	19	40·17	42·43	37	27·29	29·52	54	16·53	17·98
2	50·14	52·22	20	39·40	41·66	38	26·62	28·83	55	15·95	17·38
3	50·86	52·99	21	38·64	40·92	39	25·96	28·15	56	15·37	16·69
4	51·01	53·20	22	37·89	40·18	40	25·30	27·46	57	14·80	16·06
5	50·87	53·08	23	37·15	39·44	41	24·65	26·78	58	14·24	15·45
6	50·38	52·56	24	36·41	38·71	42	24·00	26·10	59	13·68	14·34
7	49·77	51·94	25	35·68	37·98	43	23·35	25·42	60	13·14	14·24
8	49·10	51·26	26	34·96	37·26	44	22·71	24·74	61	12·60	13·65
9	48·37	50·53	27	34·24	36·54	45	22·07	24·06	62	12·07	13·08
10	47·60	49·76	28	33·52	35·83	46	21·44	23·38	63	11·56	12·51
11	46·79	48·96	29	32·81	35·11	47	20·80	22·71	64	11·05	11·96
12	45·96	48·13	30	32·10	34·41	48	20·18	22·03	65	10·55	11·42
13	45·11	47·30	31	31·40	33·70	49	19·55	21·36	66	10·07	10·90
14	44·26	46·47	32	30·71	33·00	50	18·93	20·68	67	9·60	10·39
15	43·41	45·63	33	30·01	32·30	51	18·31	26·01	68	9·14	9·89
16	42·58	44·81	34	29·33	31·60	52	17·71	19·34	69	8·70	9·41
17	41·76	44·00	35	28·64	30·90	53	17·12	18·66	70	8·27	8·95
18	40·96	43·21	36	27·96	30·21						

No.	¼d.	½d.	¾d.	1d.	2d.	3d.	4d.	5d.	6d.	7d.	8d.	9d.	10d.	11d.
1	0 0¼	0 0½	0 0¾	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 5	0 6	0 7	0 8	0 9	0 10	0 11
2	0 0½	0 1	0 1½	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	0 10	1 0	1 2	1 4	1 6	1 8	1 10
3	0 0¾	0 1½	0 2¼	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0	1 3	1 6	1 9	2 0	2 3	2 6	2 9
4	0 1	0 2	0 3	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4	1 8	2 0	2 4	2 8	3 0	3 4	3 8
5	0 1¼	0 2½	0 3¾	0 5	0 10	1 3	1 8	2 1	2 6	2 11	3 4	3 9	4 2	4 7
6	0 1½	0 3	0 4½	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0	2 6	3 0	3 6	4 0	4 6	5 0	5 6
7	0 1¾	0 3½	0 5¼	0 7	1 2	1 9	2 4	2 11	3 6	4 1	4 8	5 3	5 10	6 5
8	0 2	0 4	0 6	0 8	1 4	2 0	2 8	3 4	4 0	4 8	5 4	6 0	6 8	7 4
9	0 2¼	0 4½	0 6¾	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0	3 9	4 6	5 3	6 0	6 9	7 6	8 3
10	0 2½	0 5	0 7½	0 10	1 8	2 6	3 4	4 2	5 0	5 10	6 8	7 6	8 4	9 2
11	0 2¾	0 5½	0 8¼	0 11	1 10	2 9	3 8	4 7	5 6	6 5	7 4	8 3	9 2	10 1
12	0 3	0 6	0 9	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0	5 0	6 0	7 0	8 0	9 0	10 0	11 0
13	0 3¼	0 6½	0 9¾	1 1	2 2	3 3	4 4	5 5	6 6	7 7	8 8	9 9	10 10	11 11
14	0 3½	0 7	0 10½	1 2	2 4	3 6	4 8	5 10	7 0	7 8	8 8	9 4	10 6	11 8
15	0 3¾	0 7½	0 11¼	1 3	2 6	3 9	5 0	6 3	7 6	8 9	10 0	11 3	12 6	13 9
16	0 4	0 8	1 0	1 4	2 8	4 0	5 4	6 8	8 0	9 4	10 8	12 0	13 4	14 8
17	0 4¼	0 8½	1 0¾	1 5	2 10	4 3	5 8	7 1	8 6	9 11	11 4	12 9	14 2	15 7
18	0 4½	0 9	1 1½	1 6	3 0	4 6	6 0	7 6	9 0	10 6	12 0	13 6	15 0	16 6
19	0 4¾	0 9½	1 2¼	1 7	3 2	4 9	6 4	7 11	9 6	11 1	12 8	14 3	15 10	17 5
20	0 5	0 10	1 3	1 8	3 4	5 0	6 8	8 4	10 0	11 8	13 4	15 0	16 8	18 4
21	0 5¼	0 10½	1 3¾	1 9	3 6	5 3	7 0	8 9	10 6	12 3	14 0	15 9	17 6	19 3
22	0 5½	0 11	1 4½	1 10	3 8	5 6	7 4	9 2	11 0	12 10	14 8	16 6	18 4	20 2
23	0 5¾	0 11½	1 5¼	1 11	3 10	5 9	7 8	9 7	11 6	13 5	15 4	17 3	19 2	21 1
24	0 6	1 0	1 6	2 0	4 0	6 0	8 0	10 0	12 0	14 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	22 0
25	0 6¼	1 0½	1 6¾	2 1	4 2	6 3	8 4	10 5	12 6	14 7	16 8	18 9	20 10	22 11
26	0 6½	1 1	1 7½	2 2	4 4	6 6	8 8	10 10	13 0	15 2	17 4	19 6	21 8	23 10
27	0 6¾	1 1½	1 8¼	2 3	4 6	6 9	9 0	11 3	13 6	15 9	18 0	20 3	22 6	24 9
28	0 7	1 2	1 9	2 4	4 8	7 0	9 4	11 8	14 0	16 4	18 8	21 0	23 4	25 8
29	0 7¼	1 2½	1 9¾	2 5	4 10	7 3	9 8	12 1	14 6	16 11	19 4	21 9	24 2	26 7
30	0 7½	1 3	1 10½	2 6	5 0	7 6	10 0	12 6	15 0	17 6	20 0	22 6	25 0	27 6
31	0 7¾	1 3½	1 11¼	2 7	5 2	7 9	10 4	12 11	15 6	18 1	20 8	23 3	25 10	28 5
32	0 8	1 4	2 0	2 8	5 4	8 0	10 8	13 4	16 0	18 8	21 4	24 0	26 8	29 4
33	0 8¼	1 4½	2 0¾	2 9	5 6	8 3	11 0	13 9	16 6	19 3	22 0	24 9	27 6	30 3
34	0 8½	1 5	2 1½	2 10	5 8	8 6	11 4	14 2	17 0	19 10	22 8	25 6	28 4	31 2
35	0 8¾	1 5½	2 2¼	2 11	5 10	8 9	11 8	14 7	17 6	20 5	23 4	26 3	29 2	32 1
36	0 9	1 6	2 3	3 0	6 0	9 0	12 0	15 0	18 0	21 0	24 0	27 0	30 0	33 0
37	0 9¼	1 6½	2 3¾	3 1	6 2	9 3	12 4	15 5	18 6	21 7	24 8	27 9	30 10	33 11
38	0 9½	1 7	2 4½	3 2	6 4	9 6	12 8	15 10	19 0	22 2	25 4	28 6	31 8	34 10
39	0 9¾	1 7½	2 5¼	3 3	6 6	9 9	13 0	16 3	19 6	22 9	26 0	29 3	32 6	35 9
40	0 10	1 8	2 6	3 4	6 8	10 0	13 4	16 8	20 0	23 4	26 8	30 0	33 4	36 8
41	0 10¼	1 8½	2 6¾	3 5	6 10	10 3	13 8	17 1	20 6	23 11	27 4	30 9	34 2	37 7
42	0 10½	1 9	2 7½	3 6	7 0	10 6	14 0	17 6	21 0	24 6	28 0	31 6	35 0	38 6
43	0 10¾	1 9½	2 8¼	3 7	7 2	10 9	14 4	17 11	21 6	25 1	28 8	32 3	35 10	39 5
44	0 11	1 10	2 9	3 8	7 4	11 0	14 8	18 4	22 0	25 8	29 4	33 0	36 8	40 4
45	0 11¼	1 10½	2 9¾	3 9	7 6	11 3	15 0	18 9	22 6	26 3	30 0	33 9	37 6	41 3
46	0 11½	1 11	2 10¼	3 10	7 8	11 6	15 4	19 2	23 0	26 10	30 8	34 6	38 4	42 2
47	0 11¾	1 11½	2 11¼	3 11	7 10	11 9	15 8	19 7	23 6	27 5	31 4	35 3	39 2	43 1
48	1 0	2 0	3 0	4 0	8 0	12 0	16 0	20 0	24 0	28 0	32 0	36 0	40 0	44 0
49	1 0¼	2 0½	3 0¾	4 1	8 2	12 3	16 4	20 5	24 6	28 7	32 8	36 9	40 10	44 11
50	1 0½	2 1	3 1½	4 2	8 4	12 6	16 8	20 10	25 0	29 2	33 4	37 6	41 8	45 10
51	1 0¾	2 1½	3 2¼	4 3	8 6	12 9	17 0	21 3	25 6	29 9	34 0	38 3	42 6	46 9
52	1 1	2 2	3 3	4 4	8 8	13 0	17 4	21 8	26 0	30 4	34 8	39 0	43 4	47 8
53	1 1¼	2 2½	3 3¾	4 5	8 10	13 3	17 8	22 1	26 6	30 11	35 4	39 9	44 2	48 7
54	1 1½	2 3	3 4½	4 6	9 0	13 6	18 0	22 6	27 0	31 6	36 0	40 6	45 0	49 6
55	1 1¾	2 3½	3 5¼	4 7	9 2	13 9	18 4	22 11	27 6	32 1	36 8	41 3	45 10	50 5
60	1 3	2 6	3 9	5 0	10 0	15 0	20 0	25 0	30 0	35 0	40 0	45 0	50 0	55 0
65	1 4¼	2 8½	4 0¾	5 5	10 10	16 3	21 8	27 1	32 6	37 11	43 4	48 9	54 2	59 7
70	1 5½	2 11	4 4½	5 10	11 8	17 6	23 4	29 2	35 0	40 10	46 8	52 6	58 4	64 2
72	1 6	3 0	4 6	6 0	12 0	18 0	24 0	30 0	36 0	42 0	48 0	54 0	60 0	66 0
75	1 6¾	3 1½	4 6¾	6 3	12 6	18 9	25 0	31 3	37 6	43 9	50 0	56 3	62 6	68 9
80	1 8	3 4	5 0	6 8	13 4	20 0	26 8	33 4	40 0	46 8	53 4	60 0	66 8	73 4
84	1 9	3 6	5 3	7 0	14 0	21 0	28 0	35 0	42 0	49 0	56 0	63 0	70 0	77 0
85	1 9¼	3 6½	5 3¾	7 1	14 2	21 3	28 4	35 5	42 6	49 7	56 8	63 9	70 10	77 11
90	1 10½	3 9	5 7½	7 6	15 0	22 6	30 0	37 6	45 0	52 6	60 0	67 6	75 0	82 6
95	1 11¾	3 11½	5 11¼	7 11	15 10	23 9	31 8	39 7	47 6	55 5	63 4	71 3	79 2	87 1
96	2 0	4 0	6 0	8 0	16 0	24 0	32 0	40 0	48 0	56 0	64 0	72 0	80 0	88 0
100	2 1	4 2	6 3	8 4	16 8	25 0	33 4	41 8	50 0	58 4	66 8	75 0	83 4	91 8

Year.	Month.	Week.	Day.	Year.	Month.	Week.	Day.
£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s.
1 0	0 1 8	0 0 4½	0 0¾	13 0	1 1 8	0 5 0	0 8½
1 10	0 2 6	0 0 7	0 1	13 13	1 2 9	0 5 3	0 9
2 0	0 3 4	0 0 9¼	0 1¼	14 0	1 3 4	0 5 4½	0 9¼
2 2	0 3 6	0 0 9¾	0 1½	14 14	1 4 6	0 5 7¾	0 9¾
2 10	0 4 2	0 0 11½	0 1¾	15 0	1 5 0	0 5 9¼	0 9¾
3 0	0 5 0	0 1 1¾	0 2	15 15	1 6 3	0 6 0¾	0 10¼
3 3	0 5 3	0 1 2½	0 2	16 0	1 6 8	0 6 1¾	0 10½
3 10	0 5 10	0 1 4¼	0 2¼	16 16	1 8 0	0 6 5½	0 11
4 0	0 6 8	0 1 6½	0 2¾	17 0	1 8 4	0 6 6½	0 11¼
4 4	0 7 0	0 1 7½	0 2¾	17 17	1 9 9	0 6 10½	0 11¾
4 10	0 7 6	0 1 8¾	0 3	18 0	1 10 0	0 6 11	0 11¾
5 0	0 8 4	0 1 11	0 3¼	18 18	1 11 6	0 7 3¼	1 0½
5 5	0 8 9	0 2 0¼	0 3½	19 0	1 11 8	0 7 3¾	1 0½
5 10	0 9 2	0 2 1½	0 3½	20 0	1 13 4	0 7 8¼	1 1¼
6 0	0 10 0	0 2 3¾	0 4	30 0	2 10 0	0 11 6½	1 7¾
6 6	0 10 6	0 2 5	0 4¼	40 0	3 6 8	0 15 4½	2 2¼
6 10	0 10 10	0 2 6	0 4¼	50 0	4 3 4	0 19 2¾	2 9
7 0	0 11 8	0 2 8¼	0 4½	60 0	5 0 0	1 3 1	3 3½
7 7	0 12 3	0 2 10	0 4¾	70 0	5 16 8	1 6 11	3 10
7 10	0 12 6	0 2 10½	0 5	80 0	6 13 4	1 10 9¼	4 4½
8 0	0 13 4	0 3 1	0 5¼	90 0	7 10 0	1 14 7½	4 11¼
8 8	0 14 0	0 3 2¾	0 5½	100 0	8 6 8	1 18 5½	5 5¾
8 10	0 14 2	0 3 3¼	0 5½	200 0	16 13 4	3 16 11	10 11½
9 0	0 15 0	0 3 5½	0 6	300 0	25 0 0	5 15 4½	16 5¼
9 9	0 15 9	0 3 7½	0 6¼	400 0	33 6 8	7 13 10¼	21 11
10 0	0 16 8	0 3 10¼	0 6½	500 0	41 13 4	9 12 3¾	27 4¾
10 10	0 17 6	0 4 0½	0 7	600 0	50 0 0	11 10 9¼	32 10½
11 0	0 18 4	0 4 2¾	0 7¼	700 0	58 6 8	13 9 2¾	38 4¼
11 11	0 19 3	0 4 5¼	0 7½	800 0	66 13 4	15 7 8¼	43 10
12 0	1 0 0	0 4 7½	0 8	900 0	75 0 0	17 6 1¾	49 3¾
12 12	1 1 0	0 4 10¼	0 8¼	1000 0	83 6 8	19 4 7¼	54 9½

DISTANCES BETWEEN EUROPEAN CITIES

TABLE SHOWING THE DISTANCES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL CITIES IN EUROPE, IN MILES.

	London	Liverpool	Paris	Madrid	Lisbon	Antwerp	Hamburg	Berlin	Berne	Turin	Vienna	Munich	Rome	Trieste	Warsaw	Constantinople	Odessa	Moscow	Petrograd	Stockholm	Copenhagen
London		202	287	1195	1610	270	657	746	646	787	980	768	1195	1150	1135	2030	1917	1915	1774	1289	979
Liverpool	202		489	1397	1812	472	859	948	848	989	1182	970	1397	1352	1557	2232	2119	2117	1976	1491	1181
Paris	287	489		908	1323	211	587	674	359	500	849	582	907	863	1067	1760	1760	1843	1699	1219	812
Madrid	1195	1397	908		415	1119	1495	1582	1183	1073	1668	1477	1223	1416	1925	2718	2625	2904	2874	1972	1600
Lisbon	1610	1812	1323	415		1530	1804	1889	1602	1506	2157	1897	1746	1828	2593	3345	3117	3414	3286	2384	2012
Antwerp	270	472	211	1119	1530		412	497	460	719	727	522	1033	1009	895	2025	1737	1706	1588	993	620
Hamburg	657	859	587	1495	1804	412		178	611	839	605	579	1180	1066	576	1903	1706	1387	1269	580	208
Berlin	746	948	674	1582	1889	497	178		678	839	427	401	1048	888	398	1883	1680	1209	1091	685	270
Berne	646	848	359	1183	1602	460	611	678		297	535	295	639	533	1021	1699	1545	1240	1714	1176	885
Turin	787	989	500	1073	1506	719	839	839	297		720	470	414	391	1156	1903	1800	1418	1769	1337	1047
Vienna	980	1182	849	1668	2157	727	605	427	535	720		266	647	510	1276	2025	1737	1706	1588	1084	697
Munich	768	970	582	1477	1897	522	579	401	295	470	266		840	487	702	1883	1699	1588	1588	1110	1047
Rome	1195	1397	907	1223	1746	1033	1180	1048	639	414	647	840		370	1564	1298	1330	1247	1733	1731	1318
Trieste	1150	1352	863	1416	1828	1009	1066	888	533	391	510	487	370		1298	2018	1800	1967	1769	1084	671
Warsaw	1135	1557	1067	1925	2593	895	576	398	1021	1156	1276	702	1564	1298		1883	1226	1832	2239	1731	1318
Constantinople	2030	2232	1760	2718	3345	2025	1903	1883	1699	1903	2025	1883	1298	2018	1883		960	1209	1395	1084	671
Odessa	1917	2119	1760	2625	3117	1737	1706	1680	1545	1240	1418	1737	1330	1800	1226	960		1387	399	1110	697
Moscow	1915	2117	1843	2904	3414	1706	1387	1209	1832	1967	1706	1588	1247	1967	1832	1209	1387		2119	1337	1047
Petrograd	1774	1976	1699	2874	3286	1588	1269	1091	1714	1769	1588	1588	1733	1769	2239	1395	399	2119		1176	885
Stockholm	1289	1491	1219	1972	2384	993	580	685	1176	1337	1084	1110	1731	1084	1731	1084	1110	1337	1176		270
Copenhagen	979	1181	812	1600	2012	620	208	270	885	1047	697	1047	1318	671	1318	671	697	1047	885	270	

EUROPEAN LANGUAGES SPOKEN

Language.	Number of persons spoken by.	Language.	Number of persons spoken by.
English	160,000,000	Italian	50,000,000
German	130,000,000	Spanish	50,000,000
French	70,000,000	Russian	100,000,000

To ascertain the yield of War Loan Stock at a price of £95.15.0, look in the column headed 4½% for 95¾, and it will be seen under "Return %" that the yield is £4.14.0. Similarly, debentures paying a dividend of 5%, if bought at £107.10.0, will yield £4.13.0 per cent.

Return %			6%	5%	4½%	4%	3¾%	3½%	3¼%	3%	2¾%	2½%	2¼%	2%
£	s.	d.												
2	10	0	240	200	180	160	150	140	130	120	110	100	90	80
2	11	0	235¼	196	176½	156⅞	147	137¼	127½	117⅝	107⅞	98	88¼	78⅜
2	12	0	230¾	192¼	173	153¾	144¼	134⅜	124⅞	115⅜	105¾	96⅛	86½	76⅞
2	13	0	226½	188¾	169¾	151	141½	132	122⅝	113¼	103⅜	94⅜	84⅞	75½
2	14	0	222¼	185⅛	166¾	148	138⅞	129¾	120⅜	111⅛	101¾	92⅝	83⅜	74⅛
2	15	0	218⅛	181⅞	163⅝	145½	136¼	127¼	118⅛	109⅛	100	91	81⅞	72¾
2	16	0	214¼	178½	160⅞	142⅞	134	125	116	107⅛	98¼	89¼	80⅜	71⅜
2	17	0	210½	175¼	157⅞	140⅜	131½	122⅞	114	105¼	96½	87¾	79	70⅛
2	18	0	207	172⅛	155¼	138	129¼	120⅝	112	103½	94¾	86¼	77⅝	69
2	19	0	203⅜	169½	152½	135⅝	127⅛	118¼	110⅛	101¾	93¼	84¾	76¼	67⅞
3	0	0	200	166¾	150	133⅓	125	116¾	108¼	100	91¾	83⅓	75	66⅔
3	1	0	196¾	164	147½	131⅜	123	114⅓	106½	98⅜	90¼	82	73¾	65⅝
3	2	0	193½	161¼	145⅜	129	121	112⅞	104⅞	96¾	88¾	80⅝	72⅝	64½
3	3	0	190½	158¾	142⅞	127	119	111⅛	103⅛	95¼	87¼	79⅜	71⅜	63½
3	4	0	187½	156¼	140⅝	125	117¼	109⅜	101½	93¾	86	78⅛	70⅜	62½
3	5	0	184⅝	153⅞	138½	123⅛	115⅜	107⅝	100	92¼	84⅝	77	69¼	61½
3	6	0	181⅞	151½	136⅜	121¼	113⅝	106	98½	90⅞	83¼	75¾	68⅛	60⅝
3	7	0	179	149¼	134⅜	119⅜	112	104½	97	89½	82	74⅝	67⅛	59⅝
3	8	0	176½	147	132⅜	117⅝	110¼	103	95⅝	88¼	80⅞	73½	66⅛	58⅞
3	9	0	174	145¼	130⅜	116	108⅝	101½	94⅛	87	79¾	72⅝	65¼	58
3	10	0	171½	142¾	128½	114¼	107⅛	100	92⅞	85¾	78½	71⅜	64¼	57⅛
3	11	0	169	140¾	126¾	112⅝	105⅝	98⅝	91½	84½	77⅜	70⅜	63⅜	56¾
3	12	0	166¾	139	125	111⅛	104⅛	97¼	90¼	83⅜	76½	69½	62½	55⅝
3	13	0	164¼	137	123¼	109½	102¾	95⅞	89	82	75¼	68½	61⅝	54⅞
3	14	0	162	135	121½	108	101⅜	94⅝	87⅞	81⅛	74¼	67½	60⅞	54⅛
3	15	0	160	133¼	120	106⅝	100	93⅜	86¾	80	73⅜	66⅔	60	53⅓
3	16	0	157¾	131½	118⅜	105¼	98⅝	92⅛	85½	78⅞	72⅜	65¾	59⅛	52⅝
3	17	0	155¾	129⅞	116⅞	103⅞	97⅜	90⅞	84½	77⅞	71⅜	65	58⅜	51⅞
3	18	0	153¾	128⅛	115⅜	102½	96⅛	89¾	83¼	76⅞	70½	64	57⅝	51⅜
3	19	0	151¾	126½	113⅞	101¼	94⅞	88⅝	82¼	75⅞	69½	63¼	56⅞	50⅝
4	0	0	150	125	112½	100	93¾	87½	81¼	75	68¾	62½	56¼	50
4	1	0	148⅛	123½	111⅜	98¾	92⅝	86⅜	80¼	74⅛	67⅞	61¾	55⅝	49⅜
4	2	0	146⅜	122	109¾	97½	91½	85⅜	79¼	73⅛	67	61	54⅞	48⅞
4	3	0	144½	120½	108⅜	96⅛	90⅛	84⅜	78¼	72¼	66¼	60¼	54⅛	48⅛
4	4	0	142⅜	119	107⅛	95¼	89¼	83⅜	77⅜	71⅜	65½	59½	53⅝	47⅝
4	5	0	141½	117⅝	105⅞	94⅛	88¼	82⅜	76½	70⅝	64¾	58¾	52⅞	47⅛
4	6	0	139½	116¼	104⅝	93	87⅛	81⅜	75⅝	69¾	64	58⅛	52⅜	46½
4	7	0	137⅞	115	103½	92	86⅛	80⅜	74¾	69	63¼	57½	51⅝	46
4	8	0	136⅛	113⅝	102¼	90⅞	85¼	79½	73⅞	68¼	62½	56¾	51⅞	45⅜
4	9	0	134¾	112⅜	101⅛	89⅞	84¼	78⅝	73	67½	61¾	56⅛	50⅝	44⅞
4	10	0	133⅜	111⅛	100	88⅞	83⅛	77¾	72¼	66¾	61⅛	55½	50	44⅜
4	11	0	131⅞	109⅞	98⅞	88	82⅜	76⅞	71½	65⅞	60½	55	49⅜	43⅞
4	12	0	130⅛	108⅝	97¾	87	81½	76	70⅝	65¼	59¾	54⅜	48⅞	43⅜
4	13	0	129	107½	96¾	86	80⅝	75¼	69⅞	64½	59⅛	53¾	48⅜	43
4	14	0	127⅝	106⅜	95¼	85⅛	79¼	74½	69⅛	63⅞	58½	53¼	47⅞	42⅝
4	15	0	126¼	105¼	94¾	84¼	79	73⅞	68½	63⅛	57⅞	52⅝	47⅜	42⅛
4	16	0	125	104⅛	93¾	83⅜	78⅛	72⅞	67¾	62½	57¼	52⅛	46⅞	41⅝
4	17	0	123¾	103⅛	92¾	82½	77¼	72⅛	67	61⅞	56¾	51½	46⅜	41¼
4	18	0	122½	102	91¾	81⅝	76½	71⅜	66¼	61¼	56⅛	51	45⅞	40⅞
4	19	0	121¼	101	90⅞	80¾	75¾	70⅝	65⅝	60⅝	55½	50½	45⅜	40⅜
5	0	0	120	100	90	80	75	70	65	60	55	50	45	40
5	1	0	118⅞	99	89⅛	79⅛	74¼	69¼	64⅜	59⅜	54½	49½	44½	39⅝
5	2	0	117⅝	98	88¼	78⅜	73½	68⅝	63¾	58⅞	53⅞	49	44⅛	39¼
5	3	0	116½	97⅛	87⅜	77¾	72⅞	68	63⅛	58¼	53⅜	48½	43⅝	38⅞
5	4	0	115⅜	96⅛	86½	77	72⅛	67¼	62½	57¾	52⅞	48⅛	43¼	38½
5	5	0	114¼	95¼	85⅝	76¼	71⅜	66⅝	61⅞	57⅛	52⅜	47⅝	42⅞	38⅛
5	6	0	113⅛	94⅜	84⅞	75½	70¾	66	61¼	56⅝	51⅞	47¼	42½	37¾
5	7	0	112⅛	93½	84⅛	74¾	70⅛	65⅜	60¾	56⅛	51⅜	46¾	42⅛	37⅜
5	8	0	111⅛	92⅝	83¼	74⅛	69½	64¾	60¼	55½	50⅞	46¼	41⅝	37
5	9	0	110⅛	91¾	82⅝	73⅜	68¾	64¼	59⅝	55	50½	45⅞	41¼	36¾
5	10	0	109⅛	90⅞	81⅞	72¼	68¼	63⅝	59⅛	54½	50	45½	40⅞	36⅜

POSTAL GUIDE FOR THE UNITED KINGDOM

NOTE.—*In consequence of the War, various postal, telegraph, and telephone services are suspended.*

CENTRAL DEPARTMENTS: *Postmaster-General, Secretary, Solicitor, Comptroller and Accountant-General. Offices*, General Post Office North, St. Martin's le Grand, London, E.C. (Hours, 10 a.m.—5 p.m.; Sats. to 1 p.m.)

Central Post Office Savings Bank, Blythe Road, West Kensington, London, W. Address "The Comptroller." (Hours, 9 a.m.—4 p.m.; Sats. to 1 p.m.)

Money Order and Postal Order Department, Manor Gardens, Holloway, London, N. Address "The Controller, Money Order Department." (Hours, 9.30 a.m.—4.30 p.m.; Sats. to 1 p.m.).

Engineer-in-Chief, General Post Office West, St. Martin's le Grand, London, E.C. (Hours, 10 a.m.—4 p.m.; Sats. 9 a.m.—12.30 p.m.)

Controller of the London Postal Service, General Post Office, King Edward Street, London, E.C. (Hours, 9.30 a.m.—6 p.m.; Sats. to 1.30 p.m.) *Returned Letter Section*, Mount Pleasant, London, E.C. (Hours, 9.30 a.m.—5 p.m.; Sats. to 1 p.m.)

Central Telegraph Office, General Post Office West, St. Martin's le Grand, London, E.C. Address "The Controller." (Hours, 10 a.m.—5 p.m.; Sats. to 1.30 p.m.)

Controller of the London Telephone Service, 144A Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C. (Hours, 9.30 a.m.—5 p.m.; Sats. to 1 p.m.)

Controller of the Post Office Stores Department, 17-19 Bedford Street, London, W.C. (Hours, 9.30 a.m.—4 p.m.; Sats. to 12.30 p.m.)

INLAND CORRESPONDENCE

is that within the United Kingdom, and comprises—(1) letters; (2) postcards; (3) book packets; (4) samples; (5) newspapers; and (6) parcels.

LETTERS

The prepaid rate of postage is:

Not exceeding 1 oz. in weight	1*d.*
Exceeding 1 oz. but not exceeding 2 oz.	2*d.*
For every additional 2 oz. or fraction of 2 oz.	½*d.*

There is no limit of weight; maximum length 2 ft., width 1 ft., depth 1 ft. Indecent or obscene matter or explosives may not be sent by post, and eggs, fish, game, meat, fruit, and vegetables by parcel post only.

POSTCARDS

Postage	½*d.*
Reply postcard	1*d.*

Postcards must not be thicker nor thinner than the thickest or thinnest official postcard, and must not exceed 5½ in. by 3½ in., nor be less than 4 in. by 2¾ in. The left-hand half of the address side may be used for correspondence; if for abroad, the word "postcard" must be printed or written thereon.

BOOK PACKETS

The prepaid rate is:

Not exceeding 2 oz. in weight	½*d.*
For every additional 2 oz. or fraction of 2 oz.	½*d.*

Limit of size—2 ft. in length by 1 ft. in width or depth. This was merged with the letter post in 1897, but was revived in 1915. The expression "book packet" means a packet not exceeding 1lb. in weight which consists of—

(*a*) books and other publications or works of literary character, and any other written or printed matter not being in the nature of a letter;

(*b*) sketches, drawings, paintings, photographic prints, and engravings on paper, or on some substance ordinarily used for the purpose;

(*c*) maps, plans, and charts;

(*d*) the binding or mounting of any of the previous articles; and

(*e*) documents such as commercial or business papers of a formal character, lists and tabular statements, deeds and agreements, printed circulars, Christmas and other cards, MS., proofs, examination papers with corrections. Circulars produced by typewriting or any mechanical process are admissible if handed in at a head or branch post office as such, and at least twenty copies posted at the same time.

Packets must be posted either without covers, or in unfastened envelopes, or in covers open at ends.

SAMPLES

The prepaid rate on samples is:

Not exceeding 4 oz. in weight	1*d.*
Between 4 oz. and 6 oz.	1½*d.*
,, 6 oz. and 8 oz.	2*d.*

Limit of size: 12 in. in length, 8 in. in width, 4 in. in depth.

No article is admissible by sample post unless it be in fact a specimen, itself without saleable value, of goods for sale. Packets must be sent in wrappers, marked "Sample Post," open at the ends or in unfastened envelopes. Seeds, tea, flour, drugs, and such-like articles, which cannot be sent in open wrappers or envelopes, may be sent in boxes or in bags of linen or other material, fastened in such a way as to admit of easy examination. The name, trade, and address of the dealer by whom the packet is sent must in all cases be printed or stamped on the outside of the wrapper or label. No packet may enclose a written document.

NEWSPAPERS

The prepaid rate is:

Not exceeding 6 oz. in weight	½*d.*
For every additional 6 oz. or fraction of 6 oz.	½*d.*

The newspaper post is available for any publication registered at the G.P.O. as a newspaper. Limit of size, as for letters; limit of weight, 2 lb. Newspapers must be done up in a similar manner to halfpenny packets. No writing is permissible other than the name, address, and description of sender, the words "with compliments," a reference to a page, and a request for return if undelivered.

PARCELS

The rates of postage are:

Not exceeding	*s.*	*d.*	Not exceeding	*s.*	*d.*
1 lb.	0	4	8 lb.	0	9
2 ,,	0	5	9 ,,	0	10
3 ,,	0	6	10 ,,	0	11
5 ,,	0	7	11 ,, (limit)	1	0
7 ,,	0	8			

Maximum length, 3 ft. 6 in.; maximum length and girth combined, 6 ft. Every parcel should

be marked "Parcel post," and handed in at a post office. A certificate of posting for an unregistered parcel may be obtained free. The address should be on the parcel itself, not merely on the label. Parcels are neither accepted nor delivered on Sundays. A postman on foot or bicycle in rural districts must not accept more than 11 lb. from one person, unless he has had notice on the previous day, and, if he is already carrying the maximum load for his walk, he may refuse to accept more parcels or other heavy correspondence. Parcels for the Channel Islands are liable to Customs examination at the port of arrival, and the sender must make a declaration of contents at the office where the parcel is posted.

BLIND LITERATURE POST

Papers of any kind, periodicals and books, impressed in "Braille" or other special type for the use of the blind, may be sent, subject to special conditions, at the rate of 2 oz. ½*d.*; 5 lb. 1*d.*; 6 lb. (limit), 2*d.* Maximum size, 2 by 1 by 1 ft.

REDIRECTION.—Letters, postcards, book packets, sample packets and newspapers may be redirected to the same addressee at another address either (1) by an agent of the addressee after delivery, or (2) by an officer of the Post Office. In the case of (1), the correspondence to be retransmitted without additional charge must be reposted not later than the day after delivery (Sundays and public holidays not counted), and must not have been opened or tampered with. Parcels, when redirected, are subject to additional postage at the prepaid rate, unless the original address and the substituted address are served from the same delivery office, or one within the same town delivery area (the whole of the London Postal District is one town delivery area); parcels must be redirected also not later than the day after delivery. In the case of (2), notices of removal and applications for redirection of correspondence must be signed by each person to whom the letters are to be addressed on printed forms to be obtained from a postmaster or from the postman of the walk. Separate notices are required for parcels and telegrams. Notice of redirection holds good and is free for one year; for the second and third year the fee is 1*s.* a year, and 5*s.* a year thereafter. The redirection of correspondence will not be undertaken for a person temporarily leaving home, unless the house be left uninhabited, nor of correspondence addressed to clubs, hotels, boarding-houses, or lodgings.

REGISTRATION.—Correspondence of any kind (including parcels) can be registered. The fee is 2*d.* in addition to the postage. For a further 2*d.* the sender may obtain advice of delivery. Everything intended for registration *must be handed to an officer of the Post Office*, and a certificate of posting obtained. If it be desired to obtain compensation for damage to a packet (other than a parcel), the packet must bear the words "Fragile, with care." Packets which contain coin or jewellery, if posted unregistered, are subject to compulsory registration, and are charged on delivery with a fee of 4*d.*, less any amount prepaid in excess of the postage.

Compensation for Loss or Damage.—The fees for compensation inclusive of registration are: fee 2*d.*, compensation, £5; 3*d.*, £20, and 1*d.* for each additional £20 up to the maximum 1*s.* 10*d.* for £400. Compensation up to £2 is given on (*a*) unregistered parcels, for loss, only if certificate of posting is obtained when parcel is posted; (*b*) unregistered packets conveyed by Express Delivery Service No. 1. Compensation in respect of money of any kind (coin, notes, orders, cheques, stamps, etc.) is only given when the money is enclosed in one of the registered letter envelopes sold by the Post Office, and the packet is tendered for transmission by registered letter post. The maximum compensation for *coin* is £5.

CERTIFICATES OF POSTING.—Certificates of posting of an unregistered letter, letter-card, postcard, halfpenny packet, or newspaper may be obtained on request when handing in the letter or article at a post office; the fee is ½*d.* The certificate of the posting of a parcel is free.

EXPRESS DELIVERY SERVICES.—There are three Express Delivery Services: (1) *By special messenger all the way*, on week-days only, from all offices which deliver telegrams. The charge, which must be prepaid, is 3*d.* per mile, or part of a mile, inclusive of all charges, but there is a special weight fee on each packet weighing more than 1 lb. and a fee of 1*d.* on each packet after the first up to ten. Loose money or jewellery may be conveyed at owner's risk. Living animals are accepted, and arrangements can be made for the conduct of a person to an address. Every packet must be handed in over the counter, with "Express" boldly written on the top left-hand corner. (*In London, this service is suspended for the present.*) (2) By *Express messenger after transmission by ordinary post*, charge 3*d.*, as in No. 1. (3) *In advance of the ordinary deliveries at request of addressee* (fee 3*d.* a mile, and 1*d.* for every ten, or less number, of additional packets, beyond the first). For No. 1 the waiting fee is: 10 minutes free; each additional 15 minutes or part thereof, 2*d.*

CONVEYANCE OF SINGLE LETTERS BY RAIL.—For a fee of 2*d.*, in addition to the ordinary postage, letters not exceeding 1 oz. in weight may be handed in at a passenger station to be forwarded, and afterwards passed on by each company in succession (if the case requires it), by the next available train or steamship, to the station of address (there to be called for), or to be transferred there to the nearest post office letter-box. The sender may also arrange to have the letter forwarded by express service after conveyance by train, but *in London* this particular combination of service is suspended for the present.

DISPOSAL OF UNDELIVERED CORRESPONDENCE.—Inland packets, undelivered, chargeable with a postage of 1*d.* or more, if bearing on the outside the full name and address of sender, are returned direct and unopened; others are opened by the Returned Letter Office, and returned if containing the sender's address; if containing no address, they are destroyed. Postcards and packets with a postage not exceeding ½*d.*, in case of non-delivery, are only returned, on payment of a second postage, when they bear on the outside the name and address of sender, with a request for their return. Undelivered parcels which do not contain the address of the sender are liable to be disposed of after 3 months. Undelivered foreign correspondence is, as a general rule, disposed of in the same manner as inland correspondence.

POSTE RESTANTE.—This is intended solely for the accommodation of strangers and travellers, and for three months only. Correspondence is taken in at all post offices except town sub-offices. The words "To be called for" or "Poste Restante" should appear in the address. Correspondence addressed to initials, fictitious names, or a Christian name without a surname is at once sent to the Returned Letter Office. All persons applying for poste restante correspondence must supply

sufficient particulars to ensure delivery to the person to whom it properly belongs. Poste restante parcels are kept for three weeks before being returned, letters from abroad two months, but correspondence which bears a request for its return within a specified time will, if not delivered, be dealt with accordingly.

STAMPS, ENVELOPES, POSTCARDS, ETC.

STAMPS.—*Postage stamps* of the following values are issued by the Post Office: ½*d.*, 1*d.*, 1½*d.*, 2*d.*, 2½*d.*, 3*d.*, 4*d.*, 5*d.*, 6*d.*, 7*d.*, 8*d.*, 9*d.*, 10*d.*, 1*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.*, 10*s.*, £1. Books of eighteen 1*d.* and twelve ½*d.* stamps, price 2*s.* Rolls of 1,000 and 500 1*d.* and ½*d.* stamps are sold. In a rural district postmen are authorised to sell 1*d.* and ½*d.* stamps and registered letter envelopes.

Income Tax Stamps are on sale at Money Order Offices, and are of the values: 1*d.*, 2*d.*, 3*d.*, 6*d.*, 1*s.*, 2*s.*, 3*s.*, 4*s.*, 5*s.*, and 10*s.*

Entertainment Duty Stamps of the values of ½*d.*, 1*d.*, 2*d.*, 3*d.*, 6*d.*, 1*s.*, 2*s.*, 3*s.*, 4*s.*, and 5*s.*, and rolls of 480 stamps of the values of 2*d.*, 3*d.*, 6*d.*, and 1*s.* can be obtained at head post offices, the London District offices, and from collectors of Customs and Excise. *Government stamped tickets*, for payment of entertainment duty, can be obtained from collectors of Customs and Excise or from the Entertainment Tax Branch, Customs House, London, E.C.

Insurance Stamps are of the following denominations: health, 1*d.*, 1½*d.*, 2*d.*, 2½*d.*, 3*d.*, 3½*d.*, 4*d.*, 4½*d.*, 5*d.*, 5½*d.*, 6*d.*, 7*d.*, 1*s.*, 1*s.* 2*d.* Also for 13 weekly contributions at values of 7*s.* 7*d.*, 6*s.* 6*d.*, 5*s.* 5*d.*, 4*s.* 10½*d.* Unemployment, 2*d.*, 4*d.*, 5*d.*

Cut-out Postage Stamps (except stamps used in Queen Victoria's reign, which are no longer valid) cut out of envelopes, postcards, letter-cards, newspaper wrappers, or telegram forms may be used as adhesive stamps, provided they are not imperfect, mutilated, or defaced in any way. *Spoiled Stamps.*—Stamps are considered defaced when marked on the face with any written, printed or stamped character, and cannot then be used for payment of postage nor when they are imperfect. Stamps may, however, be perforated with initials for identification. Application for the recovery of the value of spoiled or unused postage stamps, either postage or revenue, can be made to the postmaster at most of the large post offices. *Repurchase of Postage Stamps.*—No smaller amount than £1 worth repurchased from one person at one time. Commission charged at the rate of 5% on face value of stamps. Application must be made on an official form. Payment is made by means of an order from the Chief Office of Account, London, Dublin, Edinburgh.

ENVELOPES bearing ½*d.* stamp, N (commercial) size (5⅛ × 3½ in.), are sold at ¾*d.* each, 7 for 4*d.*, 11 for 6*d.*, 22 for 1*s.*, 220 for 10*s.* Embossed envelopes bearing 1*d.* stamp, A size (4¾ × 3⅛), 1½*d.* each; 11, 1*s.*; 220, £1. Commercial (5⅛ × 3½), 1½*d.* each; 12, 1*s.* 0¾*d.*; 23, 2*s.*; 230, £1.

REGISTERED LETTER ENVELOPES, for foreign and inland letters, with a 3*d.* embossed stamp on the flap for payment of the registration fee 2*d.* and postage 1*d.*, are of five sizes: F, 5½ × 3½ in., 3¼*d.* each; G, 6 × 3½ in., 3½*d.* each; H, 8 × 5 in. and H2, 9 × 4 in., 3¾*d.* each; K, 11½ × 6 in., 4*d.* each.

LETTER CARDS.—1*d.* each; 12, 1*s.*; 120, 10*s.*

POSTCARDS.—Stamped postcards, stout (4¼ in. × 3½ in.), ¾*d.* each; 7 for 4*d.*; 11 for 6*d.*; 110 for 5*s.* Thin (5½ in. × 3½ in.), ½*d.* each; 12 for 6*d.*; 240 for 10*s.* Cards bearing penny stamp, 1*d.* each. Reply postcards, stout, 1½*d.* each; 6, 6¾*d.*; 11, 1*s.*; 55, 5*s.* Thin, 1*d.* each; 12, 1*s.*; 120, 10*s.*

NEWSPAPER WRAPPERS, bearing ½*d.* stamp, ¾*d.* each; 7, 4*d.*; 12, 6¾*d.*; 22, 1*s.*; 440, £1. Bearing 1*d.* stamp, 1¼*d.* each; 6, 6½*d.*; 23, 2*s.*; 115, 10*s.*

LICENCES.—The following can only be obtained from the post office: Dog, gun, male servant, carriage, motor-bicycle or tricycle, hackney carriage or hackney motor-car, motor-car, armorial bearings, game, gamedealer, gamekeeper, to keep hounds.

LONDON POSTAL DISTRICTS

The London Postal Area is divided into eleven districts:

Battersea.	Norwood.
East Central (E.C.).	Paddington.
West Central (W.C.).	South Eastern (S.E.).
Eastern (E.).	South Western (S.W.).
Northern (N.).	Western (W.).
North Western (N.W.).	

Each has a head district office, with numerous sub-district offices.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL CORRESPONDENCE

Foreign and Colonial correspondence is divided into the following classes: (*a*) letters; (*b*) postcards; (*c*) printed papers; (*d*) commercial papers; (*e*) samples; (*f*) parcels.

LETTERS.—Prepaid rate of postage to all foreign countries (except United States, and places in China and Morocco where there are British post office agencies) is 2½*d.* first oz. and 1½*d.* each succeeding oz. or fraction thereof; from the United Kingdom to British possessions generally and to United States, to the places in Morocco where there are British post office agencies, and to H.M. ships-of-war and H.M. troops serving abroad, the letter rate is 1*d.* per oz. In the case of letters and packets for H.M. ships-of-war, the recipient should be very fully described, and the correspondence should be addressed c/o G.P.O., London, E.C. Correspondence for members of the British Expeditionary Forces abroad is subject to special conditions, which can be ascertained by inquiry at any post office.

POSTCARDS.—Rate of postage, 1*d.*; reply postcards, 2*d.*

REPLY COUPONS.—Coupons exchangeable for stamps of the value of 25 centimes (2½*d.*) each in any country participating in the arrangement can be purchased at any Money Order Office at the price of 3*d.* each for the purpose of prepaying replies to letters. The coupons can be exchanged by the addressees of such letters at the post office of the place of destination for local postage stamps.

PRINTED PAPERS AND COMMERCIAL PAPERS.—The rate of postage on printed papers for all places abroad (except registered newspapers, magazines, and trade journals for Canada and Newfoundland) is ½*d.* per 2 oz., and on commercial papers is 2½*d.* for the first 10 oz. and ½*d.* per 2 oz. thereafter. The limit of size of printed or commercial papers is 2 ft. by 1 ft. for British Colonies or possessions, but for foreign countries in the Postal Union the length is limited to 18 in.

MAGAZINE POST FOR CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND

Rates, up to 6 oz., 1*d.*; over 6 oz. but not over 1½ lb., 1½*d.*; ½*d.* each ½ lb. afterwards up to 5 lb. Limit: 5 lb.; 2 × 1 × 1 ft.

SAMPLES.—The rate of postage on sample packets for all places abroad is 1*d.* for the first 4 oz. and ½*d.* per 2 oz. thereafter. The use of the

Sample Post is restricted to (*a*) bona-fide trade samples or patterns of merchandise without saleable value, and (*b*) natural history specimens. Limits of size and weight: 2 ft. × 1 ft. × 1 ft. for British Colonies or possessions; for foreign countries, 12 in. × 8 in. × 4 in.; the weight varies between 4 lb. and 5 lb. (see *Post Office Guide* for countries).

PARCELS.—The sender of a parcel for any place abroad must fill up a Customs declaration. There are two forms in use, one an adhesive form for all British possessions and a few foreign countries, the other a non-adhesive form for all other places abroad. With the latter a despatch note must also be filled up. The sender of a parcel to certain countries and places may take upon himself the payment of the customs and other charges ordinarily payable by the addressee, otherwise they are collected on delivery. Parcels intended to be sent under this arrangement must be handed in at a Head or Branch Post Office. The sender must pay a fee of 6*d.*, sign an undertaking to pay on demand the amount due, and make a deposit. In the case of parcels for Canada, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, and the United States a deposit of 1*s.* for each 4*s.* or fraction thereof of the value of the parcel, with a minimum deposit of 5*s.*, is required; for any other destination abroad the deposit is 1*s.* for each 10*s.* or fraction thereof. Various articles are prohibited, including letters, except certain British possessions, where one letter may be enclosed.

The rates to foreign countries are:

Foreign Parcel Rates.	3 lb.		7 lb.		11 lb.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Abyssinia (about 14 days)	4	6	4	6	4	6
Algeria (5–8 days)	1	4	1	8	2	0
Argentine (22 days)	2	0	3	0	4	0
Azores, *via* Lisbon (2–3 weeks)	1	4	1	8	2	0
Belgium (1 day)	1	0	1	4	1	9
Bolivia (7 weeks)	2	6	3	6	4	6
Brazil (limit 6½ lb.)	3	6	4	0	..	
Cameroons (dates uncertain)	2	2	2	6	2	10
Cape Verde Islands (about 3 weeks)	2	2	2	6	2	10
Caroline and Palaos Is. (*suspended*)	..		..		..	
Chile (about 38 days)	2	0	3	0	4	0
China, Chinese P.O. (5 weeks)	2	0	3	0	4	0
,, German Agencies (*suspended*)	..		..		..	
,, Russian Agencies (*suspended*)	..		..		..	
Colombia (about 17 days)	2	10	3	10	4	10
,, (alternate route)	3	10	5	4	6	10
Congo, Belgian (various times)	1	2	2	4	3	6
Corsica (4 days)	1	4	1	8	2	0
Costa Rica (about 3 weeks)	1	6	2	3	2	9
Crete	2	4	2	8	3	0
Cuba (3–4 weeks)	2	2	2	6	2	10
Dahomey and Niger	2	2	2	6	2	10
Denmark	1	0	1	4	1	7
Dominican Republic	2	7	2	11	3	3
Dutch East Indies (5 weeks)	2	6	3	3	4	0
,, ,, ,, via France (4 weeks, *susp.*)	3	2	3	11	4	8
,, Guiana	2	0	3	0	4	0
,, West Indies (23 days)	1	8	2	4	3	0
Ecuador (54 days)	2	0	3	0	4	0
,, (31 days)	3	0	4	6	6	0
Egypt, including Sudan (13 days)	1	0	1	9	2	6
Faroe Is. (3 days)	1	0	1	4	1	7
Finland, *see* Russia	..		..		..	
France	1	0	1	4	1	7
French Congo (4–5 weeks)	2	2	2	6	2	10
,, Guiana (22 days)	2	2	2	6	2	10
,, Guinea (17 days)	2	2	2	6	2	10
,, India	1	0	2	0	3	0
,, Indo-China (4–6 weeks)	2	4	3	1	3	5
,, Oceania (2–3 months)	2	8	3	4	5	0
,, Somali Coast (14 days)	2	3	2	7	2	11
,, West Indies (13–15 days)	2	2	2	6	2	10
German E. Africa (*suspended*)	..		..		..	
Greece (8–12 days)	2	4	2	8	3	0
Guatemala (5 weeks)	2	0	3	0	4	0
Holland (1–2 days)	0	10	1	2	1	6
Honduras Repub. (1 month)	2	0	3	0	4	0
Iceland	1	0	1	4	1	7
Italy (3–7 days)	1	6	1	10	2	2
Japan, via Canada (26 days)	2	0	3	0	4	0
Liberia (26 days)	2	0	3	0	4	0
Libya (11–24 days)	2	2	2	6	2	10
Madagascar and Depend. (3–4 weeks)	2	2	2	11	3	3
Madeira (4 days)	1	4	1	8	2	0
Mexico (20 days)	2	3	2	10	3	3
Montenegro (*suspended*)	2	2	2	6	2	10
New Caledonia (*suspended*)	2	2	3	3	3	7
Nicaragua (about 4 weeks)	3	0	4	6	6	0
Norway (3–5 days)	1	0	1	4	1	7
Panama Repub. (19 days)	2	0	3	0	4	0
Paraguay (5–6 weeks) (limit, 7 lb.)	2	8	4	0	..	
Persia, Northern (*suspended*)	..		..		..	
,, Southern (5 weeks)	2	0	3	0	4	0
Peru (47 days)	2	0	3	0	4	0
,, Loreto Depart.	3	0	4	0	5	0
Portugal (3–5 days)	1	4	1	8	2	0
Portuguese E. Africa (35 days)	1	11	2	3	2	7
,, India	2	0	3	0	4	0
,, Timor	3	0	3	9	4	6
,, W. Africa (5–6 weeks)	2	2	2	6	2	10
Réunion (4 weeks)	2	2	2	11	3	3
Rumania (*suspended*)	..		..		..	
Russia (*suspended*)	..		..		..	
St. Pierre et Miquelon (12–14 days)	2	0	2	4	2	8
Salvador (about 4 weeks)	3	0	4	6	6	0
Senegal (about 14 days)	1	9	2	1	2	5
Serbia (*suspended*)	..		..		..	
Siam (about 6 weeks)	2	0	3	3	4	6
Spain (4–6 days), railway stations only	1	6	1	10	2	2
Sweden (4 days)	1	2	1	10	2	6
Switzerland (1–2 days)	1	4	1	8	2	0
Togoland (14 days)	1	0	2	0	3	0
Tripoli, *see* Libya	..		..		..	
Tunis (8–10 days)	2	2	2	6	2	10
U.S.A. official, all places in U.S. (8–18 days)	1	3	2	3	3	3
*U.S.A. semi-official (2–3 weeks)	3	6	4	6	5	6
,, ,, (New York City, Brooklyn, Jersey, Hoboken)	2	6	3	6	4	6
Uruguay (23 days)	2	0	3	0	4	0
Venezuela	2	6	3	3	4	0

* The parcel post with the U.S. is carried on by means of two distinct services, namely, an official one with the U.S. Post Office, and a semi-official one maintained through the Agency of the American Express Company. Prepayment of customs cannot be undertaken by sender in the official service. A sender of a parcel by the semi-official service may without extra charge direct that a parcel be sent through the New York Customs House in *bond* for customs examination at any one of the "U.S. ports of entry" or inland custom houses. The addressees of such parcels must, however, make arrangements for the delivery of parcels so treated after they have been cleared at the inland port. Such parcels must be clearly marked by the sender, "In bond to ," naming the inland port chosen; and the same words must also be written by the sender in the same handwriting on the Customs declaration and despatch-note.

IMPERIAL BRITISH PARCEL RATES

The triple rate of 3 lb. 1*s.*, 7 lb. 2*s.*, 11 lb. 3*s.* is in force to Aden, Ascension, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, Brit. E. Africa, Brit. Guiana, Brit. Honduras, Brit. Somaliland, Brunei, Canada, Ceylon, China (British Agencies), Cyprus, Falkland Is., Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Grenada, Hong Kong, India, Jamaica, Leeward Is. (Antigua, Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, Tortola), Malay States, Malta, Mauritius, Morocco (Brit. P.O. agencies), Newfoundland, New Zealand, North Borneo, Persia (Indian P.O. agencies), St. Helena, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sarawak, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Straits Settlements, Tobago, Togoland, Trinidad, Turks and Caicos Is., Uganda,

and Zanzibar. To Nigeria the rate is 3 lb., 1*s.* 6*d.*; 7 lb., 2*s.* 6*d.*; 11 lb., 3*s.* 6*d.*; to Nyasaland, 3*s.*, 4*s.*, 5*s.*; to Fiji the rates for 3, 7, and 11 lb. are 1*s.* 8*d.*, 3*s.* 4*d.*, and 5*s.*; to Australia, not over 1 lb., 1*s.*, for every additional lb., 6*d.* each lb.; to British South Africa (Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Orange Free State, and Transvaal), for each lb. or fraction thereof up to 11 lb., 9*d.*; to British Solomon Is. and Papua, not over 1 lb., 1*s.* 2*d.*, for each additional lb. up to 11 lb., 10*d.*

To most countries the maximum length, breadth, or depth is 3 ft. 6 in., or length and girth combined 6 ft. Parcels for Canada, however, must be limited to 2½ ft. in length, unless they are such articles as umbrellas, golf clubs, etc. Parcels to New Zealand over 4 ft. in length are 1*s.* extra. To Abyssinia, the Argentine, Brazil, Cuba, Mexico, Paraguay, and France and Italy and their colonies, the maximum length is 2 ft. and length and girth combined 4 ft. In most cases parcels of umbrellas, golf clubs, etc., may be longer. Parcels may be insured at varying sums, according to the country to which they are sent, the limit in many countries being £400, in others no more than £50 or £20. The rate is 4*d.* for £12, and 2*d.* for every additional £12 up to 5*s.* 10*d.* for £400. For parcels by the U.S. *semi-official* service the rate is 6*d.* per £12 up to £120. Compensation up to £1 is also given for loss or damage of uninsured parcels to certain British possessions and foreign countries. Articles of gold and silver, precious stones, jewellery and other like articles may be sent in the letter mails as "*insured boxes*" to Belgium, Denmark, Egypt, France, Holland, Italy, Montenegro, Norway, Portugal, Rumania, Switzerland. Postage 1*s.* to 3*s.* The minimum insurance fee is 4*d.*, and the "insured box" must not exceed 2 lb. nor be more than 12 × 4 × 4 in. The box must be made of metal or wood.

CASH ON DELIVERY.—Service exists between the U.K. and Bahamas (Nassau), Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, Cayman Is., Cyprus, Egypt, Fiji Is., Gambia, Gibraltar, Grenada, Hong Kong, Jamaica, Leeward Is., Malta, Morocco (British Agencies), Nyasaland (certain towns), Rhodesia (Southern), St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Sarawak, Seychelles, Somaliland (British), Straits Settlements, Trinidad and Tobago. Limit of collection, £20. Delivery fees charged in U.K., £5, 4*d.*; £10, 6*d.*; £15, 9*d.*; £20, 1*s.*, exclusive of the commission on the M.O. or P.O. by which the remittance is made; in the above countries, according to a scale, *e.g.* £1, 3*d.* to 1*s.* 1*d.*; £5, 1*s.* to 4*s.* 4*d.*; £10, 2*s.* to 8*s.* 6*d.*; £20, 3*s.* 9*d.* to 17*s.*

INTERNATIONAL EXPRESS SERVICE.—Delivery is made by special messenger of correspondence to or from certain British Possessions and foreign countries. The charge is 3*d.* in addition to the postage; 5*d.* in case of parcels. The full fee is collected from the addressee.

MONEY AND POSTAL ORDERS

MONEY ORDERS, INLAND.—Rate of poundage for sums not exceeding £1, 2*d.*, £3, 3*d.*, £10, 4*d.*, £20, 6*d.*, £30, 8*d.*, £40, 10*d.* £40 is the limit of amount issued. Money may be transmitted by telegraph money order from any money order office in the U.K. which is also a despatching office for telegrams, and may be made payable at any money order office which is also an office for the delivery of telegrams. Charge, money office poundage at ordinary rate for money orders, plus a supplementary fee of 2*d.*, plus charge for official telegram of advice at ordinary rate of inland telegrams. Advice of payment may be obtained for a fee of 2*d.*, and in the case of foreign or colonial orders, for 2½*d.* Payment may be deferred for a period not exceeding ten days, or for a fee of 4*d.* payment may be stopped.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MONEY ORDERS are issued at a poundage of 3*d.* for £1, 6*d.* for £2, 9*d.* for £4, and 3*d.* for each additional £2 up to £40. They are valid in most cases for 12 months after the month of issue. Some countries have £10, £20, and £30 limits. *Telegraph Money Orders Abroad* are issued at ordinary rate for foreign money orders, plus a supplementary fee of 6*d.* for each order, plus charge for telegram of advice at ordinary rate for telegrams addressed to the country of payment.

POSTAL ORDERS are issued for amounts of 6*d.*, 1*s.*, 1*s.* 6*d.*, 2*s.*, 2*s.* 6*d.*, 3*s.*, 3*s.* 6*d.*, etc., up to 15*s.* at 1*d.* poundage; from 15*s.* 6*d.* to 21*s.* at 1½*d.* poundage. Stamps not exceeding 3 in number may be affixed up to a value of 5*d.*, but odd halfpence will not be paid. If an order is not paid within 3 months from last day of month of issue, a commission equal to original poundage will be charged; if not paid within 6 months, the order must be sent to the Controller of the Money Order Department, London, with a request for payment at some specified office. Postal orders are issued and paid to most British possessions except Australia (unless when issued to soldiers) and Canada (where, however, they are paid).

TELEGRAMS

INLAND TELEGRAMS are charged 9*d.* for the first 12 words, and ½*d.* for every additional word. This charge includes delivery within 3 miles of the office nearest the address; beyond that limit the charge is 3*d.* a mile. The cost of a reply, not exceeding 48 words, may be prepaid. The reply form may be used at any time within 12 months, or its value refunded. An abbreviated address may be registered for a fee of £1.1.0 a year. Telegrams, of which the accuracy is doubted, can be repeated for a fee of half the amount paid for transmission. A certified copy of a telegram can be obtained for 3*d.* Forms with embossed stamps are sold singly, or in books of 20, interleaved with a sheet of carbonic paper, price 15*s.* 2*d.* Most telegraph offices are closed between 7 p.m. and 9 a.m., but certain offices are open from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. Telegrams may be accepted at an office after the usual hours on payment of 1*s.* for the postmaster, 1*s.* for the telegraphist, 1*s.* for a messenger, if one be required to call the telegraphist. *Night telegraph letters* for delivery by the first post next morning may be sent at a rate of 9*d.* for 36 words or less, and ½*d.* for every 3 words beyond 36. *Multiple address telegrams* will be delivered at two or more addresses in the same free delivery at a charge of 3*d.* for every copy beyond the first. *Abbreviated addresses* may be registered on payment of a fee of £1.1.0 a year.

With the exception of words ordinarily written as one, or coupled by hyphens, as "mother-in-law," "forty-seven," "warehouse-man," no combination of words is counted as one word. Such names as De la Rue, St. Pancras are charged as single words, but double names like Bouverie-Tracy, although written with a hyphen, are counted as two words. Such abbreviations as don't are single words. Figures are counted at the rate of five figures to a word; fractions according to the number of figures, 2¾ is one word but 109¾ two. Initial letters are each counted as one word, but the initials of the London Postal Districts (*e.g.* S.W.) are only one word, as are the letters P.M. and A.M. All names of towns and villages in the U.K. are counted as one word, irrespective of the number of words of which they are composed.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL TELEGRAMS must be

written on special forms. Receipts for same can be obtained for 1*d.*, or a certified copy from the secretary, General Post Office, for 5*d.* Telegrams in plain language for places abroad must be written in self-explanatory English or French. Telegrams written in one of the authorised codes may be forwarded to places in British or Allied territory outside Europe, and with certain exceptions to places in the territory of neutral states outside Europe. A reply of any length can be prepaid, with a minimum of 10*d.* "Deferred" telegrams (plain language only) may be sent at half rates to the British Oversea Dominions and other extra-European places, on condition that they may be deferred during transmission for not more than 24 hours in favour of full-rate traffic. Night and week-end letter telegrams can be sent to and from places in North America, and also to various other places. The rates for foreign telegrams (minimum 10*d.*) are per word, *European:* Albania, 6*d.*; Algeria, 2½*d.*; Azores, 9*d.*; Belgium, 2*d.*; Canary Is., 5*d.*; Denmark, 2½*d.*; Faroe Is., 4*d.*; France, 2*d.*; Germany, 2*d.*; Gibraltar, 3*d.*; Greece, 5½*d.*; Greek Is., 6*d.* (Crete, 5½*d.*); Holland, 2*d.*; Iceland, 5½*d.*; Italy, 2½*d.*; Malta, 4*d.*; Montenegro, 7*d.*; Morocco, 4*d.*; Norway, 2½*d.*; Portugal, 3*d.*; Rumania, 5*d.*; Russia, 4½*d.*; Serbia (*susp.*); Spain, 3*d.*; Sweden, 2½*d.*; Switzerland, 2½*d.*; Tunis, 2½*d.*; West African French Colonies, 1*s.* 4½*d.* *Extra-European:* Abyssinia, 1*s.* 7*d.*; Aden, 2*s.*; Annam, 3*s.*; Argentine, 2*s.* 9*d.*; Ascension, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Australia, 3*s.*; Bahamas, 2*s.* 5*d.*; Bermuda, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Bolivia, 2*s.* 9*d.*; Brazil, 2*s.* 7*d.*; Brit. Cent. Af. (Nyasaland), 2*s.* 11*d.*; Brit. E. Af., *see* E. Africa; Brit. Guiana, *see* Guiana, Brit.; Brit. Honduras, *see* Honduras, Brit.; British New Guinea, 3*s.* 2*d.*; Brit. N. Borneo, 3*s.* 2*d.*; Burma, 1*s.* 8*d.*; Canada (*see* below); Cape Verde Is., 2*s.* 2*d.*; Ceylon, 1*s.* 8*d.*; Chile, 2*s.* 9*d.*; China, 3*s.* 6*d.*; Cochin-China, 3*s.*; Colombia, 3*s.* 2*d.*; Costa Rica, 3*s.* 4*d.*; Cyprus, 1*s.*; Dutch E. Indies, 3*s.* 2*d.*; E. Af. (Brit.), 2*s.* 9*d.* (Brit. Somaliland, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Zanzibar, 2*s.* 6*d.*); E. Africa, Portuguese, 2*s.* 8*d.*; Ecuador, 2*s.* 9*d.*; Egypt (Alexandria, 1*s.*, Suakim, 1*s.* 4*d.*, other places, 1st region, 1*s.*, 2nd, 1*s.* 1*d.*, 3rd, 1*s.* 4*d.*); Falkland Is., 2*s.* 11*d.*; Federated Malay States, *see* Malay Penin.; Fiji Is., 2*s.* 8*d.*; French Somali, 2*s.* 3*d.*; Guatemala, 3*s.* 1*d.*; Guiana (British), 2*s.* 6*d.*, (Dutch), 6*s.* 9*d.*, (French), 6*s.* 3*d.*; Honduras (Brit.), 2*s.* 6*d.*, (Repub.), 3*s.* 4*d.*; Hong Kong, 3*s.* 6*d.*; India, 1*s.* 8*d.*; Japan, 3*s.* 11*d.*; Liberia, 4*s.*; Madagascar, 2*s.* 8*d.*; Madeira, 1*s.*; Malay Penin., 2*s.* 10*d.*; Mauritius, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Mexico, 2*s.* 1*d.*; Newfoundland, 1*s.*; New Zealand, 2*s.* 8*d.*; Nicaragua, 3*s.* 4*d.*; Panama, 3*s.* 2*d.*; Paraguay, 2*s.* 9*d.*; Perim, 2*s.*; Persia (Bushire, 1*s.* 9*d.*, other places, 1*s.* 6*d.*); Peru, 2*s.* 9*d.* (except Iquitos, Masisea, Orellana, Requena, 3*s.* 9*d.*); Philippine Is. (Manilla), 3*s.* 6*d.* (other places, 3*s.* 9*d.*); Port. E. Af., 2*s.* 8*d.*; Réunion, 2*s.* 8*d.*; St. Helena, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Salvador, 3*s.* 4*d.*; Sandwich Is., 2*s.* 7*d.*; Seychelles Is., 2*s.* 6*d.*; Sierra Leone, *see* W. Af.; Siam, 2*s.* 10*d.*; Somaliland, 2*s.* 6*d.*; South Africa, British, 2*s.* 6*d.* (Rhodesia, N., 2*s.* 8*d.*, S. 2*s.* 8*d.*); United States (New York, 1*s.*; other States, 1*s.* 1*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*); Uruguay, 2*s.* 9*d.*; Venezuela, 5*s.*; West Africa (Bathurst, 3*s.* 2*d.*; Gold Coast, 4*s.*; Nigeria, 4*s.* 4*d.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*; Sierra Leone, 3*s.* 2*d.*); West Indies (Antigua, Barbados, Dominico, Grenada, Jamaica, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Tobago, Trinidad, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Cuba, 1*s.* 8*d.* to 1*s.* 10*d.*; Haiti, 4*s.* 4*d.* to 6*s.* 5*d.*; Martinique, 4*s.* 9*d.*; St. Thomas, 3*s.* 1*d.*).

Canada (Alberta, 1*s.* 6*d.*; New Brunswick, 1*s.*; Manitoba, 1*s.* 5*d.*; Ontario, 1*s.*; Quebec, 1*s.*; Saskatchewan, 1*s.* 6*d.*; British Columbia, 1*s.* 6*d.* to 3*s.* 2*d.*).

WIRELESS TELEGRAMS (radio-telegrams). Special regulations are in force during the war. No private radio-telegrams can be accepted for transmission to or from ships through coast stations in the United Kingdom. They can, however, be accepted for transmission through coast stations abroad, so far as these are available. The usual charge to an ocean liner is 10½*d.* a word, but there are lower rates to vessels making short voyages. *Long-distance communication* (up to about 1,500 miles) can be established with certain ships by the Marconi station at Poldhu. The charge is 2*s.* 6*d.* a word, plus the ship charge, usually 4*d.* a word. Such radio-telegrams must bear the name of the station "Poldhu" in the address. The Poldhu station only communicates with ships at night.

TELEPHONES

In accordance with an agreement entered into by the Government in 1905, the State took over from Jan. 1, 1912, the whole business of the National Telephone Company. Previously to the year 1912 the *National Telephone Company*, which was an amalgamation (completed in 1889) of various companies formed to develop the telephone industry of the country, conducted the greatest part of the telephone business in the United Kingdom in local areas under licence from the Postmaster-General, but the *trunk lines* connecting the various areas together were, in accordance with the Telegraph Act of 1892, worked by and were the property of the Postmaster-General.

In 1914 Portsmouth, which was the only municipality working telephones, transferred its undertaking to the Post Office. Hull, on the other hand, determined to work a system of its own.

Telephonic communication can be obtained between London and the principal provincial towns in England and Scotland, as far north as Aberdeen. Previous to the war London and certain provincial towns in England could also communicate with certain provincial towns in France, as well as with Brussels and certain provincial towns in Belgium. Communication could also be obtained between Post Office call offices and subscribers' stations in Inner London and Bâle, Geneva and Lausanne in Switzerland. The fees were: 3-minute calls in United Kingdom and France, 4*s.*, 6*s.*, 8*s.*, 10*s.*, or 12*s.*, according to distance; 3-minute calls United Kingdom and Belgium, 8*s.*; 3-minute calls London and Switzerland, 7*s.* 6*d.* A new four-wire telephone cable, fitted with inductance or loading coils, which are designed to minimise the attenuation and distortion of speech transmitted through the cable, is now in operation. This improvement has considerably extended the area over which submarine telephonic communication is practicable; the longest submarine cable laid is that between Nevin, in Carnarvonshire, and Howth, near Dublin, completed in Dec. 1913. It has a length of 64 nautical miles (nearly 74 miles). It will, however, be surpassed by the new Anglo-Dutch cable between Aldeburgh and Walcheren, which will have a length of 79 nautical miles.

TRUNK LINES.—The fees for the use of the trunk lines for a 3-minutes conversation are:

For	25 miles or under	4*d.*
"	50 " "	8*d.*
"	75 " "	1*s.* 0*d.*
"	100 " "	1*s.* 4*d.*
"	every additional 40 miles or fraction thereof	8*d.*

By prepaying a double fee the conversation may be extended to 6 minutes. Between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m. and during week-days when the traffic is light, *e.g.* before 9 a.m., between 1 and 2 p.m., and 5 and 6 p.m., reduced charges may be obtained for one or more quarter-hour periods.

LONDON TELEPHONE SERVICE (The Controller, London Telephone Service, 144A Queen Victoria St., E.C.). The rates of subscription are: (1) Ordinary Message-rate Service, *annual subscription* for connection with any exchange within 2 miles of the subscriber's premises, £5. *Message fees*, one penny for each call in the county of London, twopence for each call outside the county of London. The minimum yearly amount payable by each subscriber for message fees is 30*s.* (2) Party-line Message-rate Service, *annual subscription* by means of a line used by not more than two subscribers, £3, minimum yearly amount for message-fees payable by each party-line subscriber, £3. (3) Unlimited Service, *annual subscription*, for the first line, £20; for each additional line, £17. (4) Extension Lines, *additional annual subscription*, for a circuit not more than 110 yards in length in the same premises, 30*s.*; for a circuit not more than a quarter-mile in length, connecting the subscriber's offices in different premises, £4.

CALL-OFFICE FEES (subscribers or otherwise), 3*d.* for a 3-minutes' conversation.

INTESTATES' ESTATES

The **real estate** of an intestate descends in accordance with common law rules as modified by 3 & 4 Wm. IV, c. 106 and 23 & 24 Vict. c. 35 to the heir-at-law, customary heir or heirs, heir-in-tail, or legal personal representatives.

Copyhold or customary freehold land descends in accordance with the custom of the manor of which it is held, and may or may not be subject to a claim by the widow for freebench.

Gavelkind land, which is found chiefly in Kent, descends to all the sons equally.

Land held under the custom of *borough English*, which exists in some ancient towns and manors, descends to the youngest and not the eldest son.

The husband of a married woman, in addition to his marital right in respect of her personal property, is entitled as tenant by the curtesy during his life to her real estate if he has had a child by her born alive and capable of inheriting it.

The widow of an intestate, in addition to her share in his personal property, is entitled as tenant-in-dower during her life to one-third of his real estate, but this right can be defeated in so many ways, including a mere declaration by the husband, that it is almost obsolete.

Persons connected by affinity or marriage only, such as a mother-in-law or stepmother, may become entitled as heir-at-law of the person last entitled, but otherwise they do not take any share.

A posthumous child may inherit, but takes only as from the date of birth. An illegitimate child cannot inherit land from its reputed parent, but may be heir-at-law to its child or other issue.

DESCENT since Dec. 31, 1833, of a freehold estate in fee simple, not being trust or mortgage estate, subject to the right of the legal personal representatives (executors or administrator) to hold the land until all debts are paid and the estate is fully administered, and subject to the right of the widow in certain cases to £500 and of the real and personal property rateably.

If the owner leaves—	*The estate descends as to—*
1. Widow and no heir- at-law . . .	One-third to widow for life if her right to dower has not been barred, and subject to her claim the whole to Crown or mesne lord if any.
2. Widow and blood relations . . .	One-third to widow for life if her right to dower has not been barred, and subject to her claim the whole to heir-at-law of the husband or if he took otherwise than by purchase to the heir-at-law of the last purchaser.
3. Husband and no heir-at-law . . .	Husband takes the whole for life if he has had by the intestate a child born alive and capable of inheriting the land. On his death the Crown or mesne lord if any takes the whole.
4. Husband and blood relations . . .	Husband takes the whole for life subject to the same condition as to birth of a child capable of inheriting. On his death the heir-at-law of the wife or if she took otherwise than by purchase the heir-at-law of the last purchaser takes the whole.

RULES FOR ASCERTAINING THE HEIR-AT-LAW

1. Descent is traced in the first instance from the last purchaser, *i.e.* the person who last acquired the land otherwise than by descent or any escheat, partition, enclosure, or other process of law, which caused the descent to be traced by reference to that of other land.

2. The last owner is assumed to be the purchaser unless the contrary is shown.

3. The lineal descendants *ad infinitum* of the person from whom descent is traced represent their ancestor and must be exhausted before a younger and more distant relative can take.

4. The elder of two males in equal degree of the whole blood takes in preference to the younger, and males in preference to females of the same degree, except in the case of a female collateral relation of the whole blood, who takes in preference to a male collateral of the half blood.

5. Where two or more of the male issue are of equal degree of relationship to the person from whom descent is traced, the eldest only will take, but females take all together as coparceners.

6. If there is no child or other issue living of the last purchaser the inheritance descends to his father, and if he is dead descent is traced from him in accordance with the previous rules as if he was the purchaser.

7. A kinsman or relation of the half blood is capable of being heir and inherits next after a relation in the same degree of the whole blood and his children or issue where the common ancestor is a male and next after the common ancestor where such ancestor is a female.

8. If the father is dead and has no child or other issue living the inheritance descends to the paternal grandfather, and if he is dead descent is traced from him in accordance with the previous rules as if he was the purchaser.

9. On failure of the paternal grandfather and his issue the inheritance descends in the same manner to the paternal great-grandfather and his issue, and so to all the male paternal ancestors in succession and their issue.

10. On failure of all the male paternal ancestors and their issue the right of inheritance falls to the female paternal ancestors and their issue in succession, the mother of the more remote male paternal ancestor or her descendants taking in preference to the mother of a less remote ancestor and her descendants.

11. On failure of all the paternal ancestors male and female and their *issue*, the right of inheritance falls to the mother of the purchaser and her issue, and on failure to her male paternal ancestors in succession and their issue, the nearer ancestor and his issue taking in preference to a more remote ancestor and his issue.

12. On failure of all the male maternal ancestors and their issue the right of inheritance falls to the most remote female maternal ancestor and her issue, and in default to the other female maternal ancestors and their issue in succession, the more remote ancestor and her issue taking in preference to a nearer ancestor and her issue.

13. If there is no heir of the last purchaser descent is traced from the person last entitled as if he or she had been the purchaser.

In case of the death of an intestate before Jan. 1, 1834, the following rules applied:

1. Descent was traced from the person last seised of the land in question and not from the last purchaser.

2. No ancestor of the intestate could inherit.

3. Brothers and sisters of the intestate inherited directly from him or her without tracing descent from the common ancestor.

4. No relation of the half blood could take by inheritance from the intestate.

5. If the title which the person from whom the descent was to be traced had at his death was by descent from his mother, the land on failure of the maternal heirs would not descend to heirs on the paternal side but would escheat to the Crown.

EXAMPLES OF ABOVE RULES

If intestate leaves only—	*The heir-at-law is by preference—*
1. Father and son	1. Son. 2. Father.
2. Father, brother, and grandfather	1. Father. 2. Brother. 3. Grandfather.
3. Father, daughters, and son's child	1. Son's child. 2. Daughters equally. 3. Father.
4. Father, daughters, and son	1. Son. 2. Daughters equally. 3. Father.
5. Father, grandfather, and sister	1. Father. 2. Sister. 3. Grandfather.
6. Brother of half blood and sister of whole blood	1. Sister. 2. Brother.
7. Father's father and mother's father	1. Father's father. 2. Mother's father.
8. Mother and father's brother	1. Father's brother. 2. Mother.
9. Mother and brother	1. Brother. 2. Mother.
10. Mother and sisters	1. Sisters. 2. Mother.
11. Mother's brother and father's brother	1. Father's brother. 2. Mother's brother.
12. Father's maternal ancestor's descendant and mother	1. Father's maternal ancestor's descendant. 2. Mother.
13. Father's maternal ancestor's descendant and mother's paternal ancestor's descendant	1. Father's maternal ancestor's descendant. 2. Mother's paternal ancestor's descendant.
14. Mother, mother's son by another marriage, and father's daughter by another marriage	1. Father's daughter. 2. Mother. 3. Mother's son.
15. Mother, mother's father, and mother's grandfather	1. Mother. 2. Mother's father. 3. Mother's grandfather.
16. Brother's daughter and sister's son	1. Brother's daughter. 2. Sister's son.
17. Brother and grandfather's sisters	1. Brother. 2. Grandfather's sisters equally.

DISTRIBUTION OF INTESTATES' PERSONAL PROPERTY

The distribution of pure *personal property*, not including land, is regulated by the law of the country in which the intestate was domiciled at death.

The laws of England laid down by the Statutes of Distribution (22 & 23 Chas. II, c. 10, and 1 Jas. II, c. 17, § 7) as varied by the Intestates' Estate Act 1890 (53 Vict. c. 29) provide for the distribution of an intestate's personal property, including leaseholds, among the husband, wife, issue, and next-of-kin subject to the following rules:

The surviving husband, if any, takes his wife's personal property by marital right, unless deprived by a separation or protection order.

If there is no surviving husband, the issue of a female intestate are entitled, and if there is no issue the next-of-kin take.

The widow of an intestate dying in Great Britain or Ireland without issue takes £500 from his real

and personal estate rateably before distribution. She is entitled to one-third of the remaining personal property if her husband left issue and to one-half if he left no issue.

Children of the intestate take in preference to grandchildren or remoter issue, and the children of any deceased child take the share to which their parent would have been entitled if living.

Posthumous children share equally with their brothers and sisters. Illegitimate children take no share. Children of the half blood share equally with those of the whole blood.

Children of a deceased child or of a deceased brother or sister take in equal shares the portion which their parent would have taken if living.

Degrees of kinship to the intestate are reckoned by the civil law under which both upwards and downwards each generation counts for one degree. Thus from parent to child or vice versa is one degree, from grandparent to grandchild or vice versa are two degrees, and from brother or sister to brother or sister are also two degrees, viz. from the intestate upwards to the parent one and from the parent to the other brother or sister another degree.

Children of the intestate and their issue take in preference to an ancestor and issue of such ancestor, though they are in the same degree of relationship.

When all the issue or next-of-kin are in the same degree of relationship to the intestate they take *per capita*, *i.e.* altogether in equal shares, but if the intestate leaves a child or children and the issue of a deceased child, or a brother or sister and the issue of a deceased brother or sister, the persons entitled take *per stirpes*, *i.e.* the issue of the deceased child or of the deceased brother or sister take between them equally the share only which their parent would have taken if living.

The right of the widow may be barred by the provisions of her marriage settlement.

Every gift made by way of advancement by portion to any child of the intestate must be brought into account before such child or its issue can take any share. This is called bringing the portion into hotchpot and does not apply to real estate taken by the heir-at-law or to gifts for maintenance, education, apprenticeship, or amusement, or to small annual or other presents, or to gifts from a mother.

Strangers in blood, *e.g.* a mother-in-law, stepmother, or other relations of the husband or wife of the intestate, though related by affinity, take nothing.

EXAMPLES OF DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

If an intestate leaves—	*The property is distributed*—
1. Widow only	One-half to widow, one-half to Crown.
2. Widow and child or children	One-third to widow, two-thirds to child or children equally.
3. Widow, child or children and grandchild of deceased child	One-third to widow, two-thirds to child or children and grandchild *per stirpes*.
4. Widow and grandchildren; no living child	One-third to widow, two-thirds to grandchildren.
5. Widow, child, father, and brother	One-third to widow, two-thirds to child.
6. Widow, father, and grandchild	One-third to widow, two-thirds to grandchild.
7. Widow, father, and brother	One-half to widow, one-half to father.
8. Widow, mother, three brothers and sisters and two nieces (children of deceased brother)	One-half to widow, one-fifth to mother, one-fifth to each brother and sister, and one-tenth to each niece.
9. Widow, mother, and nephews and nieces (children of deceased brother)	One-half to widow, one-quarter to mother, one-quarter between nephews and nieces equally
10. Widow and mother	One-half to each.
11. Grandmother, brothers, and sisters; no child or parent	Equally between brothers and sisters.
12. Grandmother, uncles and aunts	All to grandmother.
13. Paternal grandfather and maternal grandmother	One-half to each.
14. Two aunts, nephew and niece (children of deceased brother)	One-quarter to each.
15. Widow of deceased son and husband of deceased daughter (no other relation)	All to Crown.
16. Nephews, nieces, and child of deceased nephew or niece	Equally between surviving nephews and nieces.
17. Brother and children of deceased sister	One-half to brother, one-half equally between children.
18. Husband and child or children	All to husband, unless he has forfeited his right under a separation or protection order.
19. Mother, but no other relation	All to mother.
20. Great-grandfather, uncles and aunts	Equally between all.
21. Uncle or aunt and deceased uncle's child	All to uncle.
22. Brother's children and half sister's children	Equally between all.
23. Cousins and child of deceased cousin	All to cousins equally.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION

For the purpose of administering and distributing the estate, letters of administration are granted, by the Probate Division of the High Court of Justice, or where the estate does not exceed £100 by the County Court. The Court has a discretion as to the person to whom the grant is made, but unless there is reason to the contrary letters will be granted to (a) the husband or wife of the deceased, (b) a child or lineal descendant to the remotest degree; or in default of descendants (c) a parent, (d) a brother or sister, (e) a grandfather or grandmother, (f) an uncle or nephew, (g) a great-grandfather or great-grandmother, (g) a cousin; or if all next-of-kin refuse administration a creditor of the intestate; and lastly any person whom the Court may select.

LEGAL INFORMATION

ABOUT VARIOUS IMPORTANT MATTERS

Births

Every birth must be registered within 42 days personally with the registrar, and notice must also be sent by post within 36 hours from the birth to the district medical officer of health.

The particulars required by the registrar are (1) date and place of birth; (2) name if any and sex of child; (3) name, surname, rank, profession or occupation of father; (4) name and maiden surname of mother; (5) signature, description, and residence of informant; (6) date of registration; (7) signature of registrar; and (8) if the birth was at sea, the nationality and last abode of father and mother.

The father or person in attendance on the mother must send the notification, and the persons responsible for registration are (1) the parents, (2) the occupier of the house where the birth took place, (3) a person present at the birth, or (4) the person having charge of the child. The information required for registration must be given by word of mouth and the register must be signed by the informant. There are penalties attached for failure to register or send the necessary notification.

On failure to register within 42 days, the registrar may require the attendance of any defaulter at a given time and place. Failure to comply may be punished by a fine of 40*s*.

The registrar may at the written request of any person liable register the birth at the residence of the person making the request or at the house where the child was born and is then entitled to a fee of 1*s*. Otherwise the registration is free when it takes place within the specified period of 42 days (21 days in Scotland).

After 3 months no registration can be made except in the presence of the superintendent registrar and on payment of fees amounting to 5*s*.

The Registrar-General's express authority must be obtained for any registration after 12 months and further fees amounting to 10*s*. must be paid. After 7 years this authority will not be given.

Registers of baptism are not legal evidence of the date of birth, though they are sometimes accepted informally if the date of birth was entered at the date of registration and noted on the certificate.

A certified extract from the parochial registers or from the general register established by 6 & 7 Wm. IV, c. 86, as amended by 1 Vict. c. 22, though the parochial registers are not as a rule evidence of the time, place, or order of birth, is accepted as evidence of the facts mentioned in it. The certificate of a district registrar is not strictly evidence, but is now generally received as such.

Birth certificates under the statutory provisions may be obtained in England from the Registry Office at Somerset House and in Scotland from the Registrar-General in Edinburgh.

Attested copies of French registers kept according to French law and accepted as evidence in French courts are evidence of births in France.

The particulars required on the registration of birth of an illegitimate child do not include any reference to the reputed father, unless he consents and signs the register.

An Index of Births since Aug. 17, 1836, is kept at Somerset House, and may be examined on payment of a fee of 20*s*. for a general search, 1*s*. for a particular search.

British Subjects

The following are British subjects by birth since Jan. 1, 1915.

(*a*) Any person born within His Majesty's dominions and allegiance. Birth within allegiance includes birth at any place where His Majesty exercises jurisdiction over British subjects.

(*b*) Any person born out of His Majesty's dominions whose father was then a British subject and either was born within His Majesty's allegiance or had received a certificate of naturalisation.

(*c*) Any person born on board a British ship in any place.

Birth on board a foreign ship in British territorial waters does not alone constitute a British subject.

All naturalised aliens are British subjects owing allegiance to the Crown, and enjoying in Great Britain and Ireland all the rights and privileges and subject to the duties and liabilities of British subjects by birth, unless expressly excepted by law.

Naturalisation of Aliens

It is probable that in the immediate future some restriction will be placed on the naturalisation of aliens, which is generally recognised as unduly lax, either by prohibition directly imposed on certain countries by name or more generally on countries which allow their subjects to maintain a double allegiance.

At present the law is laid down in an Act of 1914 (4 & 5 Geo. V, c. 17), which consolidated and amended the previous law as from Jan. 1, 1915.

Any alien who has resided in the United Kingdom for not less than one year immediately preceding the application and has previously resided in any part of His Majesty's dominions for four years during the last eight years before the application, may apply to the Secretary of State (the Home Secretary) at the Home Office, Whitehall, London, for a certificate of naturalisation. Instructions can be obtained free of cost at the Home Office.

The applicant must produce satisfactory evidence that—

(*a*) he has either resided within His Majesty's dominions for not less than the qualifying period of five years or that he has within the last eight years before the application been for not less than five years in the service of the Crown;

(*b*) he is of good character and has an adequate knowledge of the English language; and

(*c*) he intends to reside in His Majesty's dominions or to enter or continue in the service of the Crown.

The Secretary of State has an absolute discretion in granting or refusing the application, and there is no appeal from his decision. He has also power to accept four years' residence or five years' service as a qualification, although not within the eight years' limit.

A woman formerly a British subject may on the death of her alien husband or dissolution of her marriage with him recover her rights as a British subject on application without fulfilling the conditions as to residence.

The effect of a certificate when granted is to give to the person naturalised all the rights, powers, and privileges of a natural-born subject as from the date of the grant, but subject to the corresponding obligations, duties, and liabilities.

In cases of doubtful nationality special certificates may be granted to quiet the doubts.

Children under 21 may receive certificates of naturalisation either with their parents or in special cases separately, and in the former case may within a year after attaining 21 make a declaration of alienage and cease to be British subjects. No person other than the children mentioned above who is under disability may be naturalised. Aliens previously naturalised may receive certificates on such terms and conditions as the Secretary of State may think fit. Certificates may be revoked for fraud or misrepresentation and ordered to be given up and cancelled, under a penalty not exceeding £100 for disobedience. Similar certificates may be granted by the Governments of British possessions. In such a case any language recognised as on an equality with the English language may be substituted as part of the qualifications, and the grant shall be submitted to the Secretary of State for his approval or rejection.

The self-governing Dominions are not bound to recognise a certificate granted elsewhere, until their legislatures have adopted the Act, and they may at any time rescind their adoption of it.

Married Women and Infants

A wife takes the nationality of her husband, so that a female British subject marrying an alien becomes an alien and a female alien marrying a British subject becomes a British subject. The wife of a man ceasing to be a British subject may remain a British subject by making a declaration of her desire. The death alone of the husband does not alter the nationality of his widow, who, if she was a British subject before her marriage, must make an application as stated above before regaining British nationality.

Children under 21 follow the nationality of their father, and if he ceases to be a British subject they also become aliens, unless by the law of the new nationality they are not naturalised in that country or elsewhere.

The marriage of a widow being a British subject with an alien does not affect the nationality of her children by the former husband and they remain British subjects, whether residing within His Majesty's dominions or not. They may, however, cease to be British subjects on other grounds.

Any child whose father has so ceased to be a British subject may resume his British nationality by making a declaration to that effect within one year after attaining majority.

A British subject not under disability who becomes naturalised in a foreign country ceases to be a British subject.

A natural-born British subject who during his minority became also a subject of a foreign State and a natural-born British subject born out of H.M. dominions may, if of full age and not under disability, cease to be a British subject by making a declaration of alienage.

Conventions may be made with foreign States to enable naturalised subjects to divest themselves of their status as such subjects, and after an Order in Council announcing any such convention naturalised British subjects of the State may during the period provided in the convention make a declaration of alienage and shall be regarded as a subject of the State to which they originally belonged.

A declaration of alienage is not retrospective so as to discharge any previous obligation, right, or liabilities as a British subject.

Aliens may take, hold, and dispose of any property, real or personal, and title may be derived from or through them as if they were natural-born British subjects, with exceptions as to—

(1) holding property out of the U.K.;

(2) being qualified for any office or municipal, parliamentary, or other franchise;

(3) owning a British ship;

(4) any right or privilege not expressly given by the Act; and

(5) rights or interests under dispositions of property made before May 12, 1870, or any devolution by law on the death before that date of any person.

The Secretary of State may make regulations as to the form and registration of (1) certificates, (2) declarations of alienage or of resumption or retention of British nationality; (3) registration by diplomatic or consular officials of births and deaths of British subjects outside His Majesty's dominions; (4) the time, form, and manner of taking the oath of allegiance and registering the same, and evidence in respect of such oath; (5) transmission to the United Kingdom of particulars and documents; (6) fees to be charged, but in case of resumption of British nationality by the widow of an alien the fee for grant of a certificate shall not exceed 5*s.* and no order as to fees shall be binding in any British possession. Safeguards to protect the rights of the self-governing Dominions and the Acts and Ordinances of other British possessions are provided in the Act.

Provision is also made for evidence of declaration, certificates of naturalisation and entries in registers, and a penalty of imprisonment not exceeding three months is imposed in the United Kingdom for wilful false statements or representations.

A form of oath of allegiance in simple terms is given.

Certificates of Birth, Death, or Marriage

The cost of a certificate of birth, death, or marriage is 2*s.* 7*d.*, and 1*s.* for search if necessary. In the following cases the cost is reduced to—(1) 1*s.* for a certificate required for the purposes of (*a*) the Friendly Societies Act, 1896; (*b*) the Savings Bank Act, 1887; (*c*) the Assurance Companies Act, 1896, and the Trade Unions Amendment Act, 1896 (death of a child under 10 years of age); and (2) 6*d.* for a certificate required for the purpose of (*a*) elementary education; (*b*) the National Insurance Acts 1911 and 1913.

Any such certificate of a birth, death, or marriage since Aug. 17, 1836, can be obtained from the General Registry Office, Somerset House, W.C., on payment of these fees. They can also be obtained for any but strictly legal purposes, *i.e.* as evidence in court, from the registration officer having the legal custody of the registers containing the entry required. Certificates of baptism or marriage by a clergyman of the Church of England can also be obtained from the incumbent of the church where the ceremony was performed.

Copyright

Copyright is regulated by the Copyright Act, 1911 (which came into force July 1, 1912). It is a monopoly created by statute conferring upon the author of any literary, dramatic, musical, or artistic work, and practically without the observance on his part of any legal formality, the sole right to produce or reproduce his work or any part of it, in any form or manner whatever, and in any language, including the right to: (*a*) publish a book; (*b*) perform a dramatic or musical piece; (*c*) deliver a lecture, sermon, speech, address; (*d*) dramatise a novel; (*e*) "novelise" a

drama; (*f*) make any contrivance for the production of sound, or pictures, such as a "record," perforated roll, cinematograph film; and (*g*) to authorise any of these acts.

It will thus be seen that the mere act of writing a story or musical score, painting a picture, chiselling a sculpture piece, making a photographic negative, etc., is sufficient to endow the author with copyright, provided (1) that the work is original; (2) that, if published, it was first published within some part of His Majesty's dominions to which the Act extends, or in a foreign country being a member of the Copyright Union, or simultaneously within and without; and (3) that, if not published, the author was, at the date of its making, a British subject or resident in the dominion or foreign country aforesaid.

Copyright in *unpublished* works (with the exception of artistic works, other than engravings) subsists in perpetuity. Copyright in drawings, paintings, etc., whether published or not, ceases fifty years after the author's death. Copyright in *published* works, with the above exception, subsists for the life of the author and for a period of fifty years after his death. In the case of posthumous works (with the exception of drawings, paintings, etc.) the right subsists till publication and for fifty years thereafter. In the case of photographs, "records," and perforated rolls, the right subsists for fifty years from the making of the original plate from which the photograph, etc., was directly or indirectly derived.

Limitation of Time and Compulsory Licence.—After thirty years in the case of a published work, or after twenty-five years in the case of a work not yet published at the date of the Act, from the date of the death of the author, any person may publish the work on giving due notice of his intention to do so and paying to the owner of copyright 10% royalty of the published price.

Ownership of an unpublished manuscript after the death of its author is *prima facie* proof of ownership of the copyright in it. The author of a work is the first owner of copyright therein unless the work (*e.g.*, a photograph or engraving) has been made for valuable consideration or the person making it is employed by another under contract of service in the course of which employment the work was made.

The owner of copyright may assign it either wholly or partially, generally or subject to limitations to a particular country, for the whole term of copyright or for any portion of it, and may grant or retain an interest in the right by licence. *Publication* means simply the issue of copies to the public, but the issue of photographs or engravings of sculpture or architectural works of art is not a publication of such works, nor, for the purposes of the Act, is the performance of a play, the delivery of a lecture, the exhibition of an artistic work a publication of such works.

Copyright is infringed by anyone who, without the consent of the author, does anything the sole right to do which is conferred upon the author or owner, particularly, offers for sale or hire, distributes, exhibits, imports, performs, or lets a theatre for performance, but with, *inter alia*, the following exceptions: (1) quotation by way of fair criticism, including a newspaper summary; (2) the use, with acknowledgments, of short passages from copyright books (other than school books) *bona fide* for educational purposes; (3) the reporting of a public lecture unless expressly prohibited, and the reporting in a newspaper of an address of a political nature whether prohibited or not.

An action must be begun within three years of the alleged infringement. The validity of the right, the legal ownership of it, and the author of it as indicated on the title-page, are presumed in favour of the plaintiff unless the defendant expressly raises these issues. A successful action carries with it: injunction, damages, account, delivering up of infringing copies, and costs in the discretion of the Court.

As regards all works the copyright in which was subsisting before July 1, 1912, copyright, as defined by the Act, is substituted for the existing copyright.

Death

Every death must be registered with the registrar of deaths by (1) a relative present at the death or in attendance during the last illness; (2) some other relative; (3) a person present at the death; (4) the occupier of the house in which the death took place; (5) an inmate of the house; or (6) the person causing the body to be buried.

If written notice with a medical certificate of the cause of death is sent within 5 days from the death, 14 days are allowed for giving formal notice by word of mouth, otherwise personal notice must be given and the register signed by the informant within 5 days.

A penalty of 40*s.* is imposed for default.

The particulars required are: (1) date of death; (2) name, surname, sex, age, rank, profession or occupation of deceased; (3) cause of death; (4) signature, description and residence of informant; (5) signature of registrar; and (6) nationality and last abode of deceased if the death took place at sea.

The registrar will supply a certificate of registration which must be delivered to the clergyman or person performing the funeral service. If it is not so produced, the clergyman may perform the service, but must within 7 days give notice to the registrar.

If at the end of 14 days the registration has not been completed, the registrar may by notice in writing require anyone of the persons responsible to attend before him at a stated time and place for the purpose.

If the deceased has been attended during his last illness by a registered medical practitioner, a certificate of the cause of death signed by the latter must be delivered to the registrar. There is a penalty of 40*s.* imposed on any person who receives such a certificate and withholds it.

The registration may by request be made at the house of the informant or at that in which the death took place, in either of which cases a fee of 1*s.* is payable to the registrar, but otherwise registration is free.

After twelve months a death can be registered on the express authority of the Registrar-General only and on payment of fees amounting to 10*s.*

Infectious Diseases

Any person who (1) while suffering from a dangerous infectious disease wilfully exposes himself without proper precautions in any street, public place, shop, inn, or public conveyance, or enters a public conveyance without warning the owner, conductor, or driver that he is so suffering; (2) being in charge of a person so suffering so exposes such sufferer or causes or permits him to be so exposed; or (3) lends, transmits, exposes, or disposes of without previous disinfection bedding, clothing, rags, or other things which have been exposed to infection, is liable to a penalty of £5.

A person entering a public conveyance while

suffering from such disease is liable to a fine of 40*s.*, and may be ordered to pay the costs of disinfecting the conveyance if he entered without warning the owner or driver. Every such conveyance must be disinfected after conveying a person suffering from infectious disease, and the owner or driver may claim payment of the costs of disinfection before allowing his conveyance to be so used.

No house, rooms, or lodgings in which there has been a person suffering from infectious disease may be let until disinfected to the satisfaction of a medical practitioner, who must give a certificate to this effect, the penalty for an offence being a fine not exceeding £20 or imprisonment not exceeding one month with or without hard labour.

In cases within the Public Health Act, 1907, a person suffering from an infectious disease is not allowed to engaged in any trade unless precautions are taken to prevent the spread of the disease, nor may he take any book from a public or circulating library or return it unless disinfected after it has been exposed to infection. The medical officer of the district is charged with the duty of making inquiries on these points.

Clothes which have been exposed to infection must not be sent to a public laundry until they have been disinfected ; children who have suffered from an infectious disease must not attend school without a medical certificate ; notification of the presence of infectious disease must be sent to the district medical officer by dairymen on whose premises it has occurred, and the owner or driver of a public conveyance which has been used by a person suffering from an infectious disease.

In the metropolis and districts where the Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890, is in force, persons suffering from an infectious disease who cannot receive proper attention and accommodation at home may be removed to an isolation hospital by order of a justice of the peace made on the certificate of a medical practitioner.

A district council may by notice in writing order the owner or occupier of any house likely to endanger the health of the occupier to take such steps by painting, whitewashing, papering, etc., as may be necessary to prevent or check infectious disease.

The occupier of a house in which there has been infectious disease within six weeks before he ceases to occupy it must inform the owner and have it disinfected.

Notification of any case of certain infectious diseases, including smallpox, cholera, diphtheria, membranous croup, erysipelas, scarlatina, scarlet, typhus, typhoid, enteric, relapsing, continued, or puerperal fevers and plague, must be given to the district medical officer of health in writing or verbally. It must be given by the head of the family, relatives or other persons present in the building or in attendance on the patient. The medical practitioner in attendance is also required to send a certificate to the medical officer of health, and receives for it a fee of 1*s.* for every case in his private practice or in a public institution of which he is officer.

The list of diseases of which notification is required may be extended by orders made by the local authority from time to time with the approval of the Local Government Board, and varies in different districts.

Under various orders the following diseases must be notified, viz. acute poliomyelitis (infectious paralysis), anthrax, cerebro-spinal meningitis, chicken-pox, glanders, plague, hydrophobia, impetigo contagiosa, measles, german measles, mumps, ophthalmia neonatorum, whooping cough, yellow fever, and pulmonary tuberculosis (consumption).

On the outbreak of infectious disease in a public elementary school the school or any department of it may be closed, or any children liable to carry infections may be excluded. The principal of any school in which there is infectious disease is required to send a list of the names and addresses of all pupils other than boarders to the local authority.

It is the duty of the local authority to provide for the disinfection of infected bedding, clothing, and other articles, and to provide temporary accommodation free of charge for families compelled to leave their house where infection has appeared or for the purpose of having it disinfected.

Penalties are inflicted on all persons who give false answers to inquiries about the appearance of infectious disease in a house during the previous six weeks.

Landlord and Tenant

A tenant taking an unfurnished house or part of one does so at his own risk. He must, in the absence of agreement to the contrary, keep it wind and weather proof, and although the house is or becomes uninhabitable must continue to pay the agreed rent until his tenancy ends by mutual agreement or the expiration of his tenancy.

The landlord is under no liability to execute any repairs or alteration unless he has expressly agreed to do so or a statutory duty is imposed upon him.

The Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, applies where the rent does not exceed in London £20, in Liverpool £13, in Manchester or Birmingham £10, and elsewhere £8. In respect of property of this class there is an implied condition that it is reasonably fit for human habitation when taken, and if otherwise the tenant may leave and recover damages for any loss sustained.

By the Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, similar conditions are imposed where the rent does not exceed, in the administrative county of London £40, in a borough or urban district with a population at the last census of 50,000 or more, £26, and elsewhere £16. These conditions do not apply when the tenancy is for a term of not less than three years or to a repairing lease. Under this Act the landlord must keep the property in the same condition during the tenancy, and power is given to him and to the local authority and their authorised agents to enter after 24 hours' notice and inspect the property.

A lease of a house or land for more than three years must be made by deed and properly stamped. What are known as the usual covenants are : (1) to pay rent ; (2) to pay taxes and outgoings other than such as are ultimately payable by the landlord ; (3) to keep the property in repair and so to give it up ; (4) to allow the landlord to enter and view the state of repair ; and (5) for quiet enjoyment by the tenant. The insertion of other covenants is a matter of agreement between the parties for their own protection and to prevent the property from becoming a nuisance. Every lease should contain a power of re-entry by the landlord on nonpayment of rent, and in some cases for breach of covenant. A counterpart or copy of the lease is handed to the landlord, and both lease and counterpart are prepared and stamped at the tenant's expense.

The tenant cannot investigate the title of the landlord to grant the lease, and must take or refuse it without inquiry. If the landlord is a

person in a fiduciary position, *e.g.* a trustee mortgagee, or person having a limited interest only, such as a tenant for life, the lease should be made to take effect in possession and not from a future date.

An agreement for a lease for three years or less must be in writing, signed by the landlord or his agent duly authorised by writing. It is prepared in duplicate and stamped at the expense of the tenant. As it is often an informal document or perhaps a common form bought from a stationer and containing stringent clauses and conditions which are not intended to be enforced, such as an undertaking by the tenant to rebuild the house if necessary, or to pay for the cost of making and paving adjoining roads, it should be carefully considered, and any alterations that appear necessary should be made before it is accepted or executed. The landlord under an agreement for a short tenancy should undertake liability for repairs. Any alterations, repairs, or improvements that are immediately required should be completed before the agreement is signed or the tenant enters into possession.

It may be assumed that the property has been inspected by the tenant, who will form his own opinion as to the state of repairs, the liability to annoyance by neighbours, neighbouring buildings such as schools or manufactories, or floods. The sanitary condition of the house and its water and drainage systems and the occurrence of any recent outbreak of disease in the neighbourhood should be carefully investigated. Inquiries as to the character of the last tenants, their reasons for leaving, and whether they left any debts, rates, or taxes unpaid, may prevent visits from undesirable persons or annoyance and demands from creditors, or gas, water, or rate collectors. The necessary connections for gas and water supplies should be made before entry.

On taking a furnished house an inventory in duplicate should be made, agreed, and signed, showing not only the articles of furniture, ornaments, and household goods, but also any defects in them.

Furnished lodgings are let under an implied agreement that they are reasonably fit for occupation and free from vermin or dangers from defective drains or infectious disease. In case of the death or illness of the lodger or any member of his family in them, reasonable expenses or damages incurred by reason or in consequence of such death or illness may be recovered from him or his representatives.

The person letting the lodgings has no lien on the goods or luggage of the lodger and cannot detain them until the rent is paid, but must sue for the rent in the courts. An offensive lodger cannot be summarily ejected, but if rent is in arrear may be kept out if he or she has left the rooms vacant, or an application must be made to a magistrate for assistance. A lease or agreement for tenancy comes to an end at the expiration of the agreed term or period, and no notice is required to terminate it. If the tenant remains in possession, he may be ejected by proper proceedings, unless the landlord agrees expressly or by implication to continue the tenancy. Payment and acceptance of rent raises an implied agreement for a yearly tenancy on the terms of the former occupation so far as they are applicable.

The length of notice to quit in other cases is determined by the duration of the tenancy. In the case of a yearly tenancy it must in the absence of custom or special agreement be a half-year's notice expiring at the end of the year of tenancy. A weekly or other tenancy for less than a year is determined by a notice equal to the period of tenancy, *e.g.* a week's notice is required for a weekly tenancy, a month's notice for a monthly tenancy, and a quarter's notice for a quarterly tenancy, and in all these cases the notice should expire at the end of a complete period of the tenancy.

It should be observed that the duration of a tenancy is not altogether dependent upon payment of rent, *e.g.* a tenancy may be a yearly one although, as is generally the case, the rent is paid quarterly.

A tenancy for a fixed term, *e.g.* for three years or more, cannot be ended except by mutual agreement during the period of the tenancy.

A tenant has no right to remove anything which has become a fixture during the tenancy, such as trees, plants, shrubs, outbuildings, or fittings, even though they were his property before they became affixed, and they must be left for the landlord. There are some statutory and customary exceptions in the case of agricultural tenancies, market gardens, and allotments, where the tenant is entitled to compensation for improvements, and also as regards what are known as tenant's fixtures used in trade or business.

If rent is in arrear, the landlord may (1) sue for it; (2) resume possession under the power or re-entry reserved in the lease or agreement; (3) distrain for it.

The common law power of distress could originally be exercised in respect of all chattels found on the premises.

Exceptions have been introduced including goods sent to a public trader to be worked up, *e.g.* cloth sent to a tailor; things in actual use, *e.g.* a horse that is being ridden; perishable articles; wearing apparel, bedding and tools of trade not exceeding the value of £5; and the goods of an undertenant at rackrent or lodger under certain conditions. In the last case a declaration must be made by the lodger claiming the property and offering to pay his rent to the landlord.

No distress can be levied between sunset and sunrise, and the bailiff must not break open a door or window to effect an entrance. If the landlord has re-entered, his power of distress is gone.

In case of fraudulent or clandestine removal to avoid payment of rent after it has accrued due, that is on the last instant of the day on which it is payable, the landlord may seize the goods at any time within 30 days wherever they may be found and may in the presence of a constable break open any lock or door for the purpose, or if the value of the goods removed does not exceed £50 may recover by an order of two justices the double value of them.

In the metropolitan police district a constable may detain any furniture van engaged in removing goods between 8 p.m. and 5 a.m. to prevent fraudulent removal (popularly known as shooting the moon).

The following are instances of illegal distress: (1) when the landlord has parted with his reversion or acquired it since the rent became due; (2) when there is no rent in arrear or the distress is made for payments which are not strictly rent, *e.g.* for furniture in a furnished house taken at an inclusive rent; (3) after valid tender; (4) when two distresses are levied for the same rent; (5) when the distress is made off the premises or by night; (6) when a door or window has been broken open to effect an entry; (7) when privileged goods have been distrained; (8) when the distraint is contrary to an agreement made with the

tenant or a stranger; (9) when goods are sold that are not in the inventory.

Examples of irregularities are: (1) selling the distress without serving a notice of distress and a copy of the inventory; (2) selling within the 5 days (which may be extended to 15 days) allowed for replevy; (3) selling without appraisement when required or otherwise than at the best price; (4) improperly dealing with any surplus after payment of arrears of rent, costs charges, and expense; (5) removing the goods after tender of the amount due.

There is an authorised scale of fees payable on a distress, which varies with the value of the goods seized.

Marriage

Marriage as recognised by the Christian Church is the voluntary union for life of one man with one woman to the exclusion of all others. Divorce is allowed in most countries, but is still generally forbidden by the Quakers and Roman Catholic Church and opposed to the feelings of many of the clergy of the Church of England.

The marriage of a Christian with a non-Christian is legal if celebrated as prescribed by English law, but in the country of a foreign husband's domicil it is subject to the local usages as regards divorce, polygamy, and domestic status of the wife.

By the common law of England a religious ceremony in accordance with the laws and usages of the Catholic Church was essential. By the Marriage Act of 1823 and amending Acts marriages may now be celebrated by any religious rites or with none at all.

Clandestine and irregular marriages were common in England until 1753, when Lord Hardwicke's Act provided that all marriages should be solemnised in the parish church or a public chapel of the Church of England either by licence or after publication of banns.

These clandestine marriages were generally solemnised by clergymen of more or less irregular antecedents in places like the Fleet and King's Bench prisons, Mayfair Chapel, or the Mint in Southwark, and as there was considerable traffic in them, registers were kept which may still be consulted.

When they were suppressed, parties who had reasons for avoiding publicity took refuge in the looser provisions of the law in Scotland, and by crossing the border could go through a ceremony (Gretna Green became famous in this respect) which was recognised as binding in England. An alteration in the laws of Scotland requiring a certain term of residence before marriage put an end to this form of evading the English restrictions.

Every marriage in England, unless by special licence or in accordance with the usages of Jews or Quakers, must now be solemnised in a church or chapel of the Church of England duly licensed for marriage, a registered Nonconformist church or building, or a registry office. It may be by banns or ecclesiastical licence, a superintendent registrar's certificate or certificate and licence, or in the case of seamen by a naval officer's certificate.

Marriages may also be solemnised at sea by a clergyman, or if there is no clergyman by the captain of the ship, and they are registered in England.

Capacity

The parties must be free from disability arising from youth, mental or physical incapacity, duress, relationship, previous marriage, want of consent, fraud, or otherwise.

The earliest age for marriage is 14 in the case of a male and 12 for females, but this is subject in England and Wales to the consent of parents or guardians when required. Absence of this consent does not by itself invalidate the marriage, but is a ground for punishing the guilty parties.

Apart from absolute disability such as arises from relationship or previous marriage, the tests of validity are simply whether (1) the legal requirements have been fulfilled and (2) the parties really consented of their own free will and with a competent understanding to marry one another. A mere contract to marry may be broken off on sufficient grounds, and a marriage under threats or duress, in a state of intoxication or imbecility of mind amounting to insanity, or under a mistake as to the nature of the ceremony or the identity of the person married, may be set aside by proper proceedings, especially if it has not been consummated, but a mistaken belief by one of the parties in the good character or habits, social position, or mental or physical condition not amounting to insanity or impotence of the other is not sufficient to invalidate the marriage.

A person who has been found lunatic by inquisition cannot marry even during a lucid interval until the inquisition has been superseded, but otherwise the validity of marriage by a person of unsound mind depends upon ability to consent.

Deaf and dumb persons can contract a valid marriage, and disabilities imposed by foreign law of a religious or penal character do not invalidate a marriage in this country.

The Court will punish severely any person who marries or attempts to marry one of its wards without its permission.

Marriages between persons within prohibited degrees of consanguinity or affinity are forbidden. A table of these degrees in the Book of Common Prayer has been altered by the Act of 1907, which now permits marriage with a deceased wife's sister, and it is only necessary to call attention to the fact that first cousins and more distant relatives are not forbidden to marry, but marriages with a deceased husband's brother or the daughter of a deceased wife are still illegal. The prohibitions apply to all persons domiciled in England, including Jews and Quakers, but not to foreigners residing here unless applicable by the laws of their own country.

Registrar's Certificate without Licence

In the case of marriage by registrar's certificate without licence notice must be given personally and in a prescribed form by one of the parties to the registrar of the district within which both parties have resided for not less than seven days, or his deputy, or to the superintendent registrar of marriages in that district. If the parties reside in different districts the notice must be given to the superintendent registrars, registrars, or deputies in both districts. This notice, for which a fee of 1*s.* is charged, is entered in the Marriage Notice-book, which is open free of charge for public inspection.

The particulars required are: (1) names and descriptions of the parties; (2) dwelling-place of each and length of residence there; (3) church or other building where the ceremony is to take place, and this must in general be within the district where one of the parties has dwelt for the period mentioned in the notice; (4) that the marriage is to be without licence; and (5) a declaration that (*a*) there is no lawful impediment, (*b*) that for seven days the usual place of residence has been within the district of the registrar to

whom notice has been given, and (*c*) that no consent of parents, guardians or other person is required, or if required that it has been given.

The notice is exhibited conspicuously in the registrar's office for 21 successive days next after the entry in the notice-book, and at the end of this time, if no objection has been made or sustained, a certificate is issued on the request of the party who has given the notice to the effect that notice of an intended marriage in the church or building named has been entered and there is no opposition to it. A fee of 1*s.* is charged for this certificate.

The marriage may then take place in the church or building mentioned and at any time within three calendar months from the entry of the notice, (1) in some building certified as a place of religious worship and registered for the solemnisation of matrimony, provided that (*a*) a registrar of the district or his deputy or an authorised person is present, (*b*) the ceremony is performed before two credible witnesses between 8 a.m. and 3 p.m. with open doors, and (*c*) the authorised formula of marriage is uttered by both parties; (2) at the office of the superintendent registrar, in which case no religious service is held; (3) in a church within the district of the superintendent registrar by whom the certificate was issued, but in this case the consent of the incumbent must be obtained and the ceremony, which must be by a qualified clergyman, may be according to the rites of the Church of England; (4) according to the usages of Quakers or Jews if the parties are of either of these persuasions, or by authority of the rules of Quakers according to their usages if the parties do not belong to their persuasion.

A caveat may be entered at the office of a superintendent registrar or registrar to prevent a marriage.

The registrar is entitled to a fee of 5*s.* for a marriage by certificate in his presence and 10*s.* for a similar marriage by licence.

Registrar's Certificate and Licence

When the marriage is to be by registrar's certificate and licence, notice is given and the certificate is obtained as in the case of a certificate alone, with the following differences.

1. If the parties do not live in the same district, notice need not be given to the registrar of both districts, but only to the officer of the district in which one of the parties resides, and it is sufficient if the notice states how long the applicant has resided there, without a statement as to the residence of the other party.

2. The declaration in the notice must state that the applicant has for fifteen days immediately preceding had his or her usual place of abode and residence in the district of the registrar to whom notice is given.

3. The notice is not publicly exhibited by the registrar.

4. The certificate may be obtained after one clear day after entry of notice.

The applicant, on payment of a fee of 30*s.* exclusive of stamps, then obtains a licence from the registrar, and the marriage may take place in any of the several modes in which a marriage by certificate alone may be had, except that no licence for a marriage in a church or chapel of the Church of England may be granted.

No marriage by registrar's certificate with or without a licence may be solemnised in any building registered and certified for religious service without the consent of the minister or one of the trustees, overseers, deacons, or managers, nor in any registered building of the Church of Rome or any church or chapel of the Church of England without the consent of the minister.

A marriage by certificate or certificate and licence is void if it is held (*a*) in any place other than that specified in the notice and certificate; (*b*) without due notice to the superintendent registrar; (*c*) without certificate or licence; (*d*) in the absence of the registrar of the district or superintendent registrar or of the authorised person whose presence is required.

The presence of the registrar or superintendent registrar is necessary at every marriage in a Non-conformist building, unless an authorised person, usually the minister or an official certified by the trustees as having been authorised for the purpose, has been appointed to take his place. If the presence of the registrar or superintendent registrar is required, notice must be given when notice of marriage is entered and the consent of the minister or trustees to his attendance must be obtained.

Ecclesiastical

Marriage according to the rites of the Church of England may be by (1) special licence; (2) common licence; (3) banns (spurrings, speirings, or callings); or (4) registrar's certificate with consent of the clergyman.

A special ecclesiastical licence enables the parties to be married at any convenient time and place. It is obtained at the Faculty Office, 23 Knightrider Street, Doctor's Commons, E.C., on assigning good and sufficient reasons. The fees, including stamp duty, are under £30 on the average.

A common licence is granted by the bishop as ordinary through the chancellor and his surrogates, or by the Archbishop through the Vicar-General. It can be obtained on personal application of one of the parties from a surrogate, the Commissary for Faculties at the Faculty Office, or the Vicar-General at his office, 3 Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

An affidavit must be made on application to the effect that (1) there is no legal impediment; (2) the applicant has had his or her usual place of abode in the parish where the ceremony is to take place for 15 days, and (3) any consent that is required has been obtained.

The stamp duty is 10*s.* and the fee varies from 35*s.* to £2 13*s.* in different dioceses. In Southwark it has recently been reduced to £2, and a special charge for soldiers remains at 10*s.*

As in the case of the registry office, a caveat may be entered against the grant of a licence or the celebration of an unlawful marriage.

Marriages, the validity of which is doubtful, may be confirmed by a Provisional Order of the Secretary of State followed by an Act of Parliament, or by a private Act of Parliament alone.

Banns

If the marriage is to be by banns, they must be publicly proclaimed on three successive Sundays before the ceremony can be performed, and the clergyman requires a few days' preliminary notice, so that a period between three and four weeks is generally necessary.

Notice should be given to the clergyman of the parish in which the parties reside, or if they are in different parishes to the clergymen of both parishes, and in the latter case a certificate must be obtained of due publication which is to be handed to the officiating minister. If one of the parties resides in Scotland, application should be made to the session clerk to publish banns, for which a residence of 15 days is required; or if in Ireland, after a residence of 7 days notice must be given to the

district registrar of marriages for the purpose of obtaining his certificate.

The fees for a marriage in church vary from *2s. 6d.* upwards in different parishes, the usual amount being a guinea to the clergyman and *5s.* to the clerk.

By the Naval Marriages Act, 1908, any officer, seaman, or marine on the books of one of H.M. ships may, if he wishes to be married at a registry office or a Nonconformist registered building, give notice to his commanding officer, who may after 21 days issue a certificate for the marriage. The other party must give notice to the registrar in the usual way. If the marriage is to be according to the rites of the Church of England, the chaplain or commanding officer of the ship must publish the banns on board for three successive Sundays, and then issue a certificate of the publication which must be produced to the officiating clergyman. The banns must also be published by the other party in the church where the ceremony is to take place.

Marriages Abroad

Marriages celebrated out of England are considered as valid in form if made in accordance with the local law.

In the case of marriages abroad under the Foreign Marriages Act, 1892, one of the parties must be a British subject. The ceremony must be with open doors in presence of the marriage officer and two witnesses. Any form may be used, including that of the Church of England, so long as a declaration of marriage is made by the parties in the prescribed form. The marriage officer is appointed by the Secretary of State, and is usually the ambassador, a consul, governor, high commissioner, or other official. The commanding officer of one of H.M. ships may perform the ceremony on his ship. Notices must be given as in England.

Marriages within the lines of a British army serving abroad may be celebrated by a chaplain or other person by order of the commanding officer, but all marriages abroad of officers or soldiers of H.M. land forces must be registered.

The Marriage with Foreigners Act, 1906, provides for marriage between a British subject and a foreigner, and enables the former to comply with foreign law by obtaining from the superintendent registrar in England or Wales or the registrar in Scotland or Ireland or other marriage officer a certificate which can be produced to the minister or officer solemnising the marriage abroad that due notice has been given in this country and no legal objection can be raised. The Act does not come into operation until an Order in Council has been made recognising the existence of provision in the country to which the foreigner belongs for the issue of a similar certificate for use if the marriage is celebrated in the United Kingdom.

Power is also given by an Act of 1915 (5 & 6 Geo. V, c. 40) to make similar regulations by Order in Council in respect of a marriage between a British subject resident in the United Kingdom and another resident elsewhere in any British Dominion, the condition for the issue of the Order being that the laws of the Dominion in question recognise the validity in the United Kingdom of the publication of banns or the certificate of a registrar or superintendent registrar as sufficient notice of marriage. The provisions of this Act may be extended by Order in Council to any British Protectorate.

In default of such Order enabling the Act to come into operation in the country where it is required, the parties interested should apply to the Registrar-General.

Persons domiciled in this country cannot contract a marriage abroad which is forbidden here.

General Notes

A husband married since 1882 is still liable for torts or wrongs committed by his wife, and, to the extent of property acquired through her, for her ante-nuptial debts, but he is not liable for her post-nuptial debts unless she has express or implied authority to pledge his credit.

A married woman in England is entitled to hold and dispose of as her separate estate certain property acquired since August 9, 1870, including her earnings, any personal property to which she has become entitled as next-of-kin of an intestate, and any sum not exceeding £200 acquired by deed or will, and also any property acquired since Jan. 1, 1883, and if married after the latter date all property belonging to her at the time of marriage or subsequently acquired.

A married woman judicially separated from her husband is regarded as a *feme sole* in respect of her property; and if cohabitation is resumed, she will remain entitled to it for her separate use, subject to any agreement that has been made concerning it.

The names to be given on application for a marriage licence or certificate or for the publication of banns are those by which the parties are generally known, although they differ from the baptismal name. If wrong particulars are given with the knowledge of both parties for the purpose of concealment, the marriage may be declared void; but if one party only is guilty of deceit, the marriage holds good.

All necessary certificates or licences must be produced to the officiating minister, registrar, authorised person, or marriage officer officiating or present at the ceremony.

On giving notice of the intended re-marriage of a divorced person, a copy of the divorce decree should be produced.

If a husband and wife are separated and one of them has not been heard of for seven years and there is no reason to suppose that he or she is still living, the other may marry again without being prosecuted for bigamy; but if the missing person reappears after the date of the second marriage, it is void and the issue by it are illegitimate.

A husband is liable to maintain the children of his wife born before his marriage until they attain the age of 16, but no similar duty is imposed on the wife in respect of her husband's children.

If a marriage engagement is broken off, there is no legal obligation to return any personal presents other than the engagement ring, although they may consist of jewellery or other valuable ornaments.

Persons who have been married at a registry office may have the marriage ceremony subsequently performed in church on production of the registrar's certificate of marriage, but no entry is made in the parish register.

The presence of the registrar or superintendent registrar is not required at a marriage according to the usages of Jews or Quakers, but in the one case the secretary of the synagogue and in the other the district registering officer of the society must be present and register the marriage.

The use of a marriage ring is not essential except so far as it forms part of the ceremonies of the Church of England, and in this case its place may be supplied by any available substitute.

No clergyman is compelled to officiate at the marriage of a person divorced for adultery, but must allow his church to be used for the purpose if required.

If a church is closed for repairs or other purposes, a licence for marriage in it is available for any place licensed for the solemnisation of matrimony within the parish, or if there is none for a church in any adjoining parish where marriages are solemnised.

Persons under 21 require the consent of their parent or guardian before marriage, except in the case of an illegitimate child. Such consent may be implied by acquiescence. If the parent or guardian is incapacitated, application for the purpose may be made to the courts.

A Mahommedan married to an Englishwoman can by Indian law divorce her by "talak." The only process required is to write her a letter of divorce telling her that he has put her from him, or it can be done by word of mouth before witnesses and her presence is not required. As a Mahommedan he is also allowed to have four wives of any creed or nationality except an idolater or fire-worshipper. The divorce may take place without any misconduct on the part of the wife and without any reason being assigned. If the parties are domiciled in India according to the domicil of the husband, the English courts have no jurisdiction to interfere.

The English courts recognise as valid a divorce obtained in the country where the husband is *bona fide* domiciled, even if it is obtained on grounds not sufficient for divorce in this country.

The Roman Catholic Church does not recognise a mixed marriage between a Protestant and a Roman Catholic unless it has been celebrated by one of their priests in accordance with the Papal decrees.

The position of a married woman in an Asiatic household is more or less that of a domestic slave to the oldest female ancestor of the husband; and in Africa, if the husband throws aside the restraints of civilisation, the wife or wives may be driven to hard manual labour.

An ecclesiastical licence is available for three lunar months, and a registrar's certificate or licence for three calendar months.

Marriages in Scotland

A regular marriage is one celebrated by a minister of any church, including a Jewish Rabbi or a Quaker, before two or more witnesses and after due publication of banns or publication of notice by the registrar. Any other marriage is known as an irregular marriage, though it is equally valid owing to the latitude allowed in Scotland, where consent of the parties testified by a declaration before witnesses after a qualifying period of residence is the only test imposed.

Males over 14 and females over 12 require no consent by their parents or guardians.

Before banns can be published one of the parties must have resided for 15 clear days immediately preceding the proclamation in the parish where they are to be proclaimed.

Proclamation is made in the parish church on two separate Sundays during service, but it is usual to complete the publication at two services on the same Sunday. Where the parties reside in different parishes, proclamation is made in both. An English certificate will be accepted when one of the parties resides in England.

Application for proclamation of banns is made to the session clerk of the parish church, and the fee is 2*s.* 6*d.* Satisfactory evidence of residence signed by two householders is required in the case of strangers.

Marriage may be celebrated by a minister of any denomination on production of a certificate of publication of banns, but at least two credible witnesses must be present. There are no restrictions as to the time or place of the ceremony, which may be in a private house at any hour. A schedule of the marriage signed by the parties, the officiating minister, and two witnesses must be handed to the registrar within three days after the ceremony.

If it is desired to dispense with banns, application may be made to the registrar, who, on proof that both parties have resided in Scotland for at least 15 days, publicly exhibits a notice of the intended marriage and in default of objection issues a certificate permitting the marriage.

If one of the parties has resided in Scotland for 21 days, an irregular marriage may be contracted by a mere declaration verbal or in writing before two competent witnesses of mutual consent to marry. Registration in this case is not essential, but may be effected on application to the sheriff of the county in which the declaration has been made. The fees are 25*s.*, and a copy signed by the registrar of the entry in the register is sufficient proof of the marriage.

By 6 Geo. V, c. 7, the parties to a joint application for warrant to register an irregular marriage must before making it obtain from the sheriff of the parish or district in which the marriage was celebrated a schedule of particulars to be filled up by the registrar, and no warrant can be granted without production of the schedule signed by the parties. The sheriff must within three days from grant of the warrant transmit the application and warrant with relative schedule to the registrar for entry.

The former liability to penalties for contracting an irregular marriage is abolished and as from April 19, 1916, it shall not be lawful to convict for such an offence.

Provision is also made for notice of an intended marriage by any person serving in the naval or military forces. It must be given to the registrar of the parish in which the intended wife shall have resided for fifteen clear days.

Names

There is no right of property in a name. The Courts will interfere to prevent fraudulent use of another man's name or trade name, but any man may carry on trade in his own name even if confusion and mistakes arise from the use of it, and he may give to his house or property any name that he pleases.

The assumption of the surname of another family will not be restrained unless it has been exclusively used in connection with a particular business.

Apart from fraud, therefore, the surname of a British subject can be changed at any time.

It is usual to secure recognition of the change and preserve evidence of it by advertisement and also by executing a deed for enrolment, but there is no absolute necessity to take either of these steps. A more formal method is to obtain a Royal licence for the purpose.

The Christian name is that which is given at baptism. It may, it is said, be changed at confirmation. If a child has been registered without a name or an alteration has been made at baptism, the name given at baptism may within twelve months after registration of birth be inserted in the register on delivering to the registrar or

superintendent registrar a certificate in prescribed form signed by the person who performed the ceremony. Provision is made for obtaining the certificate on payment of a fee not exceeding 1s.

In England a woman loses her maiden name on marriage, and after divorce she is still properly described by her married name, unless she has entirely abandoned it and become known by her maiden name, but there is no rule to prevent the adoption of any surname that may seem desirable. In case of a re-marriage the circumstances should be explained to the clergyman or registrar, to prevent any difficulty that might otherwise arise.

Enemy aliens are forbidden by an Order in Council made in October 1914, under the Defence of the Realm Act, to change their surnames.

Proposals have been made that the present lax system should be abolished. A Bill which has passed a third reading in the House of Lords provides for the registration and publication of the real names of all persons carrying on business under an assumed or trade name or title, and it may well be extended by imposing conditions of registration and publication on every change of surname.

Rule of the Road

The old adage says:

"The rule of the road is a paradox quite,
When you're right you are wrong, when you're left you are right."

This rule is reversed abroad, and also in case of persons using the footpath or pavement, who should keep to the right on meeting, and to the left on passing pedestrians going in the same direction.

A riderless horse led by a pedestrian or rider of another horse keeps to the right or offside for purpose of control in passing other traffic.

Pedestrians, although infirm or crippled, have the same liberty of using roads as vehicles, riders, or animals, and are equally responsible for loitering, obstruction, or carelessness. The rule of the road does not apply to them, and they must take precaution for their own safety. As a matter of courtesy or expediency they give way to other traffic, but the driver of a vehicle cannot by sounding a horn or otherwise escape the consequence of his negligence if they do not get out of the way.

When the middle of the road is used for tramways, all overtaking vehicles should pass tramcars on the left or near side. By a rule of 1904, if the overtaking vehicle was a motor car it was directed to pass on the near or offside, but this has now been altered.

Tramcars have no monopoly of the highway, and though they are confined to the line of rails, drivers must observe the usual courtesies in stopping or allowing other traffic to pass.

Organised bodies of pedestrians, such as processions or military parties, are expected to keep to the left or near side of the road and as close to the side as possible.

Servants

A servant may be summarily dismissed for: (1) deliberate disobedience to a reasonable order; (2) pregnancy; (3) drunkenness; (4) theft; (5) immoral conduct such that she cannot reasonably be trusted; (6) insulting or insubordinate behaviour incompatible with relation of mistress and servant; (7) habitual foul or abusive language disturbing peace of the family; (8) habitual carelessness or neglect of duty; (9) incompetency on the part of a skilled servant; (10) permanent incapacity caused by illness; or (11) conduct outside employment which makes it unsafe to continue the service.

With the exception of 1–4 the causes of dismissal are a question of degree, and in many cases could not be relied on. Summary dismissal on account of illness or at a late hour of the night would not be regarded with favour, especially if the servant is turned into the street without a home to go to.

A servant dismissed with wages in lieu of notice is not entitled to board wages.

A servant suspected of pregnancy cannot be medically examined without her consent.

The boxes of a dismissed servant cannot be detained and cannot be opened and searched for proof of theft.

Temporary illness does not justify dismissal. The charges for medical attendance must be paid by the mistress if she provides it or holds herself out as responsible for payment.

Trustees' Investments

Unless expressly forbidden by the instrument creating the trust, trustees may invest trust funds in or on (1) any Parliamentary stocks or public funds or Government securities of the United Kingdom; (2) real or heritable securities in Great Britain or Ireland; (3) stock of the Bank of England or Bank of Ireland; (4) India 3½% or 3% stock or any stock issued by authority of Parliament and charged on the revenues of India; (5) any securities bearing interest guaranteed by Parliament; (6) stock of the Metropolitan Board of Works or London County Council or debenture stock created by the Receiver for the Metropolitan Police District; (7) debentures or rentcharges or guaranteed or preference stock of any railway in Great Britain or Ireland which is incorporated by special Act of Parliament and which has paid not less than £3% per annum on its ordinary stock during each of the 10 years preceding the date of investment; (8) stock of any railway or canal company leased for not less than 200 years at a fixed rental to any such railway company as mentioned in (7), either alone or jointly with any other railway company; (9) Indian railway guaranteed debenture stock; (10) the B annuities of certain Indian railways and other like annuities hereafter created on the purchase of any other railway charged on the Indian revenues and which may be authorised by Act of Parliament to be accepted by trustees, or certain deferred annuities of the Indian Railway Company; (10) Indian guaranteed railway stock with fixed or minimum dividends in sterling; (11) debenture or guaranteed or preference stock of certain water companies in Great Britain or Ireland which have during each of the ten years before the date of investment paid a dividend of not less than 5% per annum on its ordinary stock; (12) nominal or inscribed stock of the corporation of any municipal borough with a population exceeding 50,000 at the last census before the date of investment, or similar stock of any county council authorised by statute or provisional order; (13) nominal or inscribed water stock issued by statutory corporations empowered to levy rates over an area with a population exceeding 50,000 at the last census before the date of investment, provided that such rates shall not during each of the ten years before the date of investment have exceeded 80% of the amount authorised to be levied; (14) any stocks, funds, or securities for the time being authorised for the investment of funds in court in England or Ireland, which under the present rules include (*a*) debenture,

preference, guaranteed, or rentcharge stock of railways in Great Britain or Ireland which during the ten years before the date of investment have paid a dividend on their ordinary stock or shares; (*b*) like stock of other railways guaranteed by railways which have paid dividends as in (*a*); (*c*) nominal debentures or debenture stock under the Local Loans Act, 1875, or the Isle of Man Loans Act, 1880, provided that such stocks are not redeemable within 15 years from the date of investment.

Express powers of investment are generally given by the instrument creating the trust and restrictions are often placed on the powers given above.

On certain conditions investments may be made in or on (1) any charge or mortgage of any charge made under the Improvement of Land Act, 1864; (2) the debenture stock of any railway or other company; (3) Government securities of the Isle of Man; (4) mortgage debentures of companies; (5) colonial stocks registered in the United Kingdom and mentioned as authorised investments in the *London Gazette*.

Investments may be made upon authorised securities notwithstanding that they are redeemable and the price exceeds the redemption value subject to restrictions on the stocks mentioned in 7, 9, 10, 11 and 12, and trustees may retain until redemption redeemable stocks, funds, or securities properly purchased.

The persons beneficially interested in the trust funds should be consulted before any investment or change of investment, and every consent required by the trust instrument should be obtained.

The trustees should exercise a reasonable discretion in making an investment although authorised as above or by the terms of the trust instrument, remembering that wide powers are often given to enable them to make suitable investments and not to invest the trust funds upon anything that may be authorised.

Especially with regard to investments on mortgage, which include mortgages on the security of certain long leaseholds, care should be taken, owing to the fall in value of land which no longer affords the same absolute security which it formerly possessed. A valuation of the land or houses should be made by an independent valuer, who should state in his report not only the present value but also what proportion of it may be safely advanced. The rough rule is that not more than two-thirds of the value of land or houses or one-half of the value of business property should be lent, but in many cases the trustees would not be protected by keeping within these limits.

Mortgages of wasting property such as mines or brickfields or of licensed houses are not desirable investments for trustees.

Mortgages of land in foreign countries, the colonies, Scotland, or Ireland are not desirable investments for various reasons, and particularly because of the difference in laws which regulate the tenure of real or immovable property not situate in England or Wales.

Bearer stocks, shares, or securities should not be taken as investments unless expressly authorised, and in any case trustees would consult their own interests by refusing to accept them.

In making investments, regard should be had to the interests of all parties. Persons who are entitled for life only are often anxious that a large income shall be secured for them at the cost of their successors, and it is the duty of trustees to hold the balance fairly.

Trustees advancing money on an unauthorised investment are liable to make good any loss incurred; but if they have improperly invested money on an authorised mortgage security which would at the time of investment be a good security for a smaller sum, the security will be treated as an authorised investment for the smaller sum and the trustees will only be liable to make good the excess over that amount with interest.

Trust money should never in the absence of express authority be advanced on personal security only, or employed in business, or used by a trustee in his own affairs, or left in the hands of a sole trustee, or kept in a bank longer than is absolutely necessary before reinvesting it.

The law does not recognise an acting trustee as distinct from his co-trustees, and makes every trustee liable for any breach of trust or loss that may occur by his neglect or default.

A trustee is not allowed to make any profit out of his trust unless, as in the case of a solicitor or other professional man, he is expressly authorised to charge and be paid for any work that is put in his hands by his co-trustees, and he cannot insist on being so employed against their wish.

Vaccination

Inoculation with the virus of smallpox was originally the accepted form of protection against it. The result was a mild form of the disease which acted as an anti-toxin against more serious attacks, but it is now strictly forbidden.

The discovery of vaccine provided a remedy the efficacy of which is not now questioned by scientific men. The objection to it arose chiefly from the adoption of arm-to-arm vaccination, by which the matter obtained from the vaccination of one person was transferred to another, probably in a weakened form and perhaps, as is still alleged, with the result of carrying infection.

Compulsory vaccination with pure lymph has now been adopted in the case of every child under fourteen born in England, unless within four months from its birth a statutory declaration is made by the parent or person having the legal custody of it to the effect that a conscientious belief is entertained that vaccination would be prejudicial to the health of the child. Such declaration, which requires no stamp, must be forwarded within seven days to the vaccination officer for the district.

The period allowed for vaccination is in the case of a parent six months from the child's birth, and in case of a person having custody of the child six months from receiving it.

In case of sickness or unfitness postponement is allowed for two months on production of a certificate from a private medical man, which is renewable for further successive periods of two months, if necessary.

Vaccination may be by a private medical practitioner or by the public vaccinator for the district. In the former case a certificate of successful vaccination must be sent within seven days to the vaccination officer of the district.

At the request of the parent or custodian of a child the public vaccinator will visit it and vaccinate it free of charge with pure glycerinated calf lymph or such other lymph as may be issued by the Local Government Board.

If a child is not vaccinated within four months from its birth the public vaccinator must visit the home after 24 hours' notice and offer to vaccinate it. The defaulting parent or custodian may be prosecuted by the vaccination officer on failure to comply with the regulations, and after an interval of four years may again be prosecuted.

The effect of vaccination as a protection against smallpox disappears in course of time, the popular belief being that it is exhausted at the end of seven years or when the scar has faded away. Medical opinion agrees that it is necessary to repeat the operation on attaining full age and probably again in middle life.

Re-vaccination is not compulsory, but will be performed free of charge by the public vaccinator, subject to the condition that the patient attends at a stated time and place after the operation for the purpose of examination. In default, a charge of 2*s*. 6*d*. will be made.

Wills

A will should be made in writing signed at the foot or end by the testator or by some person in his presence and by his direction in the presence of two or more persons present at the same time, who then in the presence of the testator and in the presence of each other sign their names on the will as witnesses. These formalities must be strictly observed, except in the case of soldiers engaged in actual military service and of mariners and seamen being at sea, for whom special provisions are made.

Any alteration or erasure afterwards made is void unless the will is re-executed with the same formalities. If any correction, alteration, or erasure has been made before execution it should be initialled by the testator and the witnesses.

The object to be attained should be carefully considered beforehand. If it is intended to make special provision for some particular person, it may be found necessary, *e.g.* in the case of a gift for the benefit of a lunatic, married woman, or infant under 21, to give powers of management to a guardian or trustee, and the effect upon previous or subsequent gifts to the same person must be taken into account.

A will speaks as from the death of the testator, so that a gift may fail because he has ceased to own the property comprised in it. On the other hand, additions may be made, such as the purchase of an outlying piece of land, which may be intended to be included in the gift of a house, but fails to do so. Horses, carriages, or jewellery should not be described as being in a particular place, because they will probably be moved after the date of the will.

When all known property has been dealt with, there should be a residuary gift of everything that may be undisposed of, including gifts that may have failed owing to death in the testator's lifetime, and special care should be taken to avoid overlooking property that may far exceed in value that which has been specifically given. As an example to be avoided, a case recently arose in which the family of the testator were given a small legacy, and the residue, which was erroneously believed to be insignificant but really included a large share of a rich estate worth many thousands of pounds, was left to strangers.

The will should appoint two or more trustworthy persons who are willing to act to be executors for the purpose of paying legacies and debt and winding up the estate, and guardians should be appointed for the infant children, if any.

When the property to be disposed of is small or is to be left absolutely to the person or persons whom it is desired to benefit, there is no objection to a home-made will or the use of a printed form such as may be obtained at a nominal price from a stationer, but in any other case, and especially where any property is intended to be given to two or more persons in succession, *e.g.* to a wife or husband for life and afterwards to children, the employment of a solicitor and the payment of a fee for his services may save the much greater expense of legal proceedings. The trouble caused by a will drawn by the village schoolmaster or a friend with a little legal knowledge is proverbial. Even an alteration made in a well-drawn will or a codicil to it may be attended by disastrous consequences.

Technical forms and expressions are required in a deed, but a will may be expressed in the simplest language. No attempt at legal phraseology should be made by anyone but an expert.

The full names of persons mentioned should be given, and property, especially houses or land, should be described as fully and exactly as possible, *e.g.* in giving a wardrobe, safe, or other receptacle it should be made clear whether the contents are to be included, investments in stocks or shares should not be described as money, and if the testator has several houses they should be carefully distinguished.

All property may be disposed of by will, but no person under the age of 21 can make a will. A married woman married since Dec. 31, 1882, can make a will disposing of any property belonging to her. If she was married before that date, it will be desirable to consult a solicitor as to her rights.

No person taking a legacy or gift under a will, or the husband or wife of such person, should be a witness to it. Though the validity of the will would not be affected, the gift would be absolutely void in such a case.

A legacy or gift to a child or issue of the testator who dies in his lifetime leaving issue living at the testator's death does not fail or lapse, as would be the case with a legacy or gift to any other relation or stranger, but takes effect as if the legatee had died immediately after the testator. This does not apply to a gift to a class such as such of the testator's children as shall be living at a certain time.

A will is revoked by the marriage of the testator, or by making a subsequent will which is inconsistent with it, or by some writing declaring an intention to revoke it, or by the burning, tearing, or destroying of it by the testator or by some person in his presence and by his direction with the intention of revoking it. It is not sufficient to cancel or obliterate the will by writing across it.

The following would be a sufficient gift to a wife:

I, John Jones, of 1 Fox Row, Oxford, give all property which I can dispose of by will to my wife Mary Jones absolutely and I appoint her sole executor.

Signed by the said John Jones in the presence of us both present at the same time who in his presence and in the presence of each other have hereto signed our names as witnesses. JOHN JONES (testator's signature)

Witnesses, James Smith, of 2 Fox Row, Oxford, gardener.
William Brown, of 3 Fox Row, Oxford, tailor's assistant. (signatures of witnesses)

The duty of making a will is obvious. Failure to do so may entail unexpected results and still the point has to be pressed, often until it is too late. An accident or sudden illness may deprive the most healthy person of an opportunity for making proper provision for his family or disposing of his property among his friends, while a distant

or unknown relation may succeed to the greater part of it.

One objector will say that making a will is like facing death too closely; another that it is unpleasant to bring two witnesses together without making a formal ceremony; and a third that it is not desirable to let everyone know his business. The last of these objections is perhaps the most prevalent, but it may easily be met by folding the will so that nothing but the final clause of attestation and the place for the signatures of the testator and witnesses is visible. The second is merely an excuse, because in the absence of two friends there is generally a clergyman at hand who would willingly call in his wife or servant to complete the will without appearing to confer a favour. The first objection is a morbid superstition opposed to the fact that a man who has settled his affairs is like the proverbial annuitant, secure from the haunting thought of trouble to come. One last consideration is that a will is not a final settlement, but it may be altered from time to time by codicils or by a new will to meet changed circumstances.

Any person, including a married woman or a spinster, may be trustee of a will. Infants and persons under disability such as lunatics or aliens should not be appointed.

Trust property should not be left under the control of one trustee where more than one were originally appointed. Statutory provision is made to enable vacancies to be filled up from time to time and may be exercised by persons nominated for the purpose by the instrument creating the trust, or by the surviving and continuing trustees or trustee or by the executors or administrators of the last surviving trustee.

The appointment of new trustees does not cast any doubt or reflection on the honesty or capacity of a sole continuing trustee, but is intended to relieve him from the responsibility of acting alone, and to enable receipts to be given for trust money which cannot in the absence of express authority be paid to a sole trustee.

Directions for Finding a Proved Will

Before the date of the Court of Probate Act, 1857 (20 & 21 Vict. c. 77), wills were proved and generally deposited after probate in the ecclesiastical court of the bishop of the diocese or of the Ordinary of the place in which the testator lived. If he had property of value, *bona notabilia*, in more than one diocese or district, probate was obtained and the will deposited in the Prerogative Court of the archbishop of the province, or if necessary in the courts of both archbishops. In places or districts known as Peculiars or Royal Peculiars, the special Ordinary had jurisdiction to grant probate, and took the place of the bishop or Ordinary of the surrounding diocese or district.

Certain Courts Baron, *e.g.* in the manors of Mansfield, Cowley, and Caversham, also claimed the right of granting probate of the wills of tenants within the manor.

By the Act of 1857, which came into operation on Jan. 11, 1858, the jurisdiction in matters of probate and letters of administration was transferred to the Principal Registry at Somerset House and the District Registries then established. Wills which had been previously proved were at the same time distributed among these Registries according to the residence of the testators.

Indices are kept at Somerset House of wills proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury and of all wills proved and letters of administration granted under the Act of 1857. On payment of a fee of 1*s.* any index may be consulted and the original (or if it is not there a copy) of any will in it will be produced for examination. The names and addresses of the executors and the date and official number of the will may be taken, but no other extract may be copied by the reader.

If a copy is required of the whole or any part of the will, it may be ordered and obtained at a cost of sixpence a folio of ninety words for an ordinary copy or ninepence a folio for a certified copy. The latter, with an impressed stamp of one shilling, may be used as evidence in courts of law.

The original wills are kept in the Registries in which they were proved or to which they were sent on distribution, and may be seen there on payment of the prescribed fees. Copies of all wills proved and letters of administration granted since the Act are sent to Somerset House.

Indices of Yorkshire wills are published from time to time in the Record series of the Yorkshire Archæological Society's publications, and similar work is done elsewhere by other societies.

The following are the District Registries established under the Act of 1857:

Registry.	Registrar.	Salary.	District.
Bangor	G. H. Reid	£350	Carnarvon and Anglesey.
Birmingham	J. Glaisyer	£800	Warwickshire.
Blandford	H. F. C. de Crespigny	£250	Dorset.
Bodmin	W. H. L. Shadwell	£500	Cornwall.
Bristol	A. F. Nepean	£600	Bristol and Bath County Court Districts.
Bury St. Edmunds	R. Southey	£200	Suffolk, West.
Canterbury	H. M. Chapman	£350	East Kent and Canterbury.
Carlisle	E. L. Hunt	£700	Cumberland and Westmorland.
Carmarthen	H. M. Fraser	£400	Carmarthen, Cardigan, Pembroke, and the Deaneries of E. and W. Gower, including Swansea in Glamorganshire.
Chester	H. A. Jenner	£800	Chester.
Chichester	W. B. B. Freeland	£200	West Sussex.
Derby	C. T. E. Wilde	£600	Derbyshire.
Durham	W. J. Maynard	£500	Durham.
Exeter	C. H. Hardy	£1,000	Devon.
Gloucester	R. Fuller	£600	Gloucestershire (except Bristol County Court District).
Hereford	H. C. M. Nolan	£400	Herefordshire, Radnor, and Brecknock.
Ipswich	G. Pritchard	£450	E. Suffolk and N. Essex.
Lancaster	B. D. Adams	£700	Lancashire (except Salford and W. Derby Hundreds, and City of Manchester).
Leicester	H. Pickering Clarke	£500	Leicester and Rutland.
Lewes	J. W. Heisch	£350	East Sussex.

Registry.	Registrar.	Salary.	District.
Lichfield .	H. B. G. Faussett-Osborne	£800	Staffordshire.
Lincoln .	J. Strachan, K.C.	£500	Lincolnshire.
Liverpool.	J. C. Bromfield	£750	West Derby Hundred.
Llandaff .	R. Allen	£350	Glamorgan (except Deaneries of E. and W. Gower) and Monmouth.
Manchester	R. S. O. Mais	£800	City of Manchester and Salford Hundred.
Newcastle-on-Tyne	H. E. Edwards	£500	Northumberland.
Northampton	W. Young	£250	S. Northamptonshire and Bedfordshire.
Norwich .	C. H. Wilkinson	£700	Norfolk.
Nottingham	F. A. C. Oswald	£400	Notts.
Oxford .	J. T. Lewis	£500	Oxfordshire, Berks and Bucks
Peterbro'	C. S. Magee	£400	N. Northamptonshire, Huntingdon and Cambs.
St. Asaph	J. P. Lewis	£350	Flint, Denbigh and Merioneth.
Salisbury	J. F. M. Fawcett	£350	Wiltshire.
Shrewsbury	R. K. A. Green	£500	Shropshire and Montgomery.
Taunton .	E. T. Alms	£350	W. Somerset.
Wakefield	B. H. H. Thomson	£1,200	West Riding, Yorks.
Wells .	V. F. Engleheart	£300	E. Somerset (except Bath Co. Court District).
Winchester	G. G. Phillimore	£500	Hampshire.
Worcester	G. F. Adams	£500	Worcestershire.
York .	G. L. Simpson	£1,000	N. and E. Ridings Yorks, and York.

The Public Trustee

This office, which was created by Act of Parliament in 1906, is intended to allow the State, through an official called the Public Trustee, to act as an executor or trustee to any person who may desire it, either under a will or under a settlement. The need for the office arose out of the difficulty of finding trustees, and also out of the frequent occurrence of fraud. Since the office was created, with a staff of five men, on Jan. 1, 1908, it has met with wide popular acceptance. The staff now numbers 672 (of the permanent staff 208 are males and 464 females), and the value of the estates which have been placed in the care of the Public Trustee is £80,343,142. The value of the future estates represented by wills placed in his custody and applications from testators asking his acceptance of the office of executor under their wills is estimated at about £87,675,628. In 1914 an **Advisory Committee** was appointed, with a view to obtaining the benefit of criticism and advice on the investments made by the Public Trustee. It consists of—Rt. Hon. F. Huth Jackson; R. Martin Holland, C.B.; R. M. Kindersley; J. A. Mullens, junior. The outstanding features of the Public Trustee's department are its business-like organisation, its promptness and despatch, the great care and attention given to all personal matters, such as the education, maintenance, and welfare of children or other persons, and successful investment, so as to safeguard, as far as possible, not only the capital, but to procure as high a return of income as is compatible with security. Application may be made to the Public Trustee by letter or interview. The office is kept as free from all forms as possible. The Public Trustee can act under a will as **executor** and **trustee**. In the case of a will to be made, the appointment of the Public Trustee can be effected by the insertion of the following clause: "I appoint the Public Trustee executor and trustee of this my will." In the case of a will already made, the appointment of the Public Trustee can be effected by means of a codicil. He can also act under a settlement—**Marriage Settlements** or Voluntary Settlements—his appointment being effected in the same way as a private trustee. By the execution of a simple form of declaration of trust by the Public Trustee, a person can take advantage of the Public Trustee's expert knowledge of investment. The trust can be terminated at will by the creator of the trust. For the Public Trustee's services in this respect only half the usual capital fees are charged. He has also a valuable power to act as auditor of the accounts and condition of any trust. The Public Trustee can also act as administrator, either where there is no will, or where there is a will but no one willing to act as executor thereunder. The fees have been arranged upon a very low scale. The Public Trustee is not allowed to work for a profit, but merely to pay expenses. The principal fees are of two kinds—a fee upon capital, and a fee upon income. The fee upon capital is taken in two instalments, half at the beginning, and half at the end of the trust, such half ranging as follows:

On the first £1,000, 15*s.* %.
On the excess of £1,000 to £20.000, 5*s.* %.
On the excess of £20,000 to £50,000, 2*s.* 6*d.* %.
On the excess of £50,000, 1*s.* 3*d.* %.

The fee upon income is 1% up to £2,000, and thereafter at the rate of ½%, if, as is usual, the income be paid direct to the person entitled, otherwise 2% on the first £500, and 1% on the excess of £500 up to £2,000 and thereafter at the rate of ½%. A pamphlet giving full information as to the powers and duties of the Public Trustee may be obtained on application, and a personal interview can be had at any time during office hours.

Public Trustee, Charles John Stewart . £3,000
Assistant ditto, E. K. Allen . . £1,200–1,500
Legal Adviser, L. J. Fulton . . £1,000–1,200
Financial Adviser, E. W. Thomas . £1,000–1,200
Principal Clerks, R. S. Shuckburgh; E. C. Groves . . . . . £700–£900
Legal Supervisors, E. Philips, J. H. Jacob, G. A. Ross £500–700
Assist. Principal Clerk, P. F. Swain £500–700
Accountant, A. F. Day . . . £500–800
Deputy Public Trustee, Manchester, T. M. Young £800

Head Office, Kingsway, London, W.C. Hours. 10–4; Saturdays, 10–1. Telephone, Holborn 2400.
Branch Office, Albert Sq., Manchester. Telephone, City 6140.

Trading with the Enemy

The Public Trustee is custodian for England and Wales under the Trading with the Enemy Acts. Under these Acts, British registered companies have to make returns to him in respect

of enemy shareholders, British firms in respect of enemy partners, and British subjects in respect of any property, including bank balances, they may hold for enemies, and debts of £50 or upwards due to enemies.

It is important to note that an enemy for this particular purpose is any person or firm resident or carrying on business in enemy territory.

By the Royal Proclamation of Sept. 7, 1916, all persons resident in the United Kingdom, the Isle of Man, and the Channel Isles must make returns to the Public Trustee showing their claims against enemy firms or persons in respect of debts due to them, bank balances held for them, and all property of any description belonging to them situated in enemy territories. The Public Trustee also accepts similar returns in respect of such claims against firms or persons in territory occupied by the enemy.

A special "Trading with the Enemy" Department of the Public Trustee Office has been instituted to deal with the above matters, and the necessary forms can be obtained on application either personally or through the post.

Assistant-in-Charge, P. F. Swain.
Clerks-in-Charge :
Foreign Claims, G. W. Gough.
Vesting Orders, Board of Trade, H. C. Bischoff and R. Higson.
Vesting Orders by the Court, H. J. MacDougall.
Registration of Enemy Property, W. R. Edwards.
Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks Accountant, L. Jacobs.

Divorce and Separation

The ecclesiastical courts originally had exclusive jurisdiction to deal with matrimonial causes, and exercised it by granting divorce *a vinculo matrimonii*, which dissolved the marriage, or in cases of adultery and cruelty *a mensa et thoro*, which merely released the parties from their obligation to cohabit, and might be determined by reconciliation and cohabitation. This jurisdiction was not recognised or enforced till a much later date by the courts of law and equity, but when civil marriages had been established in England it was transferred to the Divorce Court which was established for the purpose, and it is now exercised by the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division of the High Court, or in certain cases by metropolitan or stipendiary magistrates, or by justices of the peace.

The legal remedies open to a married person are : (1) a declaration of nullity of marriage, (2) divorce, (3) restitution of conjugal rights, (4) judicial separation, (5) a separation order, (6) a protection order for a wife, and (7) a deed of separation by mutual consent.

A marriage is void *ab initio* if there has been (*a*) absence of consent by one or both of the parties, (*b*) violation of the rules of relationship and affinity, (*c*) a previous and subsisting marriage, or (*d*) irregularity in the necessary ceremonials ; but it is only voidable where one of the parties is incapable of consummating it, or if one of them is under the age of consent. In these cases a decree of nullity must be obtained.

A husband may be divorced by his wife for : (1) adultery coupled with (*a*) cruelty, (*b*) desertion for two years without reasonable cause, or (*c*) disobedience to an order for restitution of conjugal rights ; (2) incestuous or bigamous adultery ; or (3) rape or certain heinous offences.

A wife may be divorced by her husband for adultery alone without other offence.

Adultery by the party seeking relief, connivance, condonation, collusion, delay in making the application, or conduct conducing to the offence, is, generally speaking, a ground for dismissing the action, but even in these cases the Court has a certain discretion to grant the application on recognised principles.

An order for restitution of conjugal rights may be made on the application of husband or wife. Disobedience was formerly punished by attachment, but the court now has power to regard it as constituting desertion, and to make a further order for divorce or judicial separation in proper cases.

Judicial separation may be granted to either husband or wife on the ground of : (1) adultery, (2) cruelty, (3) desertion without reasonable cause for two years or more, (4) disobedience to a decree for restitution of conjugal rights, or (5) unnatural offences.

A police magistrate, a stipendiary magistrate, justices in petty sessions, or the Divorce Court may grant a separation order on the application of a married woman when her husband has (1) been summarily convicted for an aggravated assault upon her, (2) been convicted on indictment of an assault upon her, and been fined more than £5 or sentenced to imprisonment for a term exceeding two months, (3) deserted her, (4) been guilty of persistent cruelty to her or wilfully neglected to maintain her and her infant children and so caused her to separate from him, or (5) is an habitual drunkard. Such an order has the effect of a decree for judicial separation on the ground of cruelty.

A similar order may be made on the application of a husband if his wife is an habitual drunkard.

On the wife's application, which must be made within six months from the offence, the order may give her the custody of her children and provide for the payment by the husband of a weekly sum not exceeding £2 for maintenance. The court fees and costs of the parties may also be included.

An order obtained by the husband may provide for the custody of the children, and for the wife's detention in a home for inebriates if she is willing and consents to it.

The wife's right to an order is barred if she has previously committed adultery, and an order, which may be varied or discharged on fresh evidence, must be discharged against the husband if his wife afterwards is guilty of adultery. Voluntary resumption of cohabitation puts an end to the order.

A wife deserted by her husband may apply to the Divorce Court, a metropolitan police magistrate, a stipendiary magistrate, or justices in petty sessions for an order protecting property acquired by her after the date of desertion. During the continuance of the order the wife is regarded as if she had obtained a judicial separation, and it continues notwithstanding resumption of cohabitation until it is discharged by the court. If it is made by a magistrate or justices it must be registered within 10 days in the district county court.

It may be discharged at any time for good reason, and if so discharged on the ground that there has been no desertion it becomes void *ab initio*, so that the parties are restored to their original rights.

A separation deed is made by the consent of both parties on terms that are mutually agreed. It usually contains a covenant by trustees to indemnify the husband against the wife's debts, and is void if it is made for an illegal consideration

or for the purpose of enabling one of the parties to carry on illicit intercourse with a third party, or if it is not followed by immediate separation.

Persons who have good grounds for obtaining a divorce and are not worth more than £50 (or £100 under special circumstances), may obtain facilities by writing to the Secretary, London Prescribed Officers (Poor Persons), at Room 756 Royal Courts of Justice, The Strand, London, and giving references to two persons, who must not be witnesses in the action, as to character and want of means.

In Nov. 1909 **a Royal Commission** was appointed to inquire into "the present state of the law and the administration thereof in divorce and matrimonial causes, and application for separation orders, especially with regard to the position of the poorer classes in relation thereto, and the subject of the publication of reports of such causes and applications," and to report whether any amendments should be made. The Report of the Commission was published in Nov. 1912 [Cd. 6478—1*s.* 9*d.*].

The Majority Report began by giving an outline of the history and present state of the law; from which it is shown that (1) in England, adultery is the only ground for divorce (coupled with certain additional offences if the suit is by a wife); while in Scotland, and nearly all other countries that allow absolute divorce, one or more further grounds are admitted. (2) In England, and in some of the British Colonies that allow absolute divorce, a distinction is made between the rights of the sexes; while in Scotland and most other countries they stand on an equality. (3) In England the administration of matrimonial law (with some minor exceptions under the Summary Jurisdiction Acts) is entirely concentrated in London; while in Scotland and most other countries very much greater facilities are afforded both as regards access to the Court and the system of legal assistance.

Some of the **principal recommendations** of the Majority Report were:

(1) The two sexes should be placed on an equal footing as regards any ground for divorce.

(2) **Five new grounds for divorce:** (*a*) desertion for three years; (*b*) cruelty (as defined); (*c*) incurable insanity after five years; (*d*) habitual drunkenness after three years from first separation order; and (*e*) imprisonment under commuted death-sentence.

(3) Grounds for **nullity of marriage** to be extended to five cases (including insanity and epilepsy, as well as other types of unfitness), if such facts are unknown to the other party at the time of marriage.

(4) The Court should have power to grant an order of **presumption of death** after seven years' absence.

(5) The High Court should hold sittings and exercise jurisdiction at every place where there is a District Registry of the High Court.

(6) Restriction on the publication of reports of proceedings.

Turning to some of the reasons given for various recommendations, it may be noted that, with reference to the proposed equality of the sexes, the Report points out that women "have been gradually emerging from the position they occupied in times when a wife was looked upon almost as her husband's chattel, and marriage was a matter of purchase, and when the husband's rights were far greater than the wife's," so that now the time has come when "it is impossible to maintain a different standard of morality in the marriage relation." Dealing with the general question of divorce reform, the Commissioners say: "We are of opinion that there is a necessity for reform in this country both in procedure and in the law, if the serious grievances which at present exist are to be removed, and if the opportunities of obtaining justice are to be placed within the reach of the poorer classes."

The Minority Report recommended that **the grounds of divorce should not be extended**; but otherwise agreed, generally speaking, with the recommendations of the Majority Report as to (1) the equal rights of the sexes; (2) the additional grounds for nullity of marriage; (3) the presumption of death to make a new marriage valid; (4) the practice in procedure, in general, but with certain exceptions (such as the proposed substitution of a divorce for a separation order); (5) the restrictions on publication.

In July 1913 Sir D. Brynmor Jones introduced in the House of Commons a Bill having for its object the repeal of the existing law and its restatement in a form embodying all the principal recommendations of the Majority Report. Owing to the crowded nature of the session, it was not proceeded with.

Statistics

In 1913 (the latest year for which statistics have been published) there were in the English courts 998 petitions for divorce (the largest number yet recorded) as against 920 in 1912. Only 72 cases were tried by a jury. There were 91 petitions for judicial separation. The number of cases in the Divorce Court has increased during the last ten years faster than the population. The number of petitions presented by husbands was 548 as compared with 450 petitions by wives; but this excess of petitions by husbands is decreasing. The decrees made absolute were 577. In no fewer than 481 of the 1,263 marriages in which there were petitions for dissolution, judicial separation, nullity, or restitution, the marriages had lasted 10 years and upwards; in 146, 10 years and less than 20. Of this same number (1,263) 493 were childless; in 372 cases there was only one child of the marriage, and in 194 cases two children. The number of divorced persons who remarried in 1913 was 854, 415 being men and 439 women; 322 divorced men married spinsters and 337 divorced women married bachelors. The number of separation orders granted by magistrates was 5,173. Few of these were in the agricultural counties, the largest number being in Lancashire (1,269), the Metropolitan Police District coming next with 1,089. In the Scottish courts in 1914 divorce or separation was granted to 200 wives and 153 husbands. In 41 cases the marriage had lasted 20 years or upwards, and in 189 cases between 10 and 20 years. In 238 of the cases there were no children of the marriage. In Ireland 8 decrees for divorce were granted, and 1 for nullity of marriage.

For the United States, official statistics are not available for a later year than 1906, but in that year 72,062 divorces were granted, 23,455 to husbands and 48,607 to wives. According to the Census of 1910 there were in the United States at that time 156,176 divorced men and 185,101 divorced women.

Divorce Law Reform Union (objects: to promote the reform and amendment of the laws relating to marriage, divorce, and separation). *Pres.* Sir A. Conan Doyle; *Organising Sec.* Mrs. M. L. Seaton-Tiedeman. *Office*, 19 Buckingham Street, W.C.

PROFESSIONAL FEES

Architects

The usual remuneration for an architect's services is a commission of 5% on the total cost of new work, if over £1,000. If under £1,000, an increased charge, regulated by special circumstances and conditions, is made, as is also the case for works requiring designs for furniture, fittings, and decorations. When several distinct buildings, being repetitions of one design, are erected at the same time, the usual commission is charged on the cost of one such building, and a modified arrangement made in respect of the others. If plans and specifications are prepared and approved, but the work subsequently abandoned, the charge is 2½% upon the estimated cost, with a further ½% if the architect should have procured tenders. An extra charge, by time, is made for material alteration of design. The architect is entitled during the progress of the works to payment by instalments on account at the rate of 5% on the amount of the certificates when granted, or alternatively on the signing of the contract to half the commission on the amount thereof, and the remainder by instalments during their progress. The usual charge per day depends on the architect's professional position, the minimum being three guineas. For estimating *dilapidations* and furnishing or checking a schedule of same, the charge is 5% on the estimate, but in no case less than two guineas. For sanitary reports the charge depends on the nature and extent of the services rendered. In all cases travelling and out-of-pocket expenses are paid by the client in addition to the fees. For valuing and negotiating the settlement of claims under the Land Clauses Consolidation Act and similar Acts, the charge is on Ryde's Scale.

Auctioneers and Estate Agents

I. SALES BY AUCTION

Freehold, Leasehold, and Copyhold Properties, including the preparation of particulars, and advising as to reserves: On the first £100, 5%; on the next £4,900, 2½%; on the residue, 1½%. In addition to the above charges—on amounts paid by the purchaser for *chattels*, *fixtures*, *fittings*, *trade stocks*, and other *movable effects*, *timber* and *tenant-right* under the Conditions of Sale, in addition to the purchase-money of the property: 5% on £500, and 2½% on residue, to include inventory and valuation.

Sale before Auction.—After issue of advertisements, the same scale as by auction.

Non-Sale.—A charge equivalent to one-fourth of the commission which would have been earned on a sale up to £5,000 calculated on the reserve price, to include valuation for reserves; on larger amounts by arrangement.

Sale after Auction.—In the event of the property being sold within three months after the auction, the charges for non-sale would merge into the ordinary commission then payable.

Furniture, Trade Stocks, and Chattels.—5% on the amount realised, exclusive of preparation of catalogues.

Plant and Machinery.—5% on the amount realised, exclusive of preparation of catalogues.

Live and Dead Farming Stock, except Horses and Pedigree Cattle.—2½% on live stock, and 5% on dead stock, on the amount realised.

Horses and Pedigree Cattle.—5% on the amount realised.

When the lots referred to in the last four paragraphs are reserved or bought in by or on behalf of the vendor—half the commission on sale, calculated on the amount of reserve or buying-in price.

II. PRIVATE TREATY SALES

Freehold and Copyhold Estates and Houses, and Ground Leases.—5% on the first £100; 2½% on the next £4,900; 1½% on the residue; and a commission, in addition, on the amount paid for *chattels*, *fixtures*, *fittings*, *furniture*, *trade stocks*, and other *movable effects*, *timber*, and *tenant-right*, of 5% up to £500, and 2½% on the residue, to include inventory and valuation.

III. PURCHASES

Freehold, Copyhold, or Leasehold Property.—One-half of the Scale for Sale by Private Treaty, calculated upon the amount of the purchase-money, but including inspection, advising as to value, and negotiating or bidding. Where no purchase is effected, the usual Scale for Valuation should be charged: one guinea % on the first £1,000; half a guinea % on the next £9,000; and a quarter of a guinea % beyond on the value of the property (see No. VII).

IV. LETTINGS

Business Premises, Unfurnished Houses, Flats, &c., or on disposing of all Leases (other than Ground Leases) by assignment or otherwise.—*Where the term is for three years or less, 5% on one year's rent; where the term is for more than three years, 7½% on one year's rent; and, in either of the above cases, upon the premium or consideration, 5% up to £1,000, and 2½% on the residue; and the commission on any sum obtained for fixtures, furniture, or effects of any kind, of 5% up to £500, and 2½% on the residue. When a property, which an agent has been instructed to let or sell, is let by him, and the tenant afterwards purchases, the commission for selling, less the commission already paid on the letting, will then become payable.

For negotiating the Renting of Unfurnished Houses or Flats, excluding Survey or Valuation.—Half the commission payable for a letting.

On letting Furnished Houses or Flats, in Town or Country, or Shootings, including Collection of Rent.—5% on the first year's rental, and 2½% on the rental for the remainder of the term or for any extension thereof.

For negotiating the Renting of Furnished Houses or Flats, excluding Survey or Valuation.—Half the commission payable for a letting.

For making or checking Inventories of Furniture and Effects.—A minimum fee of 2 guineas per day, exclusive of expenses.

On letting Land on Building Lease.—One year's ground rent on first £50; three-quarter year's ditto on next £50; half year's ditto on next £900; and one-quarter year's ditto on residue.

V. COLLECTIONS OR RECEIVERSHIPS

10% upon gross rental of *weekly property*; 5% upon gross rental of *other property or tithes*; 2½ to 5% on *ground rents*, according to the amount of the rents and the number of collections.

* In some counties the customary scale for lettings where the term is for more than one year is 7½% on one year's rent.

VI. LAYING-OUT OR DEVELOPMENT OF ESTATES

The charge varies with the character and size f the estate, but for *road construction*, 5% upon he outlay, exclusive of expenses.

VII. VALUATIONS

Valuation of Freehold, Copyhold, or Leasehold Properties.—A fee equivalent to a guinea % on the first £1,000; half a guinea % on the next £9,000; and a quarter of a guinea % beyond on the value of the property. In valuations for mortgage, if an advance is not made, one-third of the above charges, with a minimum fee of 5 guineas, may be made, provided that the intending mortgagee is informed of the arrangement. Where one valuer acts between both parties the minimum charge shall be scale and a half, divisible between both parties.

Compulsory Acquisition of Property.—The fee is on Ryde's Scale, exclusive of attendance on juries or umpires or at arbitrations, in respect of which the fee is 5 guineas per diem.

Valuing for Annual Rental.—(*a*) Agricultural Property, 5 guineas % up to £500, and 2½ guineas % beyond; (*b*) Urban and Residential Property: *Furniture, Fixtures, and Effects*, 5% up to £500, and 2½% on the residue; *Plant, Machinery, and Trade Stocks*, 5% on first £100, and 2½ guineas % on the residue; *Live and Dead Farming Stock*, 5 guineas % on first £100, and 2½ guineas % on the residue; *Hotel and Public House Fixtures, Fittings, and Stock*, 5 guineas % up to £1,000, and 3 guineas % on the residue.

Probate and Estate Duty Purposes: Freehold, Copyhold, and Leasehold Property, one guinea % on the first £1,000, and a quarter guinea % on the remainder; *Furniture and Effects, Live and Dead Farming Stock, and other Personal Property*, 2½ guineas % on the first £500, and 1½ guineas % on the remainder of the amount of valuation, to include inventory. Minimum fee, 5 guineas.

Valuations under the Finance (1909–10) *Act*, 1910. *For Survey, Completion of Government Returns, Valuation and Report.*—(a) *County Residential Properties, Agricultural Land, and Undeveloped Land*, one-half guinea % up to a "total value" of £20,000, and one-quarter guinea % on the balance above that amount; (b) *Urban Properties*, one-quarter guinea % on a "total value" of £20,000, and one-eighth guinea % on the balance above that amount. Minimum fee, 3 guineas.

Valuation for Rating Purposes and Assessment Appeals, not exceeding £100 gross assessment, 5 guineas; not exceeding £200, 9 guineas; not exceeding £300, 12 guineas; not exceeding £400, 14 guineas; and add one guinea to the last-mentioned fee for every additional £100.

Preparing Specification of Dilapidations and Settling the Amount, if required.—5 guineas % on the amount. Minimum fee, 5 guineas.

Marking, Valuation, and Sale of Timber and Underwood.—5 guineas % on amount realised. When valuing only, 5 guineas % on the first £100, and 2½ guineas % on the residue.

Valuation of Tenant-Right.—5 guineas % on the first £100, and 2½ guineas % on the next £900, and 1½ guineas % on the residue.

Medical

There is no fixed scale of charges for the medical profession, and scales of charges based on the supposed rental of patients' houses have no professional sanction of any kind and little legal weight. A medical man may either charge what he estimates his patient should be able to pay, or what he estimates the value of his individual services, and should the account be disputed it rests with the court to decide whether he has established his legal claim. Hence the wide variation of charges —there is the 3*d.* doctor, the 6*d.* doctor, who includes a bottle of medicine; the three visits for a guinea, with medicines extra, etc. The consulting physician's fees vary from £2.2.0. upwards, and the operating surgeon's charge has the widest of ranges. Emergency calls, long visits, night calls, are usually charged extra. Midwifery cases are usually charged at an inclusive fee, which it is customary to pay at the end of the attendances. The doctor's bill, which is presented half-yearly or quarterly, merely records "attendance and medicine" from date to date, but all visits and items are entered in the doctor's ledger, which he is always prepared to produce when requested.

Solicitors

Solicitors' charges are regulated by various Rules of Court, and their bills of costs are liable to taxation, at the instance of any party chargeable therewith. Apart from conveyancing business, solicitors' charges much depend on the nature of the proceedings taken, the importance of the issues involved, the time spent upon the case, and the expenses incurred, including stamps, fees to counsel and witnesses, etc. As to conveyancing matters, charges are regulated by the Solicitors' Remuneration Act, 1881, and the Schedules attached thereto; on sales, purchases, and mortgages, when the consideration money does not exceed £1,000, the solicitor for each party is entitled to 1½%; between £1,000 and £3,000 to a further fee of 1% on the amount above £1,000, in each case with a minimum fee of £5; as to leases, or agreements for leases, at rack rent, a lessor's solicitor is entitled for preparing, settling, and completing lease and counterpart, where the rent does not exceed £100, to a fee of 7½% on the rental, but not less in any case than £5, where the rent exceeds £100 but not £500, a further fee of 2½% in respect of each subsequent £100 of rent, and where the rent exceeds £500 to a fee of 1% for every subsequent £100 above £500. A lessee's solicitor for perusing draft and completing is entitled to a fee of one-half the amount payable to the lessor's solicitor. Fees are exclusive of stamps, counsel's fees, auctioneer's or valuer's charges, travelling or hotel expenses, fees paid on searches to public officers, on registrations, or to stewards of manors, costs of extracts from any register, record, or roll, or other disbursement reasonably and properly paid, or any extra work occasioned by changes occurring in the course of any business, such as the death or insolvency of a party to the transaction, as well as any business of a contentious character, or any proceedings in any court, but include law stationer's charges, and allowances for time of the solicitor and his clerks, and for copying and parchment, and all other similar disbursements. In most cases solicitors will usually give an approximate estimate beforehand of any particular transaction.

Surveyors

The scale of professional charges of members of the Surveyors' Institution accords with that authorised by the Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute (*vide supra*).

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The fundamental units of the British systems of weights and measures are the Yard and the Pound for the imperial; the Metre and the Kilogram for the metric. The gallon, which is a standard measure of capacity for both liquids and dry goods, is based upon the Pound and contains 10 imperial standard pounds weight of distilled water, weighed in air against brass weights, with the water and the air at 62° F., and the barometer at 30 in.

MEASURES OF VOLUME

Avoirdupois Weight

16 drams (437·5 grains) = 1 ounce (*oz.*).
16 oz. (7,000 grains) = 1 pound (*lb.*).
28 lb. = 2 stones = 1 quarter.
4 quarters = 112 lb. =
8 stone = 1 hundredweight (*cwt.*).
1 cental (or new hundredweight) = 100 lb.;
a half-cental = 50 lb.
20 cwt. = 2,240 lb. = 1 ton.

Troy (Jewellers') Weight

The Troy ounce (= 480 grains), used for weighing gold and silver, is becoming obsolete. For quantities less than an ounce decimal parts (0·5, 0·4, 0·3, etc., down to 0·001) are employed; for larger quantities than an oz. multiples of the ounce. Precious stones are weighed in carats (the legal standard = 1 metric carat = 200 milligrams).
London, Paris, Amsterdam carat = 3·163 grains.
South African carat = 3·174 grains.

Apothecaries' Weight

20 grains = 1 scruple (℈1).
3 scruples (60 grains) = 1 drachm (ʒ1).
8 drachms (480 grains) = 1 Apothecaries' ounce (*oz. Apoth.*).
12 ounces = 1 pound.

The Apothecaries' ounce and pound are obsolete. The scruple and drachm are almost exclusively limited to old-fashioned prescriptions. Avoirdupois weight is used in the British Pharmacopœia.

Apothecaries' Liquid Measure

60 minims (*min.*) = 1 fluid drachm (*fl. dr.*) or "teaspoontul."
8 fluid drachms = 1 fluid ounce (*fl. oz.*).
20 fl. oz. = 1 pint.
4 teaspoonfuls = 2 dessert-sp. = 1 tablesp.

Dry Measure

4 gills = 1 pint.
2 pints = 1 quart.
4 quarts = 8 pints. = 1 gallon.
2 gallons = 1 peck.
4 pecks = 8 gallons = 1 bushel.
8 bushels = 1 quarter.
36 bushels = 1 chaldron.

The bushel frequently varies locally with the article measured. For corn and other grains the English bushel varies: for English wheat, 60 lb., for foreign, 62 lb.; for English barley, 50 lb.; for English oats, 39 lb., for foreign, 38 lb. and 40 lb.; for rye and maize, 60 lb. In the U.S. the bushel varies also according to the grain measured: wheat, 60 lb.; buckwheat, 48 lb.; barley, 48 lb.; oats, 32 lb.; flax seed, 56 lb.; millet seed, 50 lb.; hemp seed, 44 lb.; and bran, 20 lb.

Cubic Measure

1,728 cubic inches = 1 cubic foot.
46,656 cubic inches = 27 cubic feet = 1 cubic yard.

MEASURES OF LENGTH

12 inches (*in.*) = 1 foot (*ft.*)
36 inches = 3 feet = 1 yard (*yd.*).
5,280 feet = 1,760 yards = 1 mile.
5½ yards = 1 rod, pole, or perch.
100 links = 1 surveyor's chain = 22 yards.
10 chains = 1 furlong = 220 yards.
8 furlongs = 1 mile.
5,280 yards = 3 miles = 1 league.

Nautical Measures

6 feet = 1 fathom.
608 feet = 1 cable.
10 cables = 6,080 ft. = 1 nautical or sea mile or knot.
38 statute miles = 33 nautical miles.
60 knots = 1 degree = 69·04 Eng. miles.

English mile = 1,760 yards = 1·000
Scottish mile = 1,984 ,, = 1·127
Irish mile = 2,240 ,, = 1·273

MEASURE OF AREA

Square Measure

144 square inches = 1 square foot.
9 square feet = 1 square yard.
30¼ square yards = 1 rod, pole, or perch.
1 square chain = 16 rods.
40 square rods. = 1 rood.
4 roods = 10 chains =
4,840 yards = 1 acre.
640 acres = 1 sq. mile (3,097,600 sq. yards).

English acre = 4,840 sq. yards = 1·00000
Scottish acre = 6,150·4 sq. yards = 1·27034
Irish acre = 7,840 sq. yards = 1·61983

MISCELLANEOUS

Hay Weight

56 lb. = 1 truss of old hay. 60 lb. = 1 truss of new hay. 36 trusses = 1 load. 1 sq. yd. = 6 stone of new hay = 9 stone of old hay.

Straw Weight

36 lb. = 1 truss. 36 trusses = 11 cwt. 64 lb. = 1 load.

Fish Weight

1 barrel (anchovies) = 30 lb.
1 quintal = 112 lb.
4 fish = 1 warp.
33 warps (132 fish). = 1 long hundred.
10 long hundred (1,320 fish) = 1 thousand.
10 thousand (13,200 fish) = 1 last.
500 herrings = 1 code.
600 herrings = 1 mease.
615 herrings = 1 maze.
37½ gallons = ½ cran } for fresh
9⅜ gallons = ¼ cran } herrings.
26⅔ gallons = 1 barrel (cured herrings).

Ale and Beer Measure

4 gills = 1 pint.
2 pints = 8 gills = 1 quart.
4 quarts = 1 gallon.
9 gallons = 1 firkin.
2 firkins = 18 gallons = 1 kilderkin.
2 kilderkins = 36 gallons = 1 barrel.
1½ barrels = 54 gallons = 1 hogshead.
2 hogsheads = 108 gallons = 1 butt.
2 butts = 1 tun.

1 hogshead of claret = 46 gall.; 1 butt of sherry = 108 gall. 1 pipe of port = 115 gall.;

1 pipe of Madeira = 92 gall.; 1 hogshead of brandy = 45 to 55 gall.; 1 hogshead of rum = 45 to 50 gall.; 1 tun of wine = 240 gall.; 1 pipe or butt = 108 to 117 gall.; an anker = 10 gall.; a tierce = 42 gall.; a puncheon = 72 gall.

Other measures employed for specific articles are:

Ballast, pig of	=	56 lb.
Camphor (box)	=	1 cwt.
Cloves (matt)	=	80 lb.
,, (chest)	=	200 lb.
Coal (sack)	=	2 cwt.
Cocoa (bag)	=	1 cwt.
,, (cask)	=	1½ cwt.
Coffee (bag)	=	1¼ to 1½ cwt.
,, (bale, Mocha)	=	2 to 2½ cwt.
Cotton (bale, American)	=	400–500 lb.
,, (bale, Egyptian)	=	700–740 lb.
,, (bale, Indian)	=	500–600 lb.
Currants (caroteel)	=	5–9 cwt.
Flour (peck)	=	14 lb.
,, (sack)	=	280 lb.
Glass (stone)	=	5 lb.
,, (seam)	=	24 stone.
Gunpowder (barrel)	=	100 lb.
Honey (gallon)	=	12 lb.
Hops (pocket)	=	1–2 cwt.
,, (bag)	=	2½ cwt.
Lead (fodder)	=	2,184 lb.
Meat (butcher's, 1 stone)	=	8 lb.
Nuts (bag, Barcelona)	=	126 lb.
Shipping (ton of)	=	42 cub. ft.
Steel (faggot)	=	120 lb.
Tar (barrel)	=	25 gall.
Tobacco (hogshead)	=	12–18 cwt.
Wood (cord)	=	128 cub. ft.

Builder's Measurements

London stock or kiln bricks = 8¾ × 4¼ × 2¾ in., = 6·81 lb.
Welsh fire bricks = 8¾ × 4½ × 2½ ,, = 7·00 ,,
Paving blue bricks = 9 × 4½ × 3 ,, = 8·90 ,,
Dutch clinker bricks = 6¼ × 3 × 1½ ,, = 1·55 ,,
Paving tiles (square) = 6 × 6 × 1 ,, × 2·16 ,,

One rod of brickwork measures 16½ × 16½ × 1½ ft. = 306 cubic feet = 11¼ cubic yards; it requires 3 cubic yards of mortar.

A piece of wall paper is 12 yards long × 21 in. wide.

Timber and Wood

40 cubic feet of unhewn
50 ,, ,, ,, squared
600 superficial feet of 1 in. planks or deals
400 ,, ,, ,, 1¼ ,, ,, ,,
300 ,, ,, ,, 2 ,, ,, ,,
240 ,, ,, ,, 2½ ,, ,, ,,
200 ,, ,, ,, 3 ,, ,, ,,
170 ,, ,, ,, 3½ ,, ,, ,,
150 ,, ,, ,, 4 ,, ,, ,,
= 1 load.

120 deals = 1 standard hundred; a batten = 7 in. in width; a deal = 9 in. in width; a plank = 11 in. in width.

Specific Gravities of various Substances compared with the weight of a similar quantity of Water

Water	1·00	Clay	1·20
Alcohol	0·84	Coal (Welsh)	1·39
Aluminium	2·68	,, (Staff.)	1·27
Ash	0·84	Copper	8·95
Beech wood	0·85	Cork	0·24
Beer	1·02	Diamond	3·53
Blood	1·06	Ebony wood	1·33
Brass	8·40	Glass	2·89
Cedar wood	0·61	Glycerine	1·26
Chalk	2·79	Gold	19·26
Cherry wood	0·72	Granite	2·78
Gunpowder	0·93	Milk, cow's	1·03
Honey	1·45	,, goat's	1·04
Ice	0·92	Oak wood	1·17
Iron, cast	7·21	Platinum	21·50
,, bar	7·79	Silver	10·47
Ivory	1·83	Steel	7·83
Lead	11·35	Tin	7·29
Mahogany	1·06	Turpentine	0·99
Marble	2·70	Urine	1·01
Mercury	13·57	Wine	0·99
Milk, woman's	1·02		

Measure of Angles

A Right Angle is subdivided into:
60 seconds (60″) = 1 minute (1′).
60 minutes = 1 degree (1°).
90 degrees = 1 right angle or quadrant.
4 quadrants = 1 circle.

Diam. of circle × 3·1416 = circumference (sym. π).
Diam. squared × ·7854 = area of circle.
Diam. squared × 3·1416 = surface of a sphere.
Diam. cubed × ·5236 = solidity of sphere.
One degree of circumference × 57·3 = radius.
Volume of a cylinder = area of base × height.
Volume of a cone = ⅓ × area of base × height.

Weight of Water

1 cubic in. = ·0361 lb.
1 gallon = 10·0000 ,,
1 cubic foot = 62·3550 ,,
1 cubic foot = 6·2355 gall.
35·9233 feet = 1 ton.

ELECTRICAL UNITS

Electrical measurements are expressed in terms of the centimetre, the gramme, and the second (C.G.S. units). In 1893 an Electrical Congress met at Chicago, and unanimously agreed as to the definition of certain practical international units; after subsequent conferences the following were finally adopted by a Conference held in London in Oct. 1908:

As a unit of resistance, the international *Ohm*, which is based upon the ohm equal to 10^9 units of resistance of the C.G.S. system of electromagnetic units, and is represented by the resistance offered to an unvarying electric current by a column of mercury at the temperature of melting ice 14·4521 grammes in mass, of a constant cross-sectional area and of the length of 106·3 cm.

As a unit of current, the international *Ampere*, which is one-tenth of the unit of current of the C.G.S. system of electro-magnetic units, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by the unvarying current which, when passed through a solution of nitrate of silver in water, deposits silver at the rate of 0·00111800 of a gramme per second.

As a unit of electromotive force, the international *Volt*, which is the electromotive force that, steadily applied to a conductor whose resistance is one international ohm, will produce a current of one international ampere. It is represented sufficiently well for practical purposes by $\frac{1000}{1018}$ of the E.M.F. of a normal or saturated cadmium Westol cell at 20° C. prepared in the manner described in a certain specification.

As a unit of quantity, the international *Coulomb*, which is the quantity of electricity transferred by a current of one international ampere in one second.

As the unit of capacity, the international *Farad*, which is the capacity of a condenser charged to a potential of one international volt by one international coulomb of electricity.

As a unit of work, the *Joule*, which is equal to 10^7 units of work in the C.G.S. system, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by the energy expended in one second by an international ampere in an international ohm.

As a unit of power, the *Watt*, which is equal to 10^7 units of power in the C.G.S. system, and which is represented sufficiently well for practical use by the work done at the rate of one joule per second.

As the unit of inductance, the *Henry*, which is the induction in a circuit when an electromotive force induced in this circuit is one international volt, while the inducing current varies at the rate of one ampere per second.

MEASUREMENTS IN MECHANICS

The British unit is the *Poundal*, which is the force which in one second retards or accelerates the velocity of a mass of one pound by one foot per second. The metric unit is the *dyne*. 1 poundal = 13,825·5 dynes.

A unit of force employed by engineers is the *weight of one pound*, *i.e.* the force equivalent to the gravitational attraction of the earth on a mass of one pound. Depending on gravity, it is not constant; it equals 32·17 poundals or 980 dynes.

The *Erg* is the energy expended when a force of one dyne acts over one centimetre; for practical purposes a unit ten million times as great, the *Joule*, is used. The *poundal-foot* is its equivalent. The metric unit is the *Watt*, the rate equal to one joule per second. The kilowatt equals 1,000 watts, the energy unit being the *kilowatt-second*. 3,600 kilowatt-seconds or 1 kilowatt-hour is a *Board of Trade unit* or *kelvin*. *Horse-power* (HP.) equals 550 foot-pounds per second, or 33,000 foot-pounds per minute; in the metric system 746 watts.

Unit of Heat.—The common unit, used in the British system, is the *British thermal unit* (B. Th. U.); it is the amount of heat required to raise one pound of water through one degree Fahrenheit.

YARN MEASURES

Cotton and Spun Silk.—120 yards = 1 skein: 7 skeins or leas = 1 hank; 18 hanks = 1 spindle. A Count is the number of hanks of 840 yards in 1 lb.

Reels of sewing cotton vary in length from 30 to 1,760 yards; the actual length is marked on each reel.

Worsted Yarn Measure.—80 yards = 1 skein; 7 skeins (560 yards) = 1 hank; counts are the number of hanks in a lb.

Linen Yarn Measure.—300 yards = 1 hank or lea; 20 hanks = 1 bundle. In the West of England wool is expressed by the number of hanks, of 320 yards in 1 lb.

SHIP'S WATCH AND TIME

A ship's crew when at sea is divided into two watches—the *starboard watch* (the captain's, sometimes commanded by the second mate), and the *port watch* (commanded by the first mate); in the Navy, the watches are commanded by the lieutenants. There are seven watches in the twenty-four hours, the twelve hours of the night being divided into three watches of four hours, and the twelve hours of the day into four watches, two of four hours, and two of two hours. These latter are termed "dog watches," their object being to change the turn of the watches every twenty-four hours, so as to increase the rest of the men on alternate nights. Thus the men who watch from eight to midnight on one night, watch from midnight till 4 a.m. on the next. The seven watches are:

First Afternoon Watch .	12 noon to 4 p.m.
First Dog Watch . .	4 p.m. to 6 p.m.
Second Dog ,, . .	6 p.m. to 8 p.m.
First Night ,, . .	8 p.m. to midnight.
Middle ,, . .	Midnight to 4 a.m.
Morning ,, . .	4 a.m. to 8 a.m.
Forenoon ,, . .	8 a.m. to noon.

Time is kept on board ship by means of "bells," the watch bell being struck with the clapper every half-hour. Thus 12.30 a.m. is one bell in the middle watch, the number increasing every half-hour until 8 bells is 4 a.m.

SHIP MEASUREMENT

The size of a ship is referred to in terms of tonnage. The methods of ascertaining the tonnage of a merchant vessel are laid down in the Merchant Shipping Acts. The word "tonnage," however, is used in different connections.

The *ton-register* is the unit of capacity of a ship, viz. 100 English cubic feet.

Gross tonnage is obtained by dividing the whole cubical capacity of a ship by 100.

Net tonnage is the gross tonnage *less* deductions for machinery, crew, and other spaces not used for passengers or cargo.

Measurement capacity is the cubic capacity of the hold, *i.e.* the amount of light measurement goods capable of being carried therein.

Dead-weight tonnage or *tonnage capacity* is the number of tons (2,240 lb.) which can be carried in the holds when the vessel is charged to the load-water line.

Displacement tonnage, used with reference to warships, is the actual weight of sea-water displaced by the vessel when charged with all its weight to the load-water line.

Load-water line is the line placed on the side of ships to indicate the extreme depth to which it is permissible to immerse a ship in loading it with cargo.

The *load draught* of a vessel is the distance in feet from the bottommost part of a vessel to the load-water line. The draught of vessels is always marked in feet on the stem and stern post.

The *freeboard* is the distance from the load-water line to the top of the uppermost deck. There is no regulation as to the amount of freeboard, which may be unlimited.

THE SPEED OF SHIPS

The speed of ships is expressed in knots or nautical miles. A nautical mile = 6,080 ft. as compared with the 5,280 ft. of a statute mile. The following table shows the equivalents:

Knots.	Miles.	Knots.	Miles.	Knots.	Miles.
1·00	1·152	11·00	12·667	20·00	23·030
1·25	1·439	12·00	13·818	20·50	23·606
1·50	1·727	13·00	14·970	21·00	24·182
1·75	2·015	14·00	16·121	21·50	24·758
2·00	2·303	15·00	17·273	21·75	25·045
3·00	3·455	15·50	17·848	22·00	25·333
4·00	4·606	16·00	18·424	22·50	25·909
5·00	5·758	17·00	19·576	23·00	26·485
6·00	6·909	17·50	20·152	23·50	27·061
7·00	8·061	18·00	20·727	24·00	27·636
8·00	9·212	18·50	21·303	24·50	28·212
9·00	10·364	19·00	21·879	25·00	28·788
10·00	11·515				

TEMPERATURE

Temperature, or degree of heat, is measured by a thermometer. The three arbitrary scales usually employed are those of Fahrenheit, Centigrade, and Réaumur; conversion from one to another can be seen at a glance:

Réaumur	Centigrade	Fahrenheit	
°	°	°	
80	100	212	Water boils at sea-level.
76	95	203	
72	90	194	
68	85	185	
63·1	78·9	174	
60	75	167	Alcohol boils.
56	70	158	
52	65	149	
48	60	140	
44	55	131	
42·2	52·8	127	Tallow melts.
40	50	122	
36	45	113	
33·8	42·2	108	
32	40	104	
29·3	36·7	98	Blood heat.
28	35	95	
25·8	32·2	90	
24	30	86	
21·3	26·7	80	
20	25	77	
16	20	68	
12·4	15·3	60	Temperate.
10·2	12·8	55	
8	10	50	
5·8	7·2	45	
4	5	41	
1·3	1·7	35	
0	0	32	Freezing-point.
— 0·9	— 1·1	30	
— 4	— 5	23	
— 5·3	— 6·7	20	
— 8	— 10	14	
— 12	— 15	5	
— 14·2	— 17·8	0	Zero Fahr.
— 16	— 20	— 4	
— 20	— 25	— 13	
— 24	— 30	— 22	
— 28	— 35	— 31	
— 32	— 40	— 40	

TIME MEASURES

See Divisions of Time, *ante*, p. 35.

OLD WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The cubit was the distance between the elbow and the tip of the middle finger, and was considered to be 18 in. The yard and inch or 37-in. cloth ell, afterwards known as the Scottish ell = 37·06 in. The English ell was 45 in. The hand, still used for measuring horses, was 4 in. The Roman mile was 1,000 paces of 5 ft. each = 1,614 English yards.

A hide of land, originally, possibly, the amount of land necessary to support a family, was a varying area, but as used for the purposes of assessment in Domesday Book (A.D. 1086) was 120 "acres," *i.e.* 120 times the amount of land which a plough team of eight oxen could plough in a single day. Hides were usually divided into fourths or virgates, the normal holding of a villein with two oxen. In some counties the carucate was used in place of the hide, and was somewhat larger, containing from 180 to 200 "acres."

BIBLICAL WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

Weights

	Grs. Troy.	£	s.	d.	
Gerah = $\frac{1}{20}$ shekel =	11·2 =	0	0	1·6 =	$0.3·2
Rebah = $\frac{1}{4}$ „ =	56 =	0	0	8 =	0.26
Bekah = $\frac{1}{2}$ „ =	112 =	0	1	4 =	0.32
Shekel =	224 =	0	2	8 =	0.64
Maneh (Mina) = 50 shekels =	11,239 =	6	13	4 =	32.00
Kikkar or Talent = 6·0 manehs =	674,392 =	400	0	0 =	1,920.00

Long Measure

	Metres.	
Digit . . . =	0·023 =	0·91 in.
4 Digits = 1 Palm . =	0·092 =	3·64 „
3 Palms = 1 Span . =	0·277 =	10·92 „
2 Spans = 1 Cubit . =	0·555 =	21·85 „
6 Cubits = 1 Reed . =	3·330 =	10·92 feet.

Liquid Measure

	Litres.	
Log . . . =	0·297 =	0·523 pint.
12 Logs = 1 Hin . =	3·570 =	3·142 quarts.
6 Hins = 1 Bath . =	21·429 =	4·714 gall.
10 Baths = 1 Cor or Homer . . =	214·200 =	47·144 „

Dry Measure

	Litres.	
Log . . . =	0·297 =	0·523 pint.
4 Logs = 1 Cab . =	1·190 =	1·047 quarts.
7·2 Logs = 1 Omer =	2·142 =	1·885 „
24 Logs or 6 Cubs = 1 Seah . . =	7·140 =	1·571 gall.
10 Omers or 3 Seahs = 1 Ephah . =	21·420 =	2·357 pecks.
10 Ephahs = 1 Cor or Homer . . =	214·200 =	5·893 bushels.

PAPER AND BOOK MEASURES

Writing Paper.—24 sheets = 1 quire; 20 quires = 1 ream.

Printing Paper.—516 sheets = 1 ream; 2 reams = 1 bundle; 5 bundles = 1 bale.

Sizes of Printing Papers

Description.	Inches.	Description.	Inches.
D'ble Royal	40 × 25	Imperial .	30 × 22
Quad Cap .	34 × 27	Sheet-and-½ Post .	23½ × 19½
D'ble Demy	35 × 22½	Super Royal	27½ × 20½
D'ble Large Post .	33 × 21	D'ble F'cap	27 × 17
D'ble Post .	31½ × 19½	Royal .	25 × 20
D'ble Crown	30 × 20	Medium .	24 × 19
Elephant .	30 × 23	Demy .	22½ × 17½

Sizes of Writing and Drawing Papers

Description.	Inches.	Description.	Inches.
Emperor .	72 × 48	Extra Large Post .	22½ × 17¾
Antiquarian	53 × 31	Large Post .	21 × 16½
D'ble Eleph't	40 × 26¾	Post . .	19 × 15¼
Atlas. .	34 × 26	Pinched Post	18½ × 14½
Colombier .	34½ × 24	D'ble F'scap	26½ × 16¾
Elephant .	28 × 23	Sheet-and-½ F'cap .	24½ × 13½
Imperial .	30 × 22	Sheet-and-½ .	22 × 13¾
Super Royal	27¼ × 19¼	Foolscap .	16¾ × 13½
Cartridge .	26 × 21	Copy . .	20½ × 16
Royal .	24 × 19	Pott . .	15 × 12½
Medium .	22 × 17½		
Demy .	20 × 15½		

Sizes of Bound Books

Size.	Folio.	Quarto.	Octavo.	Long 8vo.	16mo.
Crown	15 × 10	10 × 7½	7½ × 5	10 × 3¾	5 × 3¾
Demy	17½ × 11¼	11¼ × 8¾	8¾ × 5⅝	11¼ × 4⅜	5⅝ × 4⅜
Royal	20 × 12½	12½ × 10	10 × 6¼	12½ × 5	6¼ × 5
Double Foolscap	17 × 13½	13½ × 8½	8½ × 6¾	13½ × 4¼	6¾ × 4¼
„ Crown	20 × 15	15 × 10	10 × 7½	15 × 5	7½ × 5
„ Demy	22½ × 17½	17½ × 11¼	11¼ × 8¾	17½ × 5⅝	8¾ × 5⅝
„ Royal	25 × 20	20 × 12½	12½ × 10	20 × 6¼	10 × 6¼

TYPE

All type is of a uniform height, called "type high," a shilling standing edgewise representing the exact height, ⅐ in. Type is made up in *founts*, consisting of Roman and Italic, with capitals, figures, points, and signs, in all about 275 characters or sorts. Capitals are referred to as caps or upper case, small letters as lower case; the number of lower-case letters in a fount is in proportion to the frequency with which the various letters occur in printing, the following being a fair estimate:

a . 9,000	h . 6,000	o . 8,000	u . 4,500
b . 2,000	i . 9,000	p . 2,400	v . 1,500
c . 4,000	j . 500	q . 600	w . 2,500
d . 5,000	k . 800	r . 7,000	x . 500
e . 14,000	l . 5,000	s . 8,000	y . 2,500
f . 3,000	m . 3,000	t . 10,000	z . 300
g . 2,000	n . 8,000		

Measurement in printing is simplified by the adoption of a uniform *point-system*, the pica em being the standard. The type chiefly used in this ANNUAL is nonpareil, 6 point; the column contains 76 lines to the page, 12 pica ems wide.

Specimens of Type

Double Pica, 22 Point

Hazell's Annual

Great Primer, 18 Point

Hazell's Annual wa

English, 14 Point

Hazell's Annual was firs

Pica, 12 Point

Hazell's Annual was first p

Small Pica, 11 Point.

Hazell's Annual was first publis

Long Primer, 10 Point

Hazell's Annual was first published

Bourgeois, 9 Point

Hazell's Annual was first published in

Brevier, 8 Point

Hazell's Annual was first published in 18

Minion, 7 Point

Hazell's Annual was first published in 188

Nonpareil, 6 Point

Hazell's Annual was first published in 1886.

Ruby, 5½ Point

Hazell's Annual was first published in 1886.

Pearl, 5 Point

Hazell's Annual was first published in 1886.

THE METRIC SYSTEM

The metric system is in compulsory use in the whole of Europe except the United Kingdom and Russia, and in the United States; in all countries of the world, however, its permissive use has been legalised. The units of the metric system are the *metre*, the unit of length, the *litre*, the unit of capacity, and the *gramme*, the unit of weight. The metre is about one ten-millionth part of the earth's quadrant; the litre is a cube of which the side is one decimetre and represents the capacity of one kilogram of distilled water at 4° C. (= ·2201 gall.); the gramme is the weight of one cubic centimetre of water at 4° C. Sub-multiples and multiples of the fundamental units are expressed by the prefixes: deci = $\frac{1}{10}$th; centi = $\frac{1}{100}$th; milli = $\frac{1}{1000}$th; deka = 10 times; hecto = 100 times; kilo = 1,000 times.

Length

Myriametre (*Mm.*)	= 10,000 metres	= 6·2137 miles.
Kilometre (*km.*)	= 1,000 „	= 0·62137 „
Hectometre (*hm.*)	= 100 „	= 328 ft. 1 in.
Dekametre (*dam.*)	= 10 „	= 393·7 inches.
METRE (*m.*)	fundamental unit	= 39·37 „
Decimetre (*dm.*)	= $\frac{1}{10}$th of a metre	= 3·937 „
Centimetre (*cm.*)	= $\frac{1}{100}$th „ „	= 0·3937 „
Millimetre (*mm.*)	= $\frac{1}{1000}$th „ „	= 0·0394 „

Area

Hectare (*h.*)	= 100 ares	= 10,000 sq. metres = 2·471 acres.
Are (*a.*)	= 100 „	„ = 119·6 sq. yds.
Centare (*ca.*)	= 1 sq. metre	= 1·550 sq. in.

Capacity

Kilolitre (*kl.*)	= 1,000 litres	= 264·17 gall.
Hectolitre (*hl.*)	= 100 „	= 26·417 „
Dekalitre (*dal.*)	= 10 „	= 2·6417 „
LITRE (*l.*)	fundamental unit	= 1·0567 quarts.
Decilitre (*dl.*)	= $\frac{1}{10}$th of a litre	= 0·845 gill.
Centilitre (*cl.*)	= $\frac{1}{100}$th „ „	= 0·338 fl. oz.
Millilitre (*ml.*)	= $\frac{1}{1000}$th „ „	= 0·27 fl. dr.

Weight

Tonne (*t.*)	= 1,000 kilograms	= 2204·6 pounds.
Quintal (*q.*)	= 100 „	= 220·46 „
Kilogram (*kg.*)	= 1,000 grammes	= 2·2046 „
Hectogram (*hg.*)	= 100 „	= 3·5274 oz.
Dekagramme (*dag.*)	= 10 „	= 0·3527 „
GRAMME	fundamental unit	= 15·432 grains.
Decigramme (*dg.*)	= $\frac{1}{10}$th of a gramme	= 1·5432 „
Centigramme (*cg.*)	= $\frac{1}{100}$th „ „	= 0·1543 grain.
Milligramme (*mg.*)	= $\frac{1}{1000}$th „ „	= 0·0154 „

METRIC EQUIVALENTS

The central figure in heavy type in each table indicates the value of the column corresponding, thus: centimetre = 0·393 inch, and 1 inch = 2·540 centimetres. By shifting the point higher multiples can once be ascertained, thus: 3 centimetres = 1·181 inches; 30 centimetres = 11·81 inches; 300 centimetres = 118·1 inches.

Centimetres.		Inches.	Metres.		Feet.	Kilometres.		Miles.	Hectares.		Acres.	Square Metres.		Square Yards.	Square Kilometres.		Square Miles.
2·540	**1**	0·393	0·305	**1**	3·280	1·609	**1**	0·621	0·404	**1**	2·471	0·83	**1**	1·20	2·59	**1**	0·39
5·080	**2**	0·787	0·610	**2**	6·562	3·219	**2**	1·243	0·809	**2**	4·942	1·67	**2**	2·39	5·18	**2**	0·77
7·620	**3**	1·181	0·914	**3**	9·843	4·828	**3**	1·864	1·214	**3**	7·413	2·51	**3**	3·59	7·78	**3**	1·16
0·160	**4**	1·574	1·219	**4**	13·123	6·437	**4**	2·485	1·618	**4**	9·884	3·34	**4**	4·78	10·37	**4**	1·54
2·700	**5**	1·968	1·524	**5**	16·404	8·047	**5**	3·107	2·023	**5**	12·355	4·18	**5**	5·98	12·96	**5**	1·93
5·240	**6**	2·362	1·829	**6**	19·685	9·656	**6**	3·728	2·428	**6**	14·826	5·02	**6**	7·18	15·55	**6**	2·32
7·780	**7**	2·755	2·134	**7**	22·966	11·265	**7**	4·350	2·832	**7**	17·297	5·85	**7**	8·37	18·14	**7**	2·70
0·320	**8**	3·149	2·438	**8**	26·247	12·875	**8**	4·971	3·237	**8**	19·769	6·69	**8**	9·57	20·74	**8**	3·09
2·860	**9**	3·543	2·743	**9**	29·528	14·484	**9**	5·592	3·642	**9**	22·240	7·53	**9**	10·76	23·33	**9**	3·47
5·400	**10**	3·937	3·048	**10**	32·808	16·093	**10**	6·213	4·046	**10**	24·711	8·36	**10**	11·96	25·92	**10**	3·86

Kilograms.		Tons.	Kilograms.		lbs.	Litres.		Quarts.	Litres.		Gallons.	Hectolites.		Bushels.	Cubic Metres.		Cubic Feet.
1·016	**1**	0·984	0·453	**1**	2·204	0·946	**1**	1·057	4·542	**1**	0·220	0·36	**1**	2·75	0·028	**1**	35·31
2·032	**2**	1·968	0·907	**2**	4·409	1·893	**2**	2·113	9·085	**2**	0·441	0·73	**2**	5·50	0·057	**2**	70·63
3·048	**3**	2·952	1·360	**3**	6·613	2·839	**3**	3·170	13·627	**3**	0·661	1·09	**3**	8·25	0·085	**3**	105·94
4·064	**4**	3·936	1·814	**4**	8·818	3·785	**4**	4·227	18·170	**4**	0·882	1·45	**4**	11·00	0·113	**4**	141·26
5·080	**5**	4·921	2·267	**5**	11·023	4·732	**5**	5·283	22·712	**5**	1·102	1·82	**5**	13·76	0·142	**5**	176·57
6·096	**6**	5·905	2·721	**6**	13·227	5·678	**6**	6·340	27·255	**6**	1·323	2·18	**6**	16·51	0·170	**6**	211·89
7·112	**7**	6·889	3·175	**7**	15·432	6·625	**7**	7·397	31·797	**7**	1·543	2·54	**7**	19·26	0·198	**7**	247·20
8·128	**8**	7·873	3·628	**8**	17·636	7·571	**8**	8·453	36·340	**8**	1·764	2·91	**8**	22·01	0·227	**8**	282·52
9·144	**9**	8·857	4·082	**9**	19·841	8·517	**9**	9·501	40·882	**9**	1·984	3·27	**9**	24·76	0·255	**9**	317·83
0·160	**10**	9·842	4·535	**10**	22·046	9·464	**10**	10·567	45·425	**10**	2·205	3·63	**10**	27·51	0·283	**10**	353·14

FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

In most countries the metric system of weights and measures is now compulsory, but the following countries, in addition to the United Kingdom and the United States, still retain distinctive weights and measures:

China.—Liang or tael = 1·3 oz.; 10 hiang = 1 chin or catty = 1·3 lb.; 100 chin = 1 tan or picul = 133·3 lb.; ts'un = 1·41 in.; 10 ts'un = 1 ch'ih = 14·1 in.; 10 ch'ih = 1 chang = 11·75 ft.; 1 li = ½ mile.

Egypt.—The feddan, the unit of measure for land = 1·03808 acres. The ardeb, the measure of capacity = 43·555 gall. = 5·44436 bush.; the okieh = 1·3207 oz.; the rotl = ·99049 lb.; the oke = 2·7513 lb.; and the qantâr = 36 okes = 100 rotls = 99·049 lb. An ardeb of wheat = 334 rotls; of beans = 345 rotls; of barley = 267 rotls; of maize = 312 rotls, and of cotton seed = 270 rotls.

Greece.—The oke = 2·80 lb.; the stater = 123·20 lb.; the livre = 1·05 lb.; the pike = ¾ yard.

Japan and Cho-sen.—Ken = 5·965 ft.; chô = 60 ken = 1/7 mile; ri = 36 chô = 2·44 miles; square ri = 5·9552 sq. m.; liquid koku = 39·703 gall.; dry koku = 4·9629 bush.; liquid to = 3·9703 gall.; dry to = 1·9851 peck.

Russia.—16 vershoks = 1 arshin = 28 in.; 3 archins = 1 sajène = 7 ft.; 500 sajènes = 1 verst = 0·663 mile; 1 sq. verst = 0·4394 sq. m.; 1 dessiatine = 2·70 acres; 3 zolotniks = 1 loth; 32 loths = 1 pound = 1/36 lb.; 40 pounds = 1 pood = 36 lb. English; 8 shtoffs = 1 vedro = 2·705 gall.; 8 chetveriks = 1 chetvert = 5·771 bush.

Turkey.—400 drams = 1 oke = 2·832 lb.; 44 okes = 1 cantar = 125 lb. Donum (land measure) = 1,098·76 sq. yd.

United States.—The weights and measures of the United Kingdom are in use, but the gallon of wine = 0·833 imperial gall.; the ale gallon = 1·01695 imp. gall.; the bushel = 0·9692 imp. bush. Instead of the cwt. the cental of 100 lb. is employed, the short ton = 2,000 lb.; the long ton, 2,240 lb.

SOME COLONIAL MEASURES

In some British colonies particular measures are used:

In *British India* the maund, which in Bengal = 40 sers = 82⅔ lb.; in Bombay = 28 lb.; in Madras = 25 lb. The guz, a measure of length in Bengal = 36 in.

In the *Straits Settlements*, *Hong Kong*, *British North Borneo*, and *Sarawak* commercial weights are: 1 kati = 16 tahil = 1⅓ lb.; 1 pikul = 100 katl = 133⅓ lb.; 1 koyan = 40 pikul = 5,333⅓ lb.

In *Canada* the cwt. = 100 lb. and the ton 2,000 lb., as in the United States.

MONETARY UNITS

THE UNITED KINGDOM

Coinage of the British Mints

Year.	Gold.			Silver.	Bronze.	Total.
	London Mint.	Australian and Ottawa Mints.	Total.			
1911 . .	£33,132,828	£10,191,198	£43,324,026	£2,381,246	£140.305	£45.845,577
1912 . .	33,350,249	9,113,916	42,464,165	2,455,623	323.235	45,243,023
1913 . .	27,638,789	9,211,209	36,849,998	1,934,404	314,525	39,098,927
1914 . .	15,126.170	8,772,102	23,898,272	6,250,569	261,134	30,409,975
1915 . .	21,301,000	7,934,389	29.235,389	7,598,923	248,415	37,082,727

There are colonial mints at Sydney (opened in 1855), Melbourne (1872), and Perth (1899), where gold coins are struck of identically the same design as those struck at the Royal Mint, but with *mint marks* (S., M., P.) on the reverse side above the date. There is a mint in Birmingham, worked by a private company, where coinages for foreign governments are struck, and where, occasionally, silver and bronze coins for imperial or colonial use have been struck. A full account of the work of the Mint, with tables giving the amount of the coinage of gold, silver, and bronze in the United Kingdom and Colonies in detail, and a résumé of the coinages of foreign countries, is given in the Annual Reports of the Deputy Master and Comptroller of the Mint.

The **coins** struck at the Royal Mint are sovereigns, half-sovereigns, half-crowns, shillings, sixpences, threepences, pence, halfpence, and farthings. Maundy fourpences, twopences, and pence are also struck in small quantities, and five-pound and two-pound gold pieces on special occasions. The following figures show the operations of the Royal Mint during the past three years:

Gold Coin Issued

	1913.	1914.	1915.
Sovereigns .	24,583,789	11,501,170	20,280,000
Half-sovereigns	3,055,000	3,625,000	1,021,000
	27,638,789	15,126,170	21,301,000

Silver Coin Issued

	1913. £	1914. £	1915. £
England & Wales	1,206,279	5,152,069	5,940,328
Scotland . .	198,900	404,500	648,900
Ireland . .	118,800	536,000	625,400
Colonies . .	410,375	157,955	384,295
	1,934,354	6,250,524	7,598,923

Bronze Coin Issued

	1913. £	1914. £	1915. £
United Kingdom	306.350	257,234	240,600
Colonies . .	8,175	3,900	7.815
	314,525	261,134	248,415

Number of Pieces Struck

	1913.	1914.	1915.
Imperial:			
Gold . .	30,633,962	18,752.241	22,338,027
Silver .	32,296.527	92,455,843	105,231,514
Bronze .	87,158,672	77,237,096	76,003,101
Colonial:			
Silver .	16,905,000	12,330,000	2,100,000
Bronze .	6,169,000	2,335,000	960,000
Nickel-bronze	12,273,600	10,752,000	nil

In 1915 £1,200,000 worth of gold coins, £199,695 worth of silver coins, and £4,991 worth of bronze coins were withdrawn from circulation.

Life and Wear of Silver Coins.—The ages at which silver coins reach the stage of illegibility is:

Half-crowns . . .	64·66 years.
Florins . . .	45·41 ,,
Shillings . . .	41·61 ,,
Sixpences . . .	28·22 ,,
Threepences . . .	32·76 ,,

(The average age of a sovereign on its withdrawal is about 24 years, and of a half-sovereign 15 years).

Standard Gold is the gold used in the coinage of the United Kingdom. Pure gold is 1,000 "fine" or 24 carats. For the purposes of coinage pure gold is mixed with a certain amount of alloy, and the result is expressed either (1) as "carats," *i.e.* the amount of gold in 24 parts of alloy (standard gold contains twenty-two twenty-fourths), or as (2) "fineness," *i.e.* the amount of gold in 1,000 parts of alloy. The *fineness* of standard gold is 916·6 of gold, the alloy being 83·3 of copper. Twenty troy pounds of standard gold are coined into 934 sovereigns and one half-sovereign; one troy oz. of standard gold is worth £3.17.10½, and one troy oz. of pure gold £4.4.11½.

The balance of trade between the different countries of the world is generally settled by shipments of specie, and in normal times this remitting of gold whenever exchange moved much below the gold point took place practically as a matter of routine. But the war has caused chaos here, as in so many other directions. The increased cost of freight and of insurance against risks which have never before been faced in warfare between civilised peoples have moved the practical gold point considerably, and increased the difficulty of adjusting the adverse balance of trade. One outcome of this was the visit of the Commission to the U.S. in Sept. of 1915 to arrange for a loan to the value of £100,000,000. As a proof of the sound financial position of the Allies in the present war, regard must be had to (1) the gold holdings of the great State Banks, and (2) to the predominant position of the British Empire with regard to the gold supply of the world. The great State Banks held in 1915 gold as follows:

Bank of England agst. notes	£51,338,430	Belgium('14)	£10,977,000
Treasury Note Reserve .	28,500,000	Denmark .	5,930,000
France .	200,611,000	Holland .	33,655,000
Russia .	160,726,000	Norway .	3,644,000
Italy .	53,661,000	Spain .	34,490,000
Germany .	122,066,000	Sweden .	6,594,000
Austria-Hungary (1914)	51,578,000	Switzerland	9,953,000
		U.S. Treas'ry	49,549,000

In addition to the gold held by the Bank of

England, a very large amount is held by English, Scottish, and Irish Banks.

Gold Production.—The gold production of the world in 1915 was £96,915,000. The British contribution to this total was over 60%:

Australasia	£9,202,000	Transvaal	£38,617,000
Canada	3,900,000	Rhodesia	3,823,000
India	2,366,000	United States	20,300,000
West Africa	1,707,000	Other c'ntries	17,000,000

Standard Silver.—Standard silver contains 925 parts of silver and 75 parts of copper per 1,000. The market price of silver varies for many reasons, but whatever may be the market price of the metal, one oz. of standard silver is always converted into 5*s.* 6*d.* in silver coin. The difference between the nominal value of silver coin and its intrinsic value is retained by the State, both to meet expenses of coinage and as a source of profit. Silver, therefore, is only a token coinage. The price of silver is very much less staple than that of gold, and large discoveries of recent years have depreciated the metal.

India is a large buyer and absorber of silver, and her demands at different times of the year cause fluctuations in the price. During 1915 the highest price of silver was 27½*d.* and the lowest $22\frac{5}{16}$*d.*, the average for the year being 23·674*d.* The variations in the price may be seen from the following figures:

	d.		*d.*
1880	52¼	1912	$28\frac{1}{16}$
1900	28¼	1913	$27\frac{5}{8}$
1910	$24\frac{1}{8}$	1915	$23\frac{7}{16}$

The world's production of silver in 1915 is estimated at 195,985,600 oz., valued at £19,708,999.

Copper is the third metal employed in coinage, and the resultant coins are, like silver coins, only token money. Pure copper would not be sufficiently hard for coinage, and a bronze mixture is employed, consisting of copper 95 parts, tin 4 parts, and zinc 1 part. One ton of this mixture yields £418 in pence, or £373.6.8 in halfpence or farthings. As copper is so necessary for use in war, the variation in its price has been remarkable. Consequently, it is not surprising that the market price of copper in 1916 beat all records for 100 years. In the Napoleonic wars it touched £200 a ton. In the Franco-German war it reached £108 per ton; during the Secretan corner in 1888 it touched £105 a ton, but collapsed in the following year to £35 a ton. In July 1914 the price for standard copper was £59.15.0, but in April 1916 it had risen to £118.5.0. The world's production of copper in 1915 was 1,061,000 metric tons.

Bank of England notes are issued for sums of £5, £10, £20, £50; also for £100, £200, £500, and £1,000.

Treasury Notes of the value of £1 and 10*s.* are also issued, and are legal tender to any amount.

Legal Tender.—Bank of England notes are legal tender in England and Wales for every purpose (except by the Bank of England itself), but a creditor cannot be compelled to give change. Gold coins are legal tender to any amount, silver coins up to a sum of £2, 1*d.* and ½*d.* coins up to 1*s.*, and farthings up to 6*d.*

Currency of British Dominions and Colonies

Aden.—As India (*q.v.*).

Australia.—Of the same denominations as the United Kingdom, but of special design.

Bahama Islands.—Bank of Nassau notes value £1 and 4*s.* British silver and bronze coins legal tender without limit.

Bermudas.—The same as the U.K. Treasury notes legal tender until 1917. Silver coin legal tender to any amount.

British Guiana.—Accounts are kept in dollars and cents ($ = 4*s.* 2*d.*). British gold, silver, and bronze coins in circulation, with a local coin, the "groat," fourpenny piece.

British Honduras.—The standard is the gold *dollar* = 4*s.* 1⅓*d.* The British sovereign and half-sovereign are legal tender for $4.86 and $2.43 respectively. Paper dollar; silver, 50, 25, 10 and 5 cents.; nickel-bronze, 5 cent piece; bronze cent piece.

Canada.—The standard is the *dollar* of 100 cents. Value of U.K. money fixed by law: £1 = $4.86\frac{2}{3}$; 5*s.* = $1.2. Notes for 5, 4, 2, 1 dollars and 25 cents. Silver, 1 dollar, 50, 25, 10, 5 cents; bronze cent.

Ceylon.—The standard is the Indian *rupee* = 1*s.* 4*d.*, 15 to the £1. Currency notes, Rs.1,000, 100, 50, 10, 5. Silver, 50, 25, and 10 cent pieces; nickel, 5 cent piece; copper, 1 cent and ½ cent pieces (6¼ cents = 1*d.*).

Cyprus.—The standard is the *piastre* = 1⅓*d.* English gold coins current; silver, 18, 9, 4, 3 piastres; copper, 1, ½, ¼ piastres (9 piastres = 1*s.*).

East Africa.—The standard is the Indian *rupee* = 1*s.* 4*d.*, 15 to the £1. Silver, 50, 25 cents; nickel (perforated), 10, 5, 1, ½ cent; aluminium (perforated), 1, ½ cent.

Egypt.—The standard is the gold *pound* of 100 piastres = £1.0.6¼; 97½ piastres = £1. Gold coin, £E; silver, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1 (= 2½*d.*) piastres; nickel, 1, ½, $\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{1}{10}$ piastre; bronze, $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{1}{20}$ piastres.

Falkland Islands.—Of the same denomination as the United Kingdom.

Federated Malay States.—The standard is the dollar = 2*s.* 4*d.*; $60 = £7. For other coins, *see* Straits Settlements.

Fiji.—As in the United Kingdom.

Gambia.—*See* Nigeria.

Gibraltar.—As in the United Kingdom.

Gold Coast.—As in the United Kingdom.

Hong Kong.—Standard—the British, Mexican, and Hong Kong dollars are current, variable with the price of silver, now = 2*s.* 2*d.* Silver, 50, 20, 10, 5 cent pieces; copper, 1 cent.

India.—The standard is the *rupee* = 1*s.* 4*d.*, 15 to the £1. Notes, Rs. 100, 50, 10, 5; silver, ½, ¼, ⅛ rupee; nickel (scalloped), $\frac{1}{8}$ rupee (anna = 1*d.*); copper, 2, 1 (= ¼*d.*), ½, ⅓ pice.

Jamaica.—As in the United Kingdom.

Jersey.—As in the United Kingdom.

Malta.—British coins and Treasury notes current. Additional copper coin, ⅓*d.*

Mauritius.—The standard is the Indian *rupee* = 1*s.* 4*d.*, 15 to the £1. Silver, 20, 10 cent; bronze 5, 2, 1 cent.

Newfoundland.—The standard is the gold *dollar*, as in Canada (*q.v.*). Silver, 50, 20, 10, 5 cent; bronze, 1 cent.

New Zealand.—As in the United Kingdom.

Nigeria.—The standard is the *sovereign*. Silver special coinage introduced in 1913, 2*s.*, 1*s.*, 6*d.*, 3*d.*; nickel (perforated), 1*d.*, $\frac{1}{10}$*d.*

Seychelles.—As in Mauritius (*q.v.*).

Sierra Leone.—*See* Nigeria.

Straits Settlements.—The standard is the dollar = 2*s.* 4*d.*; $8.57 = £1. Silver, 20, 10, 5 cent; copper, 1, ½, ¼ cent.

Uganda.—*See* East Africa.

Union of South Africa.—As in the United Kingdom.

Moneys of Foreign Countries

(Revised by Thos. Cook & Son, Bankers, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C.)

In consequence of the financial situation created by the war, the rates shown are in many cases nominal only, but represent the nearest values at Nov. 1, 1916.

Abyssinia.—The Maria Theresa dollar is the current coin, but the standard is the *talari* = 2*s.* (10 = £1). Silver, ½, ¼, $\frac{1}{10}$ talari; copper, the besa, $\frac{1}{160}$ of a talari; bars of salt are accepted as currency everywhere, as are also cartridges.

Argentina.—The standard (*nominal*) is the gold *peso* of 100 centavos, of the value of 4*s.* par; the *actual* is the paper peso of value 1*s.* 9¼*d.*; this circulates mostly, together with 50, 20, 10 centavo coins, and nickel and copper fractional money.

Austria-Hungary.—The standard is the *krone* (= 100 hellers) = 6*d.* Gold, 100, 20, 10 krone piece; silver, 5, 2, 1 krone; nickel, 20 heller = 2*d.*; 10 heller = 1*d.*; 2 heller = ½*d.*; 1 heller = $\frac{1}{10}$*d.*

Belgium.—The standard is the *franc* of 100 centimes = 9½*d.* (25 francs = £1). Gold, 20 francs; silver, 5, 2, 1 franc. No gold, however, has been minted since 1882, nor silver 5 franc since 1876; note circulation instead.

Bolivia.—The standard is the *nominal* gold *boliviano* of 100 centavos; the *actual*, the silver boliviano = 1*s.* 7½*d.* (12·5 bolivianos = £1). There are actually two gold coins struck, the British and Peruvian £1 and ½£. Silver, 50, 20 centavos; nickel, 10, 5 centavos.

Brazil.—The standard is the *nominal* gold *milreis* of 1,000 reis = 2*s.* 3*d.* par value; the actual is the paper milreis = 1*s.* (at date, but subject to fluctuation). Silver, 2,000, 1,000, 500 reis; nickel, 400, 200, 100 reis; bronze, 40, 20 reis (100 reis = 1⅝*d.*).

Bulgaria.—The standard is the *lev* of 100 stotinkis = 8*d.* (nominal 6*d.*). Gold—there are a few gold coins of 100, 20, 10 leva, but foreign 20 and 10 franc pieces circulate; silver, 5, 2, 1, ½ leva; nickel, 20, 10, 5, 2½ stotinki (centimes).

Chile.—The standard is the nominal gold *peso* of 100 centavos, value 1*s.* 6*d.*; the *actual*, the paper peso, of varying value, now = 10*d.* Gold coins, 20 (condor), 10 (doblon), 5 (esaudo) pesos; silver, 1 peso, 20, 10, 5 centavos; bronze, 2½, 2, 1, ½ centavos (£1 has a legal value of 13⅓ pesos).

China.—100 candareens = 10 mace = *tael* of silver = 3*s.* Silver, 50, 25, 10 cents; nickel, 5 cents; copper, 2, 1, ½, $\frac{1}{10}$ cent.

Colombia.—The standard is the nominal gold *peso* = 3*s.* 11½*d.*, the *actual* the paper peso = ½*d.* The English £ is received in all transactions at a value of 5 pesos. Silver, ½ dollar, peseta, and real; nickel, 5, 2, 1 pesos.

Costa Rica.—The standard is the gold *colon* of 100 centesimos = 1*s.* 10*d.* Silver, 50, 25, 10, 5 centesimos.

Cuba.—The standard is the gold *peso* equal to U.S. gold dollar = 4*s.* 1½*d.* new (1915) coinage. Gold, 20, 10, 5, 4, 2, 1 pesos; silver, 1 peso, 40, 20, 10 cents; nickel, 5, 2, 1 cents.

Denmark.—The standard is the gold *krone* of 100 ore = 1*s.* 2½*d.* (18 kroner = £1). Gold coins, 20, 10 kroner; silver, 2, 1 kroner, 25, 10 ore.

Ecuador.—The standard is the silver *sucré* of 100 centavos = 2*s.* Gold coins, 20, 10 sucrés; silver, 1 sucré, 50, 40, 10, 5 centavos; nickel and copper pieces.

France.—The standard is the *franc* of 100 centimes = 9½*d.* (exchange = 8½*d.*). Gold coins, 20, 10 francs; silver 5, 2, 1, ½ francs, 20 centimes; bronze, 10, 5 centimes. Algeria, Madagascar, and Tunis have the same currency. In Indo-China there is a silver coinage of 1, ½, ⅙, $\frac{1}{10}$ piastre (piastre = 1*s.* 10*d.*). Bronze, $\frac{1}{100}$, $\frac{1}{200}$ piastre.

German Empire.—The standard is the *mark* of 100 pfennig = 11¾*d.* (present value = 8½*d.*). Gold coins, 20, 10 mark; silver, 5, 2, 1, ½ mark; nickel, 25, 10, 5 pfennig; during the war iron coins are in use of 10, 5 pfennig.

Greece.—The standard is the nominal *drachma* of 100 lepta = to the franc = 9½*d.* The *actual* is the paper drachma of same value. Gold coins, 20, 10, 5 drachmæ; silver, 5, 2, 1 drachmæ, 50, 20 lepta.

Guatemala.—The standard is the nominal silver *peso* of 100 centavos = 4*s.*; the *actual* is an enormously depreciated paper peso, at present worth about 1½*d.* Nickel coins, the real (= 6*d.*), ½, ¼ real.

Haiti.—The standard is the nominal gold *gourde* of 100 centavos = 4*s.*; the *actual*, the paper gourde, value 5*d.* Nickel, 50, 20, 10, 5 centavos; bronze, 3, 2, 1 centavos.

Honduras.—The standard is the silver *peso* of 100 centavos = 4*s.* Silver, 50, 25, 10, 5 centavos; bronze, 2, 1 centavos.

Italy.—The standard is the *lira* of 100 centesimi = 9½*d.* (exchange = 8*d.*). Gold coins, 20, 10 lire; silver, 5, 2, 1 lire, 50 centesimi; nickel, 20 cents; bronze, 10, 5, 2, 1 cents.

Japan.—The standard is the gold *yen* of 100 sen = 2*s.* 1½*d.* (9·75 yen = £1). Gold coins, 20, 10, 5 yen; silver, 50, 20, 10 sen; nickel, 5 sen; bronze, 5 sen, 1 rin. Cho-sen coinage is now the same as Japan.

Liberia.—The standard is the U.S. *dollar* of 100 cents; silver, 50, 25, 10 cents; copper, 2, 1 cent.

Luxemburg.—As France.

Mexico.—The standard is the nominal gold dollar of 100 centavos = 2*s.*, the actual the silver dollar of same value. There is no metallic currency in Mexico at present, but enormous quantities of doubtful paper.

Monaco.—As France.

Montenegro.—The *perper* and the *para*, nominally equal in value to the Austrian krone and heller.

Morocco.—The standard is the silver *piastre* = 3*s.* Silver coins, 1, ½, ¼ piastre.

Netherlands.—The standard is the gold *florin* or *gulden* of 100 cents = 1*s.* 8*d.* (12 florins = £1). Gold coins, 10, 5 florins; silver, 2½, 1, ½ florins; nickel, 5 cents; bronze, 2½, 1, ½ cents. The colonies have the same coinage as the mother-country.

Nicaragua.—The standard is the gold *cordoba* of 100 centavos = 4*s.*, the actual the silver peso = 1*s.* 8*d.* Gold coins, 10, 5, 2½, 1 cordobas; silver 1, ½, ¼ cordobas, 10, 5 centavos; bronze, 1, ½ centavos.

Norway.—The standard is the gold *krone* of 100 ore = 1*s.* 2½*d.* (18 krones = £1). There is only paper money circulated (20, 10, 5, 2, 1 kroner; 50, 25, 10 ore), and some few nickel coins.

Oman.—The *mahmūdi* of 20 gaj = 1*s.* 0½*d.* The Maria Theresa dollar and the Indian rupee also circulate.

Panama.—The standard is the gold *balboa* of 2 pesos = 4*s.* 2*d.* 20, 10, 5, 2½, 1 balboas; 1 peso; 50, 20, 10, 5 centavos.

Paraguay.—The standard is the nominal silver *peso* of 100 centavos, subject to fluctuations now = 2*s.* The actual is the paper peso, equal

to about 3*d*. With the exception of a few nickel coins, paper is the circulating medium.

Persia.—The standard is the silver *kran* of 20 shahis = 4*d*. (60 krans = £1). Silver, 5, 2, 1 krans, 10, 5 shahis; copper, 4, 2, 1 shahis, 1 pul (= $\frac{1}{2}$*d*.).

Peru.—The standard is the gold *libra* of 10 soles = £1. Silver, 1, ½, ⅕, $\frac{1}{10}$, $\frac{2}{10}$ sol; bronze, 2, 1 centavo (100 centavos = 1 sol).

Portugal—The standard is the nominal gold *escudo* of 100 centavos = 4*s*. 5¼*d*.; the actual is the paper escudo = about 2*s*. 11*d*. English sovereign legal tender for 4½ escudos. Silver, 50, 20, 10 centavos; bronze, 4, 2, 1, ½ centavos.

Rumania.—The standard is the gold *leu* of 100 bani = 7½*d*. Gold coins, 50, 25, 20, 12½, 10 lei; silver, 5, 2, 1 lei, 50 bani; nickel, 20, 10, 5 bani.

Russia.—The standard is the gold *rouble* of 100 kopecks = nominal 2*s*. 1½*d*., actual 1*s*. 5*d*. (9·46 roubles = £1). Gold coins, 15, 10, 7½, 5 roubles; silver, 1 rouble, 50, 25, 20, 15, 10, 5 kopecks. Credit notes, 500, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5, 3, 1 rouble. *Finland* has the gold *markha* of 100 penni = 8*d*. Gold, 20, 10 markha; silver, 2, 1 markha, 50, 25 penni; bronze, 10, 5, 1 penni.

Salvador.—The standard is the nominal gold *peso* of 100 centavos = 3*s*. 11½*d*.; the actual, the silver peso = 1*s*. 7*d*. Silver, 25, 10, 5 centavos.

Serbia.—The standard is the *dinar* of 100 paras= 9½*d*. (exchange = 6*d*.). Gold coins, 20, 10 dinars; silver, 5, 2, 1 dinars, 50 paras; nickel, 20, 10, 5 paras; bronze, 2 paras.

Siam.—The standard is the gold *tical* of 100 satangs = 1*s*. 6*d*. (13 ticals = £1). Gold coin, the clos = 10 ticals; silver, 1, ½, ¼ ticals; nickel, 10, 5 satang; bronze, 1 satang.

Spain.—The standard is the *peseta* of 100 centesimos = 10*d*. Gold coins, 25, 20, 10, 5 pesetas; silver, 5, 2, 1 pesetas, 50 centimes.

Sweden.—The standard is the gold *krona* of 100 öre = 1*s*. 2½*d*. (18 krona = £1). Gold coin 20, 10, 5 kronor; silver, 2, 1 kronor, 50, 25, 10 öre. Bank notes, 1,000, 100, 50, 10, 5, 1 kronor.

Switzerland.—As in France.

Turkey.—The standard is the gold 100 *piastre* piece (£T1) = 18*s*. (111 piastres = £1). Silver, 20, 10, 5, 2 piastres; nickel, 1 piastre (= 40 para), 20, 10, 5 para.

United States.—The standard is the gold *dollar* of 100 cents = 4*s*. 1½*d*. Gold coins, 20, 10, 5 dollar pieces (double and half eagle). Paper notes of 1,000, 500, 100, 50, 20, 10, 5, 2, 1 dollar; silver, 50, 25, 10 cents; bronze, 5, 1 cent. The Philippines have the *peso* = 50 U.S. cents, as the standard (9·6 pesos = £1).

Uruguay.—The standard is the nominal gold *peso* of 100 centesimos = 4*s*. 4*d*.; the actual is the silver peso = about 4*s*. 1½*d*. Silver, 1 peso, 50, 20, 10 centesimos; nickel, 5, 2, 1 centesimos.

Venezuela.—The standard is the gold *bolivar* of 100 centavos = 9½*d*. Gold coins, 50, 20, 10, 5 bolivares; silver, 5, 2, 1 bolivares, 50, 20 centavos.

Approximate Equivalents for Conversion, £1 Sterling =

10 Talaris	Abyssinia.
5 Dollars	Argentina.
24 Crowns	Austria-Hungary.
9 Milreis	Brazil.
25 Leva	Bulgaria.
10 Dollars, Pesos, etc.	Central American States.
13·3 Dollars	Chile.
10 Dollars	China.
5 Pesos.	Colombia.
18 Crowns	Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.
97·5 Piastres	Egypt.
25 Francs, Lire, etc..	France, Belgium, Greece, Italy, and Switzerland.
20 Marks	Germany.
12 Florins	Holland.
15 Rupees	India, etc.
4·6 Piastres	Indo-China.
9·75 Yen	Japan.
9·75 Dollars	Mexico.
5 Piastres	Morocco.
60 Krans	Persia.
9·6 Pesos.	Philippine Islands.
4·5 Escudos	Portugal.
10 Dollars	Sarawak.
25 Dinars	Serbia.
13 Ticals	Siam.
25 Pesetas	Spain.
111 Piastres	Turkey.
4·8 Dollars	United States.
25 Bolivares	Venezuela.

CIVIL LIST PENSIONS, 1915-16

Joseph Comyns Carr (art, literature, and drama), £200.

William Hurrell Mallock (literary work), £150.

Mrs. Marjory Mines (widow of late Prof. George Mines), £100.

William Biscombe Gardner (lithographer), £100.

Mrs. Amy Bullen (widow of late F. T. Bullen, author), £50.

Miss Fanny Louise Bryant (daughter of late Thomas Bryant, R.R.C.S., surgeon), £30.

Dr. Thomas Ross (history of architecture), £200.

Lady Murray (widow of the Editor of the "New English Dictionary"), £170.

Mrs. Illingworth (widow of the late Dr. J. H. Illingworth, philosophical work), £100.

W. H. Davies, poet, £50, in addition to his existing pension of £50.

Dr. George Cunningham, dentistry, £50.

Greenwich Hospital, originally a Royal Palace, was appropriated as "a memorial of the virtues of good Queen Mary, of the love and sorrow of King William, and the great victory of La Hogue," to receive disabled seamen and relieve the widows and orphans of seamen. The funds are derived from the investment of over £4,000,000 of capital, landed estates, house property at Greenwich, freehold ground and other rents of property in London, etc. In 1865 it was resolved to close the Hospital as an asylum for disabled seamen, and to devote the Hospital funds to pensions for officers and men, the education and maintenance of their children, gratuities to relatives dependent on men who died in the naval service, etc. The buildings are now used as a Royal Naval College. Est. income, 1916–17, £204,666; expenditure, £204,382. *Director*, C. H. R. Stansfield.

The New HAZELL, 1917

STAMPS, TAXES, DEATH DUTIES, ETC., 1916-17

	£	s.	d.
Admission of any person—			
In England :			
To the degree of Barrister-at-Law :			
If previously admitted as such in Ireland	10	0	0
In any other case	50	0	0
In Scotland :			
As an Advocate :			
If previously admitted as a Barrister-at-Law in Ireland	10	0	0
In any other case	50	0	0
In Ireland :			
To the degree of Barrister-at-Law :			
If previously admitted as such in England, or as an Advocate in Scotland	10	0	0
In any other case	50	0	0
To be a member of either of the four Inns of Court in England, or a student of the Society of King's Inns in Dublin	25	0	0
In England or Ireland :			
As a solicitor of the Supreme Court in England, or of the Court of Judicature in Ireland	25	0	0
In Scotland :			
(1) As a law agent to practise before the Court of Session, or as Writer to the Signet :			
If he has previously paid the sum of £60 for duty upon his articles of clerkship	25	0	0
If he has been previously duly admitted as a law agent to practise before a Sheriff Court	30	0	0
In any other case	85	0	0
(2) As a law agent to practise before a Sheriff Court :			
If he has previously paid the sum of *2s. 6d.* for duty upon his articles of clerkship	54	17	6
In any other case	55	0	0
As a Fellow of the College of Physicians in England, Scotland, or Ireland	25	0	0
As a burgess, or into any corporation or company, in any city, borough, or town corporate, in England or Ireland,			
In respect of birth, apprenticeship, or marriage, or, in Ireland, in respect of being engaged in any trade, mystery, or handicraft	1	0	0
Upon any other ground	3	0	0
As a burgess, or into any corporation or company in any burgh in Scotland	0	5	0
Affidavit, and **Statutory Declaration**	0	2	6
Agreement, or **Memorandum** of **Agreement** under hand only, and not otherwise specifically charged	0	0	6
Agreement for a lease or tack, or for any letting. See **Lease or Tack.**			
Agreement (under hand) on deposit of Deeds. See **Mortgage (Equitable).**			
Allotment. See **Letter of Allotment.**			
Appointment of a new trustee, and **Appointment** in execution of a power of any property, etc., by any instrument not being a will	0	10	0

	£	s.	d.
Appraisement or **Valuation.**			
Where the amount of the appraisement does not exceed £5	0	0	6
Exceeds £5 and does not exceed £10	0	0	6
„ £10 „ „ £20	0	1	0
„ £20 „ „ £30	0	1	6
„ £30 „ „ £40	0	2	0
„ £40 „ „ £50	0	2	6
„ £50 „ „ £100	0	5	0
„ £100 „ „ £200	0	10	0
„ £200 „ „ £500	0	15	0
„ £500	1	0	0
Apprenticeship, instrument of	0	2	6
Articles of Association of a Company under The Companies (Consolidation) Act, 1908 (8 Edw. 7, c. 69), sec. 12, to be stamped as a deed	0	10	0
Articles of Clerkship whereby any person first becomes bound to serve as a clerk in order to his admission.			
As a solicitor of the Supreme Court in England or of the Court of Judicature in Ireland	80	0	0
As a law agent to practise before the Court of Session, or as Writer to the Signet in Scotland	60	0	0
As a law agent to practise before a Sheriff Court in Scotland	0	2	6
Whereby any person having been before bound by duly stamped articles, and not having completed his service, becomes bound afresh for the same purpose :			
Where the duty upon the previous articles was *2s. 6d.*	0	2	6
In any other case	0	10	0
Award in England or Ireland, and **Award** or **Decreet Arbitral** in Scotland, uniform duty as from Oct. 1, 1906	0	10	0
Bank Note—			
For money not exceeding £1	0	0	5
Exceeding £1 and not exceeding £2	0	0	1
„ £2 „ „ £5	0	1	3
„ £5 „ „ £10	0	1	9
„ £10 „ „ £20	0	2	0
„ £20 „ „ £30	0	3	0
„ £30 „ „ £50	0	5	0
„ £50 „ „ £100	0	8	6
Bankers' Notes—Composition for.			
Bank of England on each £1,000,000 of bills in circulation	3,500	0	0
Other bankers, for every £100 or fractional part of £100 of the average amount or value of notes and bills in circulation during every half-year—			
England and Ireland	0	3	6
Scotland { Notes	0	4	2
Scotland { Bills	0	3	6
Bill of Exchange (Inland or Foreign), payable on demand or at sight or on presentation within 3 days after date or sight	0	0	1
Bill of Exchange (Inland) of any other kind whatsoever (*except a Bank Note*) and **Promissory Note** of any kind whatsoever (*except a Bank Note*) drawn, or expressed to be payable, in the United Kingdom :			
Where the amount or value of the money for which the bill or note is drawn or made does not exceed £5	0	0	1

	£	s.	d.
Exceeds £5 and does not exceed £10	0	0	2
„ £10 „ „ £25	0	0	3
„ £25 „ „ £50	0	0	6
„ £50 „ „ £75	0	0	9
„ £75 „ „ £100	0	1	0
Exceeds £100—			
For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of such amount or value	0	1	0

Bill of Exchange (Foreign) drawn and expressed to be payable out of the United Kingdom, and actually paid or endorsed, or in any manner negotiated, in the United Kingdom:

Where the amount does not exceed £5	0	0	1
Exceeds £5 and does not exceed £10	0	0	2
„ £10 „ „ £25	0	0	3
„ £25 „ „ £100	0	0	6
Exceeds £100—			
For every £100 and also for any fractional part of £100	0	0	6

Bill of Lading of, or for, any goods or merchandise, or effects to be exported or carried coastwise . . 0 0 6

Bill of Sale—

Absolute. See **Conveyance on Sale.**

By way of Security. See **Mortgage,** etc.

Bond, Covenant, or **Instrument** of any kind whatsoever.

(1) For securing an annuity:			
For a definite and certain period, so that the total amount to be ultimately payable can be ascertained. See **Mortgage,** etc.			
For the term of life or any other indefinite period—			
For every £5, and also for any fractional part of £5, of the annuity or sum periodically payable	0	2	6
(2) Being a collateral security	0	2	6
In any other case:			
For every £5, and also for every fractional part of £5, of the annuity or sum periodically payable	0	0	6

Bond for duties of Excise or Customs, same as Mortgage Bond, but not to exceed 0 5 0

Bond on obtaining letters of administration 0 5 0

Bond of any kind whatsoever not specifically charged with any duty, same as Mortgage Bond, but not to exceed 0 10 0

Capital Duty (Limited Partnerships).

Statement of the amount contributed by a limited partner, and statement of any increase in that amount.

For every £100 or fractional part of £100 of original or additional capital so contributed	0	5	0

Capital Duty (Share).

Companies and Corporations.

For every £100 or fractional part of £100 of the nominal Share Capital or of any increase thereof	0	5	0

Capital Duty (Loan).

Local Authorities, Corporations, Companies, etc. Issue of Loan Capital not secured by an Instrument bearing the Mortgage or Marketable Security Duty—

For every £100 or fractional part of £100 of the amount secured by the issue	0	2	6

Certificate to be taken out yearly by every solicitor in England and Ireland, law agent, or writer to the signet in Scotland, or as a notary public, conveyancer, special pleader, or draughtsman in equity:—

If such person practises in London within ten miles of the General Post Office; within the city or shire of Edinburgh; or in the city of Dublin, or within three miles therefrom	9	0	0
If such person practises beyond the above-mentioned limits	6	0	0
If he has not been in practice three years, half the foregoing rates.			

Certificate of registration of an alkali work 5 0 0

Charter Party 0 0 6

Cheque. See **Bill of Exchange.**

Commission of Lunacy 0 5 0

Companies' Capital. See **Capital Duty.**

Contract Note for or relating to the sale or purchase of any stock or marketable security.

Where the value of the stock or marketable security is £5 and does not exceed £100	0	0	6
Exceeds £100, does not exceed £500	0	1	0
„ £500 „ „ £1,000	0	2	0
„ £1,000 „ „ £1,500	0	3	0
„ £1,500 „ „ £2,500	0	4	0
„ £2,500 „ „ £5,000	0	6	0
„ £5,000 „ „ £7,500	0	8	0
„ £7,500 „ „ £10,000	0	10	0
„ £10,000 „ „ £12,500	0	12	0
„ £12,500 „ „ £15,000	0	14	0
„ £15,000 „ „ £17,500	0	16	0
„ £17,500 „ „ £20,000	0	18	0
„ £20,000	1	0	0

Conveyance or **Transfer,** whether on sale or otherwise—

(1) Of any stock of the Bank of England	0	7	9
(2) Of any stock of the Government of Canada inscribed in books kept in the U.K., or of any Colonial stock to which the Colonial Stock Act, 1877, applies—			
For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of the nominal amount of stock transferred	0	2	6

Conveyance or **Transfer** on sale,

Of any property (*except a conveyance or transfer of any stock or marketable security as defined by section 122 of the Stamp Act,* 1891),

Where the amount or value of the consideration for the sale does not exceed £5	0	1	0
Exceeds £5, does not exceed £10	0	2	0
„ £10 „ „ £15	0	3	0
„ £15 „ „ £20	0	4	0
„ £20 „ „ £25	0	5	0
For every additional £25 up to £300	0	5	0

	£	s.	d.
Exceeds £300— For every £50, and also for any fractional part of £50 of such amount or value	0	10	0

NOTE.—Where the amount or value of the consideration for the sale does not exceed £500 and the instrument contains a statement certifying that the transaction thereby effected does not form part of a larger transaction or of a series of transactions in respect of which the amount or value, or the aggregate amount or value, of the consideration exceeds £500, duty is chargeable at one-half of the above-mentioned rates.

Conveyance or **Transfer** on sale of any stock or marketable security as defined by section 122 of the Stamp Act, 1891 (except (1) stock of the Bank of England or (2) stock of the Government of Canada inscribed in books kept in the United Kingdom or Colonial stock to which the Colonial Stock Act, 1877, applies).

Where the amount or value of the consideration for the sale does not exceed £5	0	0	6
Exceeds £5 and does not exceed £10	0	1	0
„ £10 „ „ £15	0	1	6
„ £15 „ „ £20	0	2	0
„ £20 „ „ £25	0	2	6
For every additional £25 up to £300	0	2	6
Exceeds £300— For every £50, and also for any fractional part of £50 of such amount or value	0	5	0

Conveyance or **Transfer** operating as a voluntary disposition *inter vivos*. The like duty as if it were a conveyance or transfer on sale with the substitution in each case of the value of the property conveyed or transferred for the amount or value of the consideration for the sale.

Conveyance or **Transfer** of any kind not hereinbefore described	0	10	0
Copy or **Extract** (*attested or in any manner authenticated*). The same duty as original, but not to exceed	0	1	0
Copy or **Extract** (*certified*) of or from any register of births, baptisms, marriages, deaths, burials, or cremations	0	0	1

Copyhold and **Customary Estates**—Instruments relating thereto.

Upon a sale thereof. See **Conveyance on Sale.**

Upon a mortgage thereof. See **Mortgage, etc.**

Upon a demise thereof. See **Lease or Tack.**

Upon any other occasion:

Surrender or grant made out of court, or the memorandum thereof, and copy of court roll of any surrender or grant made in court	0	10	0

Counterpart. See **Duplicate.**

Covenant for securing the payment or repayment of money, or the transfer or retransfer of stock. See **Mortgage,** etc.

	£	s.	d.
Covenant in relation to any annuity upon the original creation and sale thereof. See **Conveyance on Sale.**			
Covenant in relation to any annuity (*except upon the original creation and sale thereof*) or to other periodical payments. See **Bond, Covenant, etc.**			
Covenant. Any separate deed of covenant (*not being an instrument chargeable with ad valorem duty as a conveyance on sale or mortgage*) made on the sale or mortgage of any property, and relating solely to the conveyance or enjoyment of, or the title to, the property sold or mortgaged, or to the production of the muniments of title relating thereto, or to all or any of the matters aforesaid.			
Where the *ad valorem* duty in respect of the consideration or mortgage money does not exceed 10*s.* (A duty equal to the amount of such *ad valorem* duty.)			
In any other case	0	10	0
Declaration of any use or trust of or concerning any property by any writing, not being a will, or settlement	0	10	0
Deed of any kind whatsoever, not otherwise described	0	10	0
Deputation or **Appointment** of a gamekeeper	0	10	0
Dock Warrant. See **Warrant for Goods.**			
Draft for money. See **Bill of Exchange.**			
Duplicate or **Counterpart** of any instrument chargeable with any duty— The same duty as the original instrument, but not to exceed	0	5	0
Equitable Mortgage. See **Mortgage.**			

Estate Duty (in the case of persons dying after August 15, 1914):—

Value of the Estate		Rate per cent. of Estate Duty
£	£	
101 to	500	1
501 „	1,000	2
1,001 „	5,000	3
5,001 „	10,000	4
10,001 „	20,000	5
20,001 „	40,000	6
40,001 „	60,000	7
60,001 „	80,000	8
80,001 „	100,000	9
100,001 „	150,000	10
150,001 „	200,000	11
200,001 „	250,000	12
250,001 „	300,000	13
300,001 „	350,000	14
350,001 „	400,000	15
400,001 „	500,000	16
500,001 „	600,000	17
600,001 „	800,000	18
800,001 „	1,000,000	19
Above	1,000,000	20

Upon the principal value ascertained as provided by law of all property, real or personal, settled or not settled, passing by deaths occurring after April 29, 1909, Estate Duty is leviable at the under-mentioned rates:

Where the Net Principal Value of the Estate		Rate of Duty per cent.
Exceeds	And does not exceed	
£	£	
100	500	1
500	1,000	2
1,000	5,000	3
5,000	10,000	4
10,000	20,000	5
20,000	25,000	6
25,000	40,000	6
40,000	50,000	7
50,000	70,000	7
70,000	75,000	8
75,000	100,000	8
100,000	150,000	9
150,000	200,000	10
200,000	250,000	11
250,000	400,000	11
400,000	500,000	12
500,000	600,000	12
600,000	750,000	13
750,000	800,000	13
800,000	1,000,000	14
1,000,000	1,500,000	15
1,500,000	2,000,000	15
2,000,000	2,500,000	15
2,500,000	3,000,000	15
3,000,000	—	15

Settled property is subject to a further Estate Duty called Settlement Estate Duty at the undermentioned rates:

Where the death occurred after August 1, 1894, and before April 30, 1909 . . . . . 1 per cent.

Where the death occured after April 29, 1909 . . . . 2 per cent.

Small estates—where the gross value does not exceed £300—a fixed Duty of 30*s.* } Inclusive of all other Death Duties.

Small estates—where the gross value exceeds £300 and does not exceed £500—a fixed Duty of 50*s.* } Inclusive of all other Death Duties.

Estates not exceeding £100 net are exempt.

"Where the net value of the property, real and personal, in respect of which Estate Duty is payable on the death of the deceased, exclusive of property settled otherwise than by the will of the deceased, does not exceed one thousand pounds, such property, for the purpose of Estate Duty, shall not be aggregated with any other property, but shall form an estate by itself; and where the fixed duty or Estate Duty has been paid upon the principal value of that estate, the Settlement Estate Duty and the Legacy and Succession Duties shall not be payable under the will or intestacy of the deceased in respect of that estate. Finance Act, 1894. Section 16 (3).

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Faculty, Licence, Commission, or Dispensation for admitting or authorising any person to act as a notary public—			
In England	30	0	0
In Scotland or Ireland . .	25	0	0
Faculty or Dispensation of any other kind—			
In England	30	0	0
In Ireland	20	0	0
Grant or Letters Patent.			
Of the honour or dignity of a Duke	350	0	0
,, ,, of a Marquis	300	0	0
Of the honour or dignity of an Earl	250	0	0
,, ,, of a Viscount	200	0	0
,, ,, of a Baron	150	0	0
,, ,, of a Baronet	100	0	0
Grant or Warrant of Precedence to take rank among nobility, under the sign manual of His Majesty . . .	100	0	0
Grant or Licence under the sign manual of His Majesty to take and use a surname and arms, or a surname only—			
In compliance with the injunctions of any will or settlement .	50	0	0
Upon any voluntary application .	10	0	0
Grant of arms or armorial ensigns only	10	0	0
Grant of the custody of the person or estate of any lunatic . . .	2	0	0

Income Tax: See Special Article.

Inhabited House Duty—Great Britain. (The duty does not extend to Ireland.)

Class of Premises.	Duty charged for each £1 of the Annual Value where the Annual Value of the House		
	Amounts to £20 but does not exceed £40.	Exceeds £40 but does not exceed £60.	Exceeds £60.
Dwelling House of £20 annual value or more:			
(*a*) Private Dwelling House . .	3*d.*	6*d.*	9*d.*
(*b*) Residential Shop	2*d.*	4*d.*	6*d.*
(*c*) Hotel, Public House, or Coffee House .			
(*d*) Farmhouse .			
(*e*) Lodging House .			

Instrument to Bearer (not being a share warrant or stock certificate to bearer) For every £25 and also for every fractional part of £25, of the nominal value of the share or stock 0 0 3

Land Values Duties—

Increment Value Duty.—£1 for every £5 of the increment value of any land accruing after April 30, 1909. (So far as it has not been previously paid, the duty is payable on the occasion of the fee simple of the land or any interest in the land being transferred on sale, being leased for more than fourteen years or passing on death. In lieu of the occasion, passing on death, in the case of land held by bodies corporate or unincorporate the duty is payable in 1914, and in every subsequent 15th year.

Reversion Duty.—£1 for every £10 of the value of the benefit accruing to the lessor through the determination of any lease of land.

	£	s.	d.
(Duty to be paid on the determination of the lease.)			
Undeveloped Land Duty.—A yearly duty of ½*d.* for every £1 of the site value.			
Mineral Rights Duty.—A yearly duty of 1*s.* for every £1 of the rental value of rights to work minerals and of mineral way-leaves. This duty is now subject to the Excess Profits Duty.			
Lease or **Tack** :			
(1) For any definite term not exceeding a year :			
Of any dwelling-house, or part thereof, at a rent not exceeding the rate of £10 per annum .	0	0	1
(2) For any definite term less than a year :			
Of any furnished dwelling-house or apartments where the rent for such term exceeds £25 .	0	5	0
Of any lands, tenements, or heritable subjects except or otherwise than as aforesaid. (The same duty as a lease for a year at the rent reserved for the definite term.)			
(3) For any other definite term, or for any indefinite term :			
Of any lands, tenements, or heritable subjects—			
Where the consideration, or any part thereof, moving to the lessor or to any other person, consists of any money, stock, or security :			
In respect of such consideration. (The same duty as a conveyance on a sale for the same consideration. See heading "**Conveyance** or **Transfer** on sale of any property, etc.")			
Where the consideration, or any part thereof, is any rent :			
In respect of such consideration : If the rent, whether reserved as a yearly rent or otherwise, is at a rate or average rate :			

—	If the term does not exceed 35 years, or is indefinite.			If the term exceeds 35 years, but does not exceed 100 years.			If the term exceeds 100 years.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Not exceeding £5 per ann.	0	1	0	0	6	0	0	12	0
Exceeding—									
£5 and not exceeding £10	0	2	0	0	12	0	1	4	0
£10 " " £15	0	3	0	0	18	0	1	16	0
£15 " " £20	0	4	0	1	4	0	2	8	0
£20 " " £25	0	5	0	1	10	0	3	0	0
£25 " " £50	0	10	0	3	0	0	6	0	0
£50 " " £75	0	15	0	4	10	0	9	0	0
£75 " " £100	1	0	0	6	0	0	12	0	0
For every full sum of £50 and also for any fractional part of £50 thereof . . .	0	10	0	3	0	0	6	0	0

	£	s.
(4) Of any other kind whatsoever not before described . . .	1	0

NOTE.—In accordance with Section 15 of the Revenue Act, 1911, where the consideration, or any part of the consideration, for any lease or tack consists of any money, stock, or security (other than rent) the amount or value of which does not exceed five hundred pounds, and the instrument contains a statement certifying that the transaction thereby effected does not form part of a larger transaction or of a series of transactions in respect of which the amount or value or the aggregate amount or value of the consideration other than rent exceeds five hundred pounds, the rate of duty chargeable in respect of the consideration, or part thereof, which consists of any money, stock, or security other than rent, is only one-half of the rates set out under the heading "**Conveyance** or **Transfer** on sale of any property, etc." This section does not, however, apply in any case where part of the consideration for the lease or tack consists of rent, and that rent exceeds the sum of twenty pounds a year.

	Rate of duty per cent.
Legacy Duty—	
To the husband or wife of the deceased	*1 0 0
To a child, or a descendant of a child, of the deceased, or father or mother, or any lineal ancestor of the deceased	*1 0 0
To a brother or sister of the deceased, or any descendant of a brother or sister	5 0 0
To an uncle or aunt of the deceased, or any descendant of an uncle or aunt	10 0 0
To a great uncle or aunt of the deceased, or any descendant of a great uncle or aunt	10 0 0
To any other person	10 0 0

	£	s.	d.
Letter of Allotment and **Letter of Renunciation**—			
Where the nominal amount which is allotted or to which the letter of renunciation relates is less than £5	0	0	1
Do., do., not less than £5 . . .	0	0	6
And Scrip Certificate, Scrip, or other document	0	0	1
Letter or Power of Attorney.			
(1) For a proxy to vote at a meeting	0	0	1
(2) For receiving prize money or wages	0	1	0
(3) For the receipt of the dividends or interest of any stock :			
For the receipt of any one payment only	0	1	0
In any other case	0	5	0

* Provided that the duty shall not be levied :

(*a*) Where the principal value of the property in respect of which Estate Duty is payable does not exceed fifteen thousand pounds, whatever may be the value of the legacy or succession; or

(*b*) Where the amount or value of the legacy or succession, together with any other legacies or successions derived by the same person from the testator, does not exceed one thousand pounds, whatever may be the principal value of such property; or

(*c*) Where the person taking the legacy or succession is the widow or a child under the age of twenty-one years of the testator, and the value of the legacy or succession together with any other legacies or successions does not exceed two thousand pounds, whatever may be the principal value of such property.

	£	s.	d.
(4) For the receipt of any sum of money, or any bill or note, not exceeding £20, or any periodical payments not exceeding the annual sum of £10 (*not being hereinbefore charged*)	0	5	0
(5) For the sale, transfer, or acceptance of any of the Government funds not exceeding £100	0	2	6
In any other case	0	10	0
Licence.			
(1) To hold the office of lecturer, reader, chaplain, church clerk, chapel clerk, parish clerk, or sexton	0	10	0
(2) For licensing a building for the performance of Divine service	0	10	0
(3) For licensing any chapel for the solemnisation of marriages therein	0	10	0
(4) For any other purpose	2	0	0
Licences.			
Bankers'	30	0	0
Marriage, if special (in England or Ireland)	5	0	0
Marriage, not special (in England)	0	10	0
Attorneys', Solicitors', Notaries', etc. See **Certificate** and **Faculty.**			
Limited Partnerships. See **Capital Duty.**			
Marketable Security transferable by delivery:			
For every £10 and fractional part—			
In the case of Colonial Municipal Securities	0	1	0
In other cases	0	2	0
Memorandum of Association	0	10	0
Mortgage, Bond, Debenture, Covenant, and **Warrant of Attorney** to confess and enter up judgment.			
(1) Being the only or principal or primary security (other than an equitable mortgage):			
Not exceeding £10	0	0	3
Excdg. £10 and not excd. £25	0	0	8
„ £25 „ „ £50	0	1	3
„ £50 „ „ £100	0	2	6
„ £100 „ „ £150	0	3	9
„ £150 „ „ £200	0	5	0
„ £200 „ „ £250	0	6	3
„ £250 „ „ £300	0	7	6
Exceeds £300, For every £100 and also for any fractional part of £100, of the amount secured	0	2	6
(2) Being a collateral security (other than an equitable mortgage): For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of the amount secured. (But the whole amount of duty shall not exceed 10*s.*)	0	0	6
(3) Being an equitable mortgage: For every £100, and any fractional part of £100, of the amount secured	0	1	0
(4) **Transfer, Assignment, Disposition,** or **Assignation:** For every £100, and also for any fractional part of £100, of the amount transferred, assigned, or disponed, exclusive of interest which is not in arrear	0	0	6
And also where any further money is added to the money already secured. (The same duty as a principal security for such further money.)			
(5) **Reconveyance, Release, etc.** For every £100 or fractional part	0	0	6
Mortgage of Stock or Marketable Security— Under hand only. See **Agreement.** By deed. See **Mortgage.**			
Notarial Act of any kind except protests	0	1	0
Passport	0	0	6
Policy of Indemnity.			
Where the annual premium—			
Does not exceed £2	0	0	1
Exceeds £2 (Instrument under hand)	0	0	6
Exceeds £2 (Instrument under seal)	0	10	0
Policy of Insurance against Accident and **Policy** of Insurance or any payment agreed to be made during the sickness of any person, or his incapacity from personal injury, or by way of indemnity against loss or damage of or to any property	0	0	1
Policy of Life Insurance—			
Where the sum insured does not exceed £10	0	0	1
Exceeds £10 but not £25	0	0	3
„ £25 „ £500: For every full sum of £50, and also for any fractional part of £50 of the amount insured	0	0	6
Exceeds £500, but not £1,000: For every £100 or any part	0	1	0
Exceeds £1,000: For every £1,000 or any part	0	10	0
Policy of Sea Insurance—			
(1) Where the premium does not exceed 2*s.* 6*d.* per cent.	0	0	1
(2) In any other case—			
(*a*) For or upon any voyage— In respect of every £100 or part of £100	0	0	1
(*b*) For time— In respect of every £100 or any part of £100: For any time not exceeding six months	0	0	3
Not exceeding twelve months	0	0	6
Containing a continuation clause, fixed duty of 6*d.*, in addition to the duty which is otherwise chargeable.			
Power of Attorney. See **Letter of Attorney.**			
Procuration, deed, or other instrument of	0	10	0
Promissory Note. See **Bank Note, Bill of Exchange.**			
Protest, of any bill of exchange or promissory note: Where the duty on the bill or note does not exceed 1*s.* (The same duty as the bill or note.)			
In any other case	0	1	0

	£	s.	d.
Proxy. See **Letter or Power of Attorney.**			
Receipt, £2 or upwards	0	0	1
Release or **Renunciation**—			
Upon a sale. See **Conveyance on Sale.**			
By way of security. See **Mortgage,** etc.			
In any other case	0	10	0
Revocation of any trust of property not being a will	0	10	0
Scrip Certificate or **Scrip.** See **Letter of Allotment.**			
Settlement :			
For every £100 or any part of £100	0	5	0
Share Certificates (Foreign). See **Instrument to Bearer.**			
Share Warrant or Stock Certificate to Bearer,			
(1) Of a company formed or established in the U.K. (A duty of an amount equal to three times the amount of the *ad valorem* stamp duty which would be chargeable on a deed transferring the share or shares or stock specified in the warrant or certificate if the consideration for the transfer were the nominal value of such share or shares or stock.)			
(2) Of a company formed or established out of the U.K.			
For every £10, or any part of £10	0	2	0
Succession Duty.			
On a succession where the whole succession or successions amount to £100 or upwards :—			

	Rates of Duty per cent. £	s.	d.
By the husband or wife of the predecessor	*1	0	0
By a child, or a descendant of a child, of the predecessor, or father or mother, or any lineal ancestor of the predecessor	*1	0	0
By a brother or sister of the predecessor, or any descendant of a brother or sister	5	0	0
By an uncle or aunt of the predecessor, or any descendant of an uncle or aunt	10	0	0
By a great uncle or aunt of the predecessor, or any descendant of a great uncle or aunt	10	0	0
By any other person	10	0	0
Surrender—			
Of copyholds. See **Copyhold.**			
Of any other kind whatsoever not chargeable with duty as a conveyance on sale or a mortgage	0	10	0
Transfer. See **Conveyance** or **Transfer.**			
Voting Paper	0	0	1
Warrant of Attorney. See **Mortgage,** etc.			
Warrant of Attorney of any other kind	0	10	0
Warrant for Goods	0	0	3

* **The duty not levied—**
(*a*) Where the principal value of the property does not exceed £15,000; or,
(*b*) Where the amount or value of the legacy or succession does not exceed £1,000; or,
(*c*) Where the person taking the legacy or succession is the widow or a child under the age of twenty-one years of the testator, and the amount or value of the legacy or succession does not exceed £2,000.

CUSTOMS TARIFF OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1916–17

Showing the several articles subject to import duties in the United Kingdom, and the duty levied upon each article, according to the tariff in operation upon July 1, 1916, together with an account of Customs Drawbacks.

Import Duties

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty. £	s.	d.
BEER of the descriptions called Mum, Spruce, or Black Beer, and Berlin White Beer, and other preparations, whether fermented or not fermented, of a character similar to Mum, Spruce, or Black Beer, where the worts thereof are, or were before fermentation, of a specific gravity—			
Not exceeding 1215° . 36 gals.	5	2	0*
Exceeding 1215° . 36 gals.	5	19	6*
Beer of any other description where the worts thereof were, before fermentation, of a specific gravity of 1055° . . . 36 gals.	1	5	6*
And so on in proportion for any difference in gravity.			
CARDS, PLAYING . . doz. packs	0	3	9
CHICORY :			
Raw or kiln-dried . . cwt.	1	19	8
Roasted or ground . . lb.	0	0	6
CHLORAL HYDRATE . . lb.	0	1	9

* A rebate is to be made from these rates of 4*s.*, 4*s.* 8*d.*, and 1*s.* respectively, up to March 31, 1917, inclusive.

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty. £	s.	d.
CHLOROFORM . . . . lb.	0	4	4
CIDER or PERRY, not containing added spirit . . . . gal.	0	0	4
CINEMATOGRAPH FILMS imported for the purpose of the exhibition of pictures or other optical effects by means of a cinematograph or other similar apparatus :			
Blank film, on which no picture has been impressed, known as raw film or stock . . per linear foot of the standard width of 1⅜ in.	0	0	0⅓
Positives, *i.e.* films containing a picture and ready for exhibition per linear foot of the standard width of 1⅜ in.	0	0	1
Negatives, *i.e.* films containing a photograph from which positives can be printed . per linear foot of the standard width of 1⅜ in.	0	0	5
CLOCKS, WATCHES, and the component parts of clocks and watches, *ad valorem* 33⅓%.			
COCOA . . . . . cwt.	2	2	0
Husks and Shells . . cwt.	0	6	0

Articles.	Rates of Duty. £	s.	d.
COCOA—*cont.*			
Cocoa Butter . . . lb.	0	0	4½
Preparations of Cocoa, etc., charged under Sec. 7, Finance Act, 1901.			
COFFEE, not kiln-dried, roasted, or ground . . . . cwt.	2	2	0
Kiln-dried, roasted, or ground lb.	0	0	6
Coffee and Chicory, roasted and ground; mixed . . lb.	0	0	6
COLLODION . . . . gall.	1	14	11
ETHER, ACETIC . . . lb.	0	2	7
ETHER, BUTYRIC . . . gal.	1	1	10
ETHER, SULPHURIC . . . gal.	1	16	6
ETHYL BROMIDE . . . lb.	0	1	5
ETHYL CHLORIDE . . . gal.	1	1	10
ETHYL IODIDE . . . gal.	0	19	0
FRUIT, Dried, or otherwise preserved without sugar:			
Currants . . . . cwt.	0	2	0
Figs and Fig Cake, Plums, commonly called French Plums, and Prunelloes, Plums Dried or Preserved, not otherwise described, Prunes, and Raisins . . cwt.	0	10	6
FRUIT, preserved with sugar. *See* Sugar.			
GLUCOSE, Solid . . . cwt.	0	8	10½
GLUCOSE, Liquid . . . cwt.	0	6	4½
MATCHES, safety, and other sorts:			
On any number in a box not exceeding 80 standard gross of 10,000 matches	0	3	6
On any number in a box in excess of 80 standard gross of 10,000 matches	0	1	9
MECHANICAL LIGHTERS:			
Requiring the use of spirit . each	0	1	0
Other sorts . . . . each	0	0	6
MOLASSES and invert Sugar and all other Sugar and extracts from Sugar which cannot be completely tested by the Polariscope and on which duty is not otherwise charged:			
If containing 70% or more of sweetening matter . . . cwt.	0	8	10½
If containing less than 70% and more than 50% of sweetening matter . . . . cwt.	0	6	4½
If containing not more than 50% of sweetening matter . cwt.	0	3	1½
Molasses is free of duty when cleared for use by a licensed distiller in the manufacture of Spirits, or if it is to be used solely for purposes of food for stock.			
MOTOR CARS, including motor bicycles and motor tricycles, *ad valorem* 33⅓%.			
ACCESSORIES and component parts of motor cars, motor bicycles, or motor tricycles, other than tyres, *ad valorem*, 33⅓%.			
Motor cars which are proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be constructed and adapted for use, and intended to be used solely, as motor omnibuses, or motor ambulances, or in connection with the conveyance of goods or burden in the course of trade or husbandry, or by a local authority as fire engines or otherwise for the purposes of their fire brigade service, and chassis, component parts, and accessories, which are so proved to be intended to be used solely for any such motor cars, shall not be charged with import duty.			
In the case of a motor car (including a motor bicycle and a motor tricycle) imported with tyres attached, the value of the tyres shall be deducted from the value of the car for the purpose of the charge of duty.			
Engineers' hand tools are admitted free of duty.			
MOTOR SPIRIT . . . . gal.	0	0	6
An allowance or repayment of the duty is made in respect of Motor Spirit used for other purposes than supplying motive power to motor cars, and of half the duty payable if the Spirit is used for supplying motive power to motor cars employed for commercial, etc., purposes.			
In cases in which the Commissioners of Customs and Excise may approve, Motor Spirit may be delivered without payment of duty or on payment of half the duty.			
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, including gramophones, pianolas, and other similar instruments, *ad valorem*, 33⅓%.			
ACCESSORIES and component parts of musical instruments, and records and other means of reproducing music, *ad valorem*, 33⅓%.			
Note.—Complete musical instruments, of a value not exceeding one shilling each, and mouth organs are admitted free of duty.			
PERRY. *See* Cider.			
SACCHARIN and mixtures containing Saccharin, or other substances of like nature or use . . oz.	0	4	6
Note.—Saccharin and mixtures containing Saccharin, or other substances of like nature or use, must not be imported into the United Kingdom in packages containing less than 11 lb., must not be packed with goods of any other description, must be specially reported, and may be imported and entered for warehousing at the following ports only: Dover, Folkestone, Goole, Grangemouth, Grimsby, Harwich, Hull, Leith, London, Newhaven, Southampton, and West Hartlepool.			
SOAP, TRANSPARENT, in the manufacture of which spirit has been used . . . . lb.	0	0	3
SPIRITS AND STRONG WATERS:			
For every gallon computed at hydrometer proof of Spirits of any description (except Perfumed Spirits), including Naphtha or Methylic Alcohol purified so as to be potable and mixtures and preparations containing Spirits:			

The New HAZELL, 1917

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty. £ s. d.
SPIRITS, ETC.—*cont.*	
Enumerated Spirits:	
Brandy, if warehoused 3 years or more (*a*)	
Proof gal. (in casks)	0 15 1
Proof gal. (in bottles)	0 16 1
Rum, if warehoused 3 years or more	
proof gal. (in casks)	0 15 1
proof gal. (in bottles)	0 16 1
If warehoused 2 and less than 3 years	
proof gal. (in casks)	0 16 1
proof gal. (in bottles)	0 17 1
If warehoused 1 and less than 2 years	
proof gal. (in casks)	0 16 7
proof gal. (in bottles)	0 17 7
If not warehoused, or warehoused less than 1 year (*b*)	
proof gal. (in casks)	0 16 7
proof gal. (in bottles)	0 17 7
Imitation Rum, if warehoused 3 years or more (*a*)	
proof gal. (in casks)	0 15 2
proof gal. (in bottles)	0 16 2
Geneva, if warehoused 3 years or more	
proof gal. (in casks)	0 15 2
proof gal. (in bottles)	0 16 2
If warehoused 2 and less than 3 years	
proof gal. (in casks)	0 16 2
proof gal. (in bottles)	0 17 2
If not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years	
proof gal. (in casks)	0 16 8
proof gal. (in bottles)	0 17 8
Note.—Spirits of the above descriptions sweetened to such an extent that the spirit thereby ceases to be an Enumerated Spirit are, if tested, to be charged as Unenumerated Sweetened Spirits.	
Unenumerated Spirits:	
Sweetened (including Liqueurs, Cordials, Mixtures, and other preparations containing Spirits, if tested):	
If warehoused 3 years or more	
proof gal. (in casks)	0 15 9½
proof gal. (in bottles)	0 16 9½
If warehoused 2 and less than 3 years	
proof gal. (in casks)	0 16 9½
proof gal. (in bottles)	0 17 9½
If not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years	
proof gal. (in casks)	0 17 3½
proof gal. (in bottles)	0 18 3½
Not sweetened (including Liqueurs, Cordials, Mixtures, and other preparations containing Spirits, provided such Spirits can be shown to be both unenumerated and not sweetened; if tested):	
If warehoused 3 years or more	
proof gal. (in casks)	0 15 2½
proof gal. (in bottles)	0 15 2½
If warehoused 2 and less than 3 years (*b*)	
proof gal. (in casks)	0 16 2½
proof gal. (in bottles)	0 16 2½
If not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years (*b*)	
proof gal. (in casks)	0 16 8
proof gal. (in bottles)	0 16 8
Liqueurs, Cordials, Mixtures, and other preparations containing Spirits, not sweetened, when such Spirits are not shown to be unenumerated; if tested (*c*):	
If warehoused 3 years or more	
proof gal. (in casks)	0 15 2
proof gal. (in bottles)	0 16 2
If warehoused 2 and less than 3 years proof gal. (in casks)	0 16 2
proof gal. (in bottles)	0 17 2
If not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years	
proof gal. (in casks)	0 16 8
proof gal. (in bottles)	0 17 8
Liqueurs, Cordials, Mixtures, and other preparations containing Spirits in bottle, entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested (*c*):	
If warehoused 3 years or more liquid gal. (in bottles)	1 1 5
If warehoused 2 and less than 3 years liquid gal. (in bottles)	1 2 9
If not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years liquid gal. (in bottles)	1 3 5
Perfumed Spirits:	
If warehoused 3 years or more liquid gal. (in casks)	1 4 1
liquid gal. (in bottles)	1 5 1
If warehoused 2 and less than 3 years liquid gal. (in casks)	1 5 8
liquid gal. (in bottles)	1 6 8
If not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years liquid gal. (in casks)	1 6 6
liquid gal. (in bottles)	1 7 6

(*a*) **Brandy and Imitation Rum** warehoused less than three years may not be delivered for home consumption in any circumstances.

(*b*) **Rum** warehoused less than one year and unenumerated, unsweetened, plain Spirits warehoused less than three years must be of a strength not less than 60 o.p. and may be delivered *to authorised persons only* on receipt of a requisition.

(*c*) On Mixtures, Compounds, or Preparations charged with duty in respect of the Spirit contained in them or used in their preparation or manufacture, *if recognised by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise as being used for medical purposes*, the duty, *irrespective of age*, is that chargeable on Liqueurs, etc., which have been warehoused for three years or upwards.

Any importations of Naphtha or Methylic Alcohol purified so as to be potable are taken under the heading of Unenumerated Spirits.

Spirits (other than Cordials or Perfumed or Medicinal Spirits and Spirits imported in cases) must be contained in casks or other

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty. £ s. d.
SPIRITS, ETC.—*cont.* vessels of a size or content of not less than nine gallons. Upon payment of the difference between the Customs Duty on Foreign Spirits and the Excise Duty on British Spirits, Foreign Spirits may be delivered under certain conditions for Methylation or for use in art or manufacture, but Foreign Methylic Alcohol may be used in art or manufacture without the payment of this differential duty.	
SUGAR:	
Not exceeding 76 degrees of Polarisation . . . . cwt.	0 6 9
Excdg. 76 and not excdg. 77 ,,	0 6 11·3
,, 77 ,, ,, 78 ,,	0 7 2
,, 78 ,, ,, 79 ,,	0 7 4·7
,, 79 ,, ,, 80 ,,	0 7 7·3
,, 80 ,, ,, 81 ,,	0 7 10
,, 81 ,, ,, 82 ,,	0 8 0·7
,, 82 ,, ,, 83 ,,	0 8 3·4
,, 83 ,, ,, 84 ,,	0 8 6·4
,, 84 ,, ,, 85 ,,	0 8 9·5
,, 85 ,, ,, 86 ,,	0 9 0·5
,, 86 ,, ,, 87 ,,	0 9 3·5
,, 87 ,, ,, 88 ,,	0 9 6·9
,, 88 ,, ,, 89 ,,	0 9 10·2
,, 89 ,, ,, 90 ,,	0 10 2·3
,, 90 ,, ,, 91 ,,	0 10 6·3
,, 91 ,, ,, 92 ,,	0 10 10·3
,, 92 ,, ,, 93 ,,	0 11 2·4
,, 93 ,, ,, 94 ,,	0 11 6·4
,, 94 ,, ,, 95 ,,	0 11 10·4
,, 95 ,, ,, 96 ,,	0 12 2·4
,, 96 ,, ,, 97 ,,	0 12 6·5
,, 97 ,, ,, 98 ,,	0 12 10·5
,, 98 — ,,	0 14 0
Blacking, Liquid, containing Sugar or any other sweetening matter* cwt. (Together with the duty on any spirit contained therein.)	0 3 1½
Note.—An additional ½*d.* the lb. is chargeable in respect of any of the undermentioned Sugar articles in the manufacture of which spirit has been used; any such article in the manufacture of which a greater percentage of spirit has been used than that covered by the spirit charge of ½*d.* the lb. is chargeable with a spirit duty rate of 1*d.* the lb., or such spirit duty rate in excess of 1*d.* the lb. as analysis may show to be necessary.	
Blacking, Solid, containing Sugar or any other sweetening matter* cwt.	0 3 1½
Candied or Drained Peel . cwt.	0 10 1½
Caramel, Solid . . . cwt.	0 14 0
,, Liquid . . . cwt.	0 10 1½
Cherries, Drained . . cwt.	0 7 7½
Chutney . . . . cwt.	0 6 4½
Cocoanut, Sugared . . cwt.	0 6 4½
Confectionery:	
Hard, including:	
Sugared Almonds (except as below), Caraway Seeds, etc. cwt.	0 14 0
Sugared Almonds, on the entry for which the Importer has declared that the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter* used in the preparation of the goods did not exceed 10*s.* 1½*d.* per cwt. . . . cwt.	0 10 1½
Soft, viz.:	
A.B. Gums imported in bulk, in barrels or cases, on the entry for which the Importer has declared that the duty on the combined quantity of Sugar and Glucose used in the manufacture of the goods did not exceed the rate of 6*s.* 4½*d.* per cwt. . cwt.	0 6 4½
Other A.B. Gums, Caramels, Chewing Gums, Jelly Beans, Turkish Delight, etc. . cwt.	0 10 1½
Confectionery, Fig . . . cwt.	0 10 6
Confectionery made from Sugar, and containing no other ingredients except flavouring cwt.	0 14 0
Liquorice—on the entry for which the Importer has declared that the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter* used in the preparation of the goods did not exceed 4*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. cwt.	0 4 6
Flowers, as Violets and Rose Petals, etc., in Crystallised Sugar, as Crystallised Fruit . . cwt.	0 14 0
Fruit, preserved in Sugar:	
(1) Fruit, not liable to duty as such:	
Canned or Bottled, in *thin* Syrup, on the entry for which the Importer has declared that the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter* used in the preparation of the goods did not exceed 1*s.* 10½*d.* per cwt. . cwt.	0 1 10½
Canned or Bottled, in *thin* Syrup, in other cases . cwt.	0 3 1½
Canned or Bottled, in *thick* Syrup . . . cwt.	0 8 3
Crystallised, Glacé or Metz cwt.	0 14 0
Fruit Pulp, in *thin* Syrup cwt.	0 3 1½
Fruit Pulp, in *thick* Syrup cwt.	0 10 1½
(2) Fruit liable to duty as such:	
Crystallised, Glacé or Metz, or in pulp, including Jam and Fruit Jellies . . cwt.	0 14 0
Canned or Bottled, in Syrup cwt.	0 14 0
Note.—Unless the Importer elects to pay duty on the whole weight at 14*s.* per cwt. the Fruit is charged as Fruit preserved without Sugar, and the Syrup at 1*s.* 10½*d.* (subject to declaration on entry as indicated above), 3*s.* 1½*d.* or 8*s.* 3*d.* per cwt., in accordance with the proportion of Sugar. Mixtures of dutiable and non-dutiable Fruit are charged as	

* The term "sweetening matter" does not include Saccharin.

ARTICLES.	Rates of Duty. £ s. d.
SUGAR—*cont.*	
Fruits, preserved in Sugar—*cont.* though the whole were dutiable, unless a separate account can be taken of the non-dutiable Fruit. Apricots, Crystallised and Glacé, are chargeable with duty at 14*s.* per cwt., but Tinned and Bottled Apricots and Apricot Pulp, including Jam, are chargeable with duty as non-dutiable Fruit preserved in Sugar, *i.e.* on the Sugar or Syrup only.	
Fruits, Imitation, Crystallised or not, on the entry for which the Importer has declared that the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter * used in the preparation of the goods did not exceed 11*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. . cwt.	0 11 6
Fruits, Imitation, Crystallised or not, in all other cases . cwt.	0 14 0
Ginger, preserved in Syrup or Sugar cwt.	0 10 1½
Marmalade, Jams, and Fruit Jellies, if not made from Fruit liable to duty as such . . . cwt.	0 10 1½
Marzipan . . . . cwt.	0 8 3
Milk, Condensed, sweetened, whole cwt.	0 5 9
Milk, Condensed, sweetened, separated or skimmed . . cwt.	0 6 4½
Milk, Condensed, slightly sweetened, whether whole, separated or skimmed, on the entry for which the Importer has declared that the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter * used in the preparation of the goods did not exceed 2*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. cwt.	0 2 6
Milk Powder:	
If declared by the Importer not to contain any added Sugar	Free
On the entry for which the Importer has declared that the duty on the Sugar or other sweetening matter * used in the preparation of the goods did not exceed 5*s.* 1½*d.* per cwt. cwt.	0 5 1½
In all other instances, and in cases in which the Importer wishes to dispense with sampling and testing . . . . cwt.	0 11 6
Note.—Importations entered as Free will be delivered on deposit of duty at the lower rate, pending analysis. Importations entered at the lower rate are liable to sampling and testing.	
Soy, when containing Molasses or other sweetening matter * cwt.	0 3 1½
Tamarinds, preserved in Syrup cwt.	0 3 1½
Other preparations made with added Sugar or sweetening matter.* Charged under Sec. 7, Finance Act, 1901.	
TABLE WATERS which contain as the result of the ordinary process of manufacture, or are prepared in the ordinary process of manufacture with, Sugar or other sweetening matter, or which are fermented beverages . gal.	0 0 4½
Herb Beer . . . . gal.	0 0 2½
Other Table Waters . . gal.	0 0 8½
Note.—Herb Beer means the beverage usually known as herb beer or botanic beer, but does not include ginger beer.	
TEA . . . . . lb.	0 1 0
TOBACCO, Manufactured, viz.:	
Cigars . . . . lb.	0 10 6
Cavendish or Negrohead . lb.	0 8 0
Cavendish or Negrohead, Manufactured in Bond . . . lb.	0 7 0
Other Manufactured Tobacco, viz.:	
Cigarettes . . . lb.	0 8 6
Other sorts . . . lb.	0 7 0
Snuff containing more than 13 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof . . . lb.	0 6 7½
Snuff not containing more than 13 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof . . . lb.	0 8 0
TOBACCO, Unmanufactured, if stripped or stemmed, containing 10 lb. or more of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof . . . lb.	0 5 6½
Containing less than 10 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof . . . . lb.	0 6 2
TOBACCO, Unmanufactured, if unstripped or unstemmed, containing 10 lb. or more of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof lb.	0 5 6
Containing less than 10 lb. of moisture in every 100 lb. weight thereof . . . . lb.	0 6 1½
Note.—The minimum weight of packages of Tobacco allowed to be imported into the United Kingdom is 80 lb. gross. Packages of Tobacco must contain Tobacco only, and under Tobacco are included Cigars, Cigarillos, Cigarettes, and Snuff.	
WATCHES. *See* Clocks.	
WINE:	
Not exceeding 30° of Proof Spirit gal.	0 1 3
Exceeding 30° but not exceeding 42° of Proof Spirit . . gal.	0 3 0
And for every degree or part of a degree beyond the highest above charged, an additional duty gal.	0 0 3
The word "degree" does not include fractions of the next higher degree.	
Wine includes Lees of Wine.	
Additional:	
On Still Wine imported in bottles . . . gal.	0 1 0
On Sparkling Wine imported in bottles . . gal.	0 2 6
All Wines must be entered according to their commercial designations, those from Spain being also described on the entry as "Red" or "White."	

* The term "sweetening matter" does not include Saccharin.

Customs Drawbacks

	Rates of Drawback £ s. d.
Articles subject to *ad valorem* duties and Cinematograph Films: If it is proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise that an import duty has been duly paid in respect of any of these articles, and that the article has not been used in Great Britain or Ireland, a drawback equal to the amount of duty paid shall be allowed on that article if exported as merchandise.	
BEER: Imported or brought into Great Britain or Ireland and subsequently exported as merchandise, or shipped for use as ships' stores, or removed to the Isle of Man, of an original gravity of 1055° for every 36 gal.	1 4 3*
" " "	1 5 3*
according to the duty paid on importation. (And so on in proportion for any difference of gravity.)	
CHICORY. *See* Coffee.	
COCOA: Goods exported or shipped for use as ships' stores, in the manufacture or preparation of which in Great Britain or Ireland any duty-paid cocoa, or cocoa butter, or cocoa husks and shells, has or have been used, a drawback equal to the duty paid in respect of the quantity of that cocoa, or cocoa butter, or cocoa husks and shells, as the case may be, which appears to the satisfaction of the Treasury to have been used in the manufacture or preparation of the goods.	
COFFEE, Chicory, Mixtures of Coffee and Chicory: Roasted Coffee or Roasted Chicory, or any mixture of Roasted Coffee and Roasted Chicory exported or shipped for use as ships' stores, if it is shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise that the duties on importation have been duly paid, and subject to conditions prescribed by the Commissioners:	
Coffee . . . 100 lb.	2 2 0*
Chicory . . 100 lb.	1 14 4*
Mixtures of Coffee and Chicory 100 lb.	1 14 4*
No drawback is allowed on any Coffee, Chicory or mixture, if any substance, other than Coffee, Chicory or a substance necessarily or ordinarily used in the manufacturing of Chicory, is mixed therewith.	
FRUIT, DRIED (Figs, Fig Cake, Raisins, Currants): Goods exported or shipped for use as ships' stores, in the manufacture or preparation of which in Great Britain or Ireland any of the following articles, viz.: Dried Figs, Fig Cake, Raisins or Currants have been used, a drawback equal to the duty in respect of the quantity of the article which appears to the satisfaction of the Treasury to have been used in the manufacture or preparation of the goods, if it is shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise that the duties on importation have been duly paid.	
GLUCOSE. *See* Sugar.	
MOLASSES: Produced by a Refiner in Great Britain or Ireland from imported sugar and delivered by him to be used solely for purposes of food for stock, or to a Licensed Distiller for use in the manufacture of Spirits† . . . cwt.	0 3 1½*
Used in the manufacture of goods other than Beer. *See* Sugar.	
SACCHARIN used in the manufacture of goods other than Beer. *See* Sugar.	
SUGAR: Sugar which has passed a refinery in Great Britain or Ireland, and on which the proper Import duties have been paid—upon being exported, or deposited in any bonded warehouse for use as ships' stores or removed to the Isle of Man, a drawback equal to the duty on Sugar of the like polarisation.	
Goods (other than Beer) exported or deposited in any bonded warehouse for use as ships' stores, or removed to the Isle of Man, in the manufacture or preparation of which in Great Britain or Ireland any imported duty-paid Sugar, Glucose, Saccharin or Molasses has been used, a drawback equal to the duty in respect of the quantity of that article which appears to the satisfaction of the Treasury to have been used in the manufacture or preparation of the goods, or, in the case of residual products, to be contained therein.	
TOBACCO: (1) Tobacco manufactured in Great Britain or Ireland on being, by any licensed manufacturer, exported as merchandise, or shipped as stores, or deposited in any bonded warehouse to be used as ships' stores, or exported by parcel post:	
Cigars . . . . lb.	0 6 3*
Cigarettes . . . lb.	0 6 1½*
Cut, Roll, Cake, or other manufactured Tobacco . lb.	0 6 0*
Snuff (not being offal Snuff) lb.	0 5 9*
(2) Shorts, stalks, or other refuse of Tobacco, including offal Snuff,	

* This drawback only takes effect where it is shown that the import duty has been paid at the corresponding rate.

† Drawback is not payable in respect of Molasses produced from non-duty-paid Sugar in refineries working in bond.

	Rates of Drawback. £ s. d.
TOBACCO—*cont.*	
on being, by any licensed manufacturer, exported as merchandise, or deposited:	
in an approved bonded warehouse for exportation as merchandise;	
in a bonded warehouse approved for the manufacture of sheepwash, etc.; or	
for abandonment in an approved King's Warehouse lb.	0 5 7½*

The above rates of drawback are allowed on Tobacco, etc., containing 14% of moisture, a proportionate increase or deduction being made if the moisture is less or more than 14%.

A deduction is made from the drawback for every lb. of inorganic matter in excess of 22% (calculated on the Tobacco, etc., exclusive of water), but the Commissioners of Customs and Excise may allow drawback at the full rate on Tobacco (including Cigars and Cigarettes), and shorts, stalks, or other refuse of Tobacco not of the fineness of Snuff, if they are satisfied that there has been no artificial increase of inorganic matter during manufacture.

The following are the minimum weights for Drawback Tobacco, viz.:

British Manufactured Tobacco

(i) When removed direct from the premises of a licensed manufacturer—
- (*a*) for exportation as merchandise to places other than the Channel Islands—
  - Cigars . . . 12 lb. net.
  - Cigarettes . . 8 ,,
  - Other manufactured Tobacco . . 20 ,,
- (*b*) for shipment as stores—
  - Cigars, Cigarettes, and Snuff . . . 2 ,,
  - Other manufactured Tobacco . . 7 ,,
- (*c*) for exportation by Parcel Post—
  - Manufactured Tobacco including Cigars, Cigarettes, and Commercial Snuff (subject to Post Office regulations as to gross weight of parcels) . . 2 ,,

(ii) When deposited in an approved bonded warehouse—
- For ships' stores or for exportation by Parcel Post . . 80 lb. gross.

* This drawback only takes effect where it is shown that duty has been paid at the corresponding rate.

Stalks, Shorts, or other Refuse of British Manufactured Tobacco, including Offal Snuff

(i) When deposited in a King's Warehouse for abandonment, or in an approved bonded warehouse for the manufacture of sheepwash, or for exportation as merchandise—in packages of not less than 50 lb. and not more than 100 lb. net.

(ii) But when exported direct from the premises of a licensed manufacturer, or deposited in an approved bonded warehouse for exportation, the maximum quantity per package may under certain conditions be extended up to a limit not exceeding 1,400 lb.

Note.—Tobacco of any description for exportation to the Channel Islands must be in packages of not less than 80 lb. gross.

Note.—Goods not prohibited to be imported into or used in Great Britain or Ireland, composed of any article liable to duty as a part or ingredient thereof, shall be chargeable with the full duty payable on such article, or, if composed of more than one article liable to duty, then with the full duty payable on the article charged with the highest rate of duty. (*See* Customs Tariff Act, 1876.)

Where any manufactured or prepared goods contain, as a part or ingredient thereof, any article liable to any duty of Customs, duty shall be charged in respect of such quantity of the article as shall appear to the satisfaction of the Treasury to be used in the manufacture or preparation of the goods, and in the case of goods so containing more than one such article, shall be charged in a similar manner on each article liable to duty at the rate of duty respectively applicable thereto, unless the Treasury shall be of opinion that it is necessary for the protection of the revenue that duty should be charged in accordance with the Customs Tariff Act, 1876.

Any rebate which can be allowed by law on any article when separately charged, shall be allowed in charging goods in respect of the quantity of that article used in the manufacture or preparation of the goods.

As respects the first levying or repealing of any duty of Customs, the time at which the importation of any goods shall be deemed to have had effect shall be the time at which the entry of the goods under the Customs Act is delivered, instead of the time mentioned in sect. 40 of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876. (*See* Finance Act, 1901.)

The value of any article for the purposes of *ad valorem* duty shall be taken to be the price which an importer would give for the article if the article were delivered, freight and insurance paid, in bond at the port of importation, and duty shall be paid on that value as fixed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise.

EXCISE DUTIES AND LICENCES

	£	s.	d.
Appraisers and House Agents, ann. U.K.	2	0	0
Auctioneers, ann. U.K.	10	0	0
Beer—per barrel (36 galls.) of specific gravity of 1055 (55° of gravity)	1	5	0
Beer dealer, wholesale	10	10	0
,, brewer for sale: not exceeding 100 barrels brewed in preceding year	1	0	0
For every further 50 barrels or fraction	0	12	0
By a beginner	1	0	0
Brewer, not for sale, brewing solely for domestic use, and occupying house not exceeding £8 annual value	0	4	0
Occupying house not exceeding £10	0	4	0
,, ,, ,, ,, £15	0	9	0
In other cases in addition to beer duty	0	4	0

	£	s.	d.
Beer retailer's on-licence *: a duty equal to one-third annual value of the premises, subject to the following *minimum* according to population of area:			
Population less than 2,000	3	10	0
" " " 5,000	6	10	0
" " " 10,000	10	0	0
" " " 50,000	13	0	0
" " " 100,000	20	0	0
" above 100,000	23	10	0
Beer retailer's off-licence,* whose annual value does not exceed £10	1	10	0
Up to maximum of annual value £500	10	0	0
Card (Playing) makers, for selling	1	0	0
" " per pack, duty	0	0	3
Chicory, raw or kiln-dried, per cwt.	1	18	6
Cider, per gall.	0	0	4
" for selling	0	10	0
" retailer, on-licence,* according to annual value of premises:			
minimum, under £30	2	5	0
maximum, £100 or over	6	0	0
" off-licence	2	0	0
Coffee mixtures or substitutes, per ½ lb.	0	0	1½
Compensation levy (on publicans), in all areas, except 5, a charge is levied and paid as part of the Excise licence, but a separate account is kept.			
Distiller's licence, annual—not exceeding 50,000 galls. distilled during the preceding year	10	0	0
For every further 25,000 galls. or fraction	10	0	0
Entertainments duty †:			
Where the payment does not exceed 2*d.*	0	0	0½
Exceeds 2*d.* and does not exceed 6*d.*	0	0	1
" 6*d.* " " 2*s.* 6*d.*	0	0	2
" 2*s.* 6*d.* " " 5*s.*	0	0	3
" 5*s.* " " 7*s.* 6*d.*	0	0	6
" 7*s.* 6*d.* " " 12*s.* 6*d.*	0	1	0
" 12*s.* 6*d.*, one shilling for the first 12*s.* 6*d.* and one shilling for every 10*s.* over 12*s.* 6*d.*			
Glucose, *solid,* the cwt.	0	8	10½
" *liquid,* the cwt.	0	6	4½
" **Saccharin,** or Moist Sugar manufacturer	1	0	0
Hawker, annual licence (*see also* Pedlar)	2	0	0
House Agent	2	0	0
Herb Beer, per gall.	0	0	2
Matches . . per 10,000	0	3	4
(So in proportion for any less quantity.)			
Matches, manufacturers of	1	0	0
Medicines (Patent), Great Britain:			
Not exc. 1*s.* 0 3 | Not exc. 20*s.* 0 4 0			
" 2*s.* 6*d.* 0 6 | " 30*s.* 0 6 0			
" 4*s.* 1 0 | " 50*s.* 1 0 0			
" 10*s.* 2 0 | Exceed. 50*s.* 2 0 0			
Medicines (Patent), maker or vendor (Great Britain)	0	5	0

* The full duty is subject to a deduction of one-seventh in the case of a six-day or early-closing licence, and of two-sevenths in the case of a six-day and early-closing licence.

† This duty is not charged where the *whole* of the takings are devoted to charitable or philanthropic purposes, or where the entertainment is of a wholly educational character, or is a school entertainment, or is provided for partly educational or partly scientific purposes by a society or institution not conducted or established for profit, or is provided by any such society with the object of reviving national pastimes. The expression "entertainment" is defined as including any exhibition, performance, amusement, game, or sport to which persons are admitted for payment.

	£	s.	d.
Motor Spirit, manufactured in U.K., per gall.	0	0	6
Motor Spirit licence duty on a licence to be taken out by any person who desires to be supplied with motor spirit for supplying motive power to a motor car or cycle, per gall.	0	0	6
Duty repayable to persons who have received repayment for the use of their car (*see* Local Taxation Licences) and as to half to medical practitioners and veterinary surgeons.			
Motor Spirit manufacturer, annual licence	1	0	0
Motor Spirit dealer, annual licence	0	5	0
Occasional Licences to licensed traders:			
For sale of any intoxicating liquor, per day	0	10	0
" " beer or wine only	0	5	0
Passenger Vessel licence, for sale of intoxicating liquors, annual	10	0	0
Ditto, per day	2	0	0
Pawnbrokers, annual	7	10	0
Pedlars (police licence)	0	5	0
Plate Dealers:			
To sell above 2 dwts. and under 2 oz. gold, or silver above 5 dwts. and under 30 oz. in one article	2	6	0
2 oz. gold or 30 oz. silver or upwards	5	15	0
Refiners of gold and silver	5	15	0

Publicans, annual licence, for the sale of spirits, beer, cider, wine, and sweets—on-licence—duty equal to half the annual value of the premises, varying from a minimum of £5 to £35, according to population of the area. In the case of large premises and "seasonal" hotels the licensee has an option to pay an amount equal to one-third of the annual licence value subject to a minimum of £250 in the case of fully licensed premises, or of £166.13.4 in the case of a beer-house.

Hotels and restaurants, in certain cases, a duty bearing the same proportion to the full duty as the receipts from intoxicating liquors bear to the total receipts, or, optionally, a duty of 25% on the annual licence value, subject to a certain minimum charge.

Clubs pay an excise duty of 6*d.* in the £ on their purchases of intoxicating liquors, but do not pay any licence duty.

The full duty is subject to a deduction of one-seventh in the case of a six-day or early-closing licence, and of two-sevenths in the case of a six-day and early-closing licence.

War restrictions are also counted in reducing the existing duties.

Railway Passenger duty: on passenger fares in Great Britain exceeding the rate of 1*d.* per mile per £100:			
Urban traffic	2	0	0
Other "	5	0	0
Railway Restaurant Car, annual (not including the sale of tobacco)	1	0	0
Refreshment Houses (England and Ireland):			
Premises under £30 annual value	0	10	6
" " £30 and upwards	1	1	0
Saccharin (or substances of a like nature)	0	4	6

	£	s.	d.
Spirits:			
Home-made . . the gall.	0	14	9
Immature spirits, additional, in respect of:			
Not warehoused, or warehoused less than 2 years . proof gall.	0	1	6
Warehoused 2 years and less than 3 years . . . proof gall.	0	1	0
Rectifier's or compounder's, annual	15	15	0
Dealer, wholesale, annual . . .	15	15	0
Methylated, maker of . . .	10	10	0
„ retailer of . . .	0	10	0
Retailer of, for consumption on the premises: *see* Publican.			
Retailer, off-licence—annual value of licensed premises,			
Not exceeding £10 . .	10	0	0
„ „„„ £20 . .	11	10	0
„ „ £30 . .	14	0	0
„ „ £50 . .	15	0	0
„ „ £75 . .	16	0	0
„ „ £100 . .	17	10	0
„ „ £250 . .	19	0	0
„ „ £500 . .	30	0	0
Exceeding £500 . .	50	0	0
Stills or Retorts other than licensed distillers	0	10	0
Sweets, maker's annual licence . .	5	5	0
„ wholesale dealer, annual .	5	5	0
„ retailer, as for Cider retailers.			
Table Waters,* which contain as the result of the ordinary process of manufacture, or are prepared with, sugar or other sweetening material, or which are fermented beverages per gall.	0	0	4
Other table waters. . per gall.	0	0	8
To sell, annual	0	10	0
Tinder Box, or other mechanical lighter requiring the use of spirits . .	0	1	0
In any other case	0	0	6
Tobacco, home-grown:			
Manufactured in bond . . per lb.	0	7	0
Unmanufactured, containing 10% moisture or more in every 100 lb. per lb.	0	5	4
Less than 10% moisture per lb.	0	5	11½
Tobacco grower, cultivator or curer .	0	5	0
Tobacco and Snuff manufacturers, not exceeding 20,000 lb. . . .	5	5	0
Exc. 20,000 and not exc. 40,000 lb. .	10	10	0
„ 40,000 „ „ 60,000 „ .	15	15	0
„ 60,000 „ „ 80,000 „ .	21	0	0
„ 80,000 „ „ 100,000 „ .	26	5	0
„ 100,000 lb.	31	10	0
Beginners	5	5	0
Tobacco and Snuff dealers or sellers .	0	5	3
„ „ occasional, per day .	0	0	4
Vinegar makers, for sale, annual .	1	0	0
Wine dealer, wholesale . . .	10	10	0
„ retailer, on-licence, according to annual value of premises, from £4.10.0 to £10.			
„ retailer, off-licence, according to annual value of premises, from £2.10.0 to £10.			
Wines, British. *See* Sweets.			

* Syrups or other liquors intended to be consumed only in a diluted form are exempt.

THE SUGAR PROBLEM

The United Kingdom normally obtained a large part of its sugar from Germany and Austria-Hungary. Thus, during the three years 1911-13 the imports of refined and unrefined sugar averaged 37,234,000 cwt. per year, of which 19,866,000 cwt., or 53%, came from those two countries. When the outbreak of war put an end to supplies from that source, wholesale prices immediately rose to an extremely high level, and the retail price of the cheapest "granulated" sugar, which had been 2*d.* per lb., became 4½*d.*, partly on account of the panic buying by a section of consumers. The intervention of the Government, through the Royal Commission on Sugar Supplies, ensured the maintenance of supplies for this country, and the maximum retail price of granulated sugar, as recommended by the Advisory Committee of Retail Traders, was put at 3¾*d.* in the middle of August 1915, and 3½*d.* at the end of October. Even this, however, represented an advance of 75% on the prices which obtained previously, and consumption fell heavily, apparently by about 10%, in the latter part of the year 1914-15.

Quantities of Sugar, etc., retained for Home Consumption

Year.	Sugar.	Molasses.	Glucose.	Saccharin.
	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	oz.
1913	32,062,825	1,488,393	1,259,494	1,069,239
1914	34,280,475	1,407,016	1,458,707	1,265,664
1915	33,559,911	1,381,735	1,170,278	1,799,294

LONDON'S LOST PROPERTY

The property found in public carriages and deposited with police by drivers and conductors during 1915 is classified as under:—

Bags	10,958
Clothing (men's) . . .	4,767
„ (women's) . . .	5,463
Jewellery	2,246
Miscellaneous articles . .	18,676
Opera glasses	255
Purses	3,879
Rugs	207
Sticks	1,537
Umbrellas	28,479
Watches	537
Total .	77,004

Articles 33,714 in number and of the value of £32,811.5.6 were restored to their owners, the unclaimed residue (with a few exceptions) being, after three months, returned to the drivers and conductors who deposited them with police. The awards paid to drivers and conductors numbered 33,874.

During 1915 the number of new houses in the Metropolitan Police district was 5,549. In thirteen out of the last thirty-six years the number has exceeded 20,000 and in six of them 25,000.

LOCAL TAXATION LICENCES

The following duties on licences are levied by County Councils, who have had transferred to them (Order in Council, Oct. 19, 1908) within their county the powers, duties, and liabilities of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue. The licences taken out in respect of armorial bearings, carriages (including motor cars), and male servants are known as Establishment Licences. Licences, except licences to drive motor cars and cycles, are obtainable at any postal money order office.

	£	s.	d.
Armorial Bearings (Great Britain):			
Painted on or affixed to a carriage	2	2	0
Otherwise worn or used	*1	1	0
†Carriages and Motors:			
A. Horse-drawn, etc.:			
(*a*) With four or more wheels, drawn by two or more horses	2	2	0
(*b*) Ditto, drawn by one horse	1	1	0
(*c*) With less than four wheels	0	15	0
(*d*) Hackney	0	15	0
B. Motor cars:			
Not exceeding 6½ h.p.	2	2	0
„ „ 12 „	3	3	0
„ „ 16 „	4	4	0
„ „ 26 „	6	6	0
„ „ 33 „	8	8	0
„ „ 40 „	10	10	0
„ „ 60 „	21	0	0
Exceeding 60 „	42	0	0
A medical practitioner or veterinary surgeon is allowed half the duty in respect of a car kept for professional purposes; if a car has been during any year or continuous period of a year not less than two months used exclusively for ambulance or hospital work or on naval or military services by agreement with the Government, the duty or a proportionate part of it will be repaid.			
Motor bicycles and tricycles	1	0	0

* Not required by holders of the £2.2.0 licence.
† Half the duty charged on carriages kept or used after Oct. 1 in any year.

	£	s.	d.
Motor hackneys (Great Britain):			
Not exceeding 1 ton and exceeding 5 tons	0	15	0
Exceeding 1 ton but not exceeding 2 tons (Including £2.2.0 Light Locomotive Duty.)	2	17	0
Exceeding 2 tons, but not exceeding 5 tons (Including £3.3.0 Light Locomotive Duty.)	3	18	0
Dogs (6 months of age or over; Great Britain)	0	7	6
[Exemption in favour of certain dogs belonging to shepherds, farmers, and others.]			
Game licences (to kill)—whole year	3	0	0
„ „ occasional; 14 consecutive days	1	0	0
„ „ *Game keepers (Gt. Brit.)	2	0	0
„ „ „ „ (Ireland)	3	0	0
Game Dealers	2	0	0
[£2 charged for a licence for first or second part year.]			
Guns, to use or carry	0	10	0
Male Servants (Great Britain)*	0	15	0
†Motor Car, registration of	1	0	0
†Motor Cycle	0	5	0
†Motor Driver's licence	0	5	0

* Chargeable also as male servants.
† Registration of motor cars and cycles and licences to drive must be made with and obtained from the clerks of the respective County Councils.

LONDON BURGLARIES, 1915

Burglaries decreased by 162, the figures being 272 in 1914 and 110 in 1915. Apprehensions for burglary decreased by 122 and convictions by 97. Housebreakings decreased by 482, the figures being 1,348 in 1914 as compared with 866 in 1915. Arrests for housebreaking decreased by 40 and convictions by 12. Violence to the person was used in 3 cases of housebreaking; 488 of these offences were committed in houses left with no person in charge. In 39 cases of burglary and 186 cases of housebreaking the value of the property stolen was less than £5; 8 burglaries and 17 housebreakings occurred in which the loss amounted to £100 and upwards. In 36 cases of burglary and 65 cases of housebreaking no loss was ultimately sustained. Shop-breakings decreased by 255; the apprehensions decreased by 117.

LICENCE DUTIES STATISTICS, 1915

Armorial bearings.—Number issued, 50,362.
Auctioneers.—England, 5,740; Scotland, 672; Ireland, 869.
Carriages.—(4-wheeled 2-horse) England, 8,750; Scotland, 1,092. (4-wheeled 1-horse) England, 27,874; Scotland, 2,653. (Less than 4 wheels) England, 217,610; Scotland, 22,715. Total carriages, 280,694.
Motors.—See special article.
Dogs.—England, 1,778,448; Scotland, 128,636. Amount of duty, £715,151.
Game—*To kill game, and game-keepers.*—England, 45,454; Scotland, 7,461; Ireland, 2,740. Amount of duty, £144,294.
Game—*Game dealers.*—England, 3,736; Scotland, 377; Ireland, 141. Amount of duty, £8,508.
Gun licences.—England, 198,220; Scotland, 19,541; Ireland, 19,023. Amount of duty, £118,293.
Hawkers.—England, 9,488; Scotland, 1,769; Ireland, 596.
House agents.—England, 4,211; Scotland, 695; Ireland, 61.
Male servants.—England, 188,265; Scotland, 18,726. Amount of duty, £155,238.
Medicines, patent, makers or vendors.—England, 39,492; Scotland, 3,239.
Pawnbrokers.—England, 4,546; Scotland, 476; Ireland, 292.
Plate dealers.—England, 17,083; Scotland, 2,568; Ireland, 962.
Tobacco manufacturers.—England, 285; Scotland, 20; Ireland, 27.
Tobacco dealers.—England, 328,470; Scotland, 39,406; Ireland, 39,718.
Intoxicating liquor licences.—England, 148,587; Scotland, 18,489; Ireland, 21,578.

PRINCIPAL CLUBS AND CLUB HOUSES

Name of Club.	Established.	Club House.	No. of Members.	Subscription. Entrance.	Subscription. Annual.	Secretary.	Description
Albemarle	1874	37 Dover St., W.	1,150	6 Gs.	6 Gs.	Miss Sangster	Ladies and gentlemen.
Almack's	1908	20 Berkeley St., W.	300	8 Gs.	6 Gs.	Sir H. H. Stewart, Bt.	Social.
Alpine	1857	23 Savile Row.	No limit	4 Gs.	2 Gs.	C. H. E. Wollaston	Interested in mountain exploration.
Argentine	1910	1 Hamilton Pl., W.	870	10 Gs.	10G & $50	C. F. Munro	[Officers of Army and Navy
Army & Navy	1837	36 Pall Mall	2,600	£40	10 Gs.	H. M. Miller	
Arthur's	1765	69 St. James's St.	600	30 Gs.	11&12Gs.	Col. C. Rawnsley, D.S.O.	Social.
Arts	1863	40 Dover Street, W.	600	£10 share £6 fee	7 Gs.	Maj. Raymond	Art, literature, and scienc
Athenæum	1824	107 Pall Mall	1,200	30 Gs.	8 Gs.	H. R. Tedder	Literary, scientific, artisti
Authors'	1891	2 Whitehall Court	1,450	2½ Gs. (T) 1½ Gs. (S)	5 Gs. (T) 3 Gs. (Sb)	Algernon Rose, F.C.I.S.	Literary.
Bachelors'	1881	11&12HamiltonPl. W	1,080	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	E. A. Smith	Social. Ladies adm. visitor
Badminton	1876	100 Piccadilly, W.	1,000	10 Gs.	8 Gs.	P. M. Buchanan	Sporting & coaching club
Baldwin	1887	79A Pall Mall	225	10 Gs.	5 Gs.	W. S. Fyler (Hon.)	Social, whist and bridge.
Bath	1894	34 Dover St., W.	2,000	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	J. Wilson Taylor	Social, swimming, &c.
Beefsteak	1876	9 Green St., W.C.	300	15 Gs.	6 Gs.	J. Attfield	Social.
Boodle's	1762	28 St. James's St.	650	30 Gs.	11 Gs.	C. Wyles	Social.
British Empire	1910	12St. James'sSq.S.W.	900	None	8 Gs.	C. Freeman Murray	Imperialist.
Brooks's	1764	St. James's St.	650	30 Gs.	11 Gs.	Maj. J. F. Wegg-Prosser	Liberal, social.
Burlington Fine Arts	1866	17 Savile Row.	500	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	J. Beavan	Amateurs, artists and a collectors.
Caledonian	1897	St. James's Sq., S.W.	1,500	10 Gs.	5,6&8 Gs.	Frank E. Stanley	Strictly Scottish.
Camera	1910	17 John St., Adelphi, W.C.	No limit	£1	1,2&3 Gs.	C. S. Laurence	Photographic and social.
Carlton	1832	94 Pall Mall	2,000	£40	10&11Gs.	Lt.-Col. W. H. Matthews, D.S.O.	Conservative Unionist.
Cavalry	1890	127 Piccadilly, W.	1,800	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	Maj. H.R. Darley, D.S.O.	Mounted forces.
City Carlton	1868	24-27 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.	800(T) 200(C)	10 Gs. (T) 10 Gs. (C)	10 Gs.(T) 5 Gs. (C)	T. J. Woodrow	Imperialist.
City of London	1832	19 Old Broad St. E.C.	800	40 Gs.	10 Gs.	E. Luscombe-Browne	Merchants, bankers, &c.
Cocoa Tree	1746	64 St. James's St.	700	10 Gs.	6 & 4 Gs.	W. Keen	Social.
Conservative	1840	74 St. James's St.	1,600	£21	12 Gs.	Capt. R.P. H. Bernard	Conservative.
Constitutional	1883	Hotel Cecil, W.C.	6,500	15 & 10 Gs.	7 & 4 Gs.	F. M. Remnant	Political, constitutional.
Devonshire	1875	50 St. James's St.	1,200	15 Gs.	10 Gs.	Maj. C. Fairbanks Smith	Social.
Dutch	1873	31 Sackville St., W.	558	None	1 & 3 Gs.	P. H. D. Sweys	
East India United Serv.	1849	16 St. James's Sq.	2,500	£21	10 Gs. & 30s.	Thos. Lawler	Officers of Indian Mil. & Civ. Serv. and of A. & N.
Eccentric	1890	Ryder St., St. James's, S.W.	999	5 Gs.	5 Gs. (T) 3 Gs. (C)	J. A. Harrison	Social, drama, arts.
Eldon	1877	3 Cursitor St., W.C.	200	None	4 Gs. (T) 2 Gs. (C)	W. E. Goodman	Legal and social.
Farmers'	1842	2 Whitehall Court	1,097	1 G.	1 G. (C) 3 Gs. (T)	H. Trustram Eve	Agricultural and social.
Garrick	1831	15 Garrick St., W.C.	650	£21	10 Gs.	C. J. Fitch	Theatrical, literary, &c.
Golfers'	1893	2a Whitehall Court	1,000	—	5, 3, 2 & 1 Gs.	L. B. Gullick	For golfers.
Green Room	1877	46 Leicester Square	500	6 Gs.	5 Gs.	B. K. Huggins	Dramatic, literary, artisti
Gresham	1843	15 Abchurch L., E.C.	500	10 Gs.	10 Gs.	H. S. Cole	Merchants, bankers, &c.
Guards'	1813	70 Pall Mall	600	30 Gs.	11&10Gs.	F. C. Evans	Officers' past and present of 4 regs. of Guards.
Gun Club	1860	Pavilion, Wd. L., W.	No limit	£15	£10	J. S. Willett	Shooting
Hurlingham	1868	Fulham, S.W.	1,700	£21 Service 10 Gs.	8 & 5 Gs. members 5 Gs.	Maj. F. Egerton Green	Polo and social.
Isthmian	1882	105 Piccadilly	1,500	—	10 & 7 Gs.	Herbert Lyndon	Uvs., pblc. schls., A. & N.
Junior Army & Navy	1902	Horse Gds. Av., S.W.	4,500	—	5,4&1 Gs.	Lt.-Commdr. C. V. L. Norcock, R.N.	Officers past and present.
Jr. Athenæum	1864	116 Piccadilly	1,200	None	10 Gs.	Hy. de Carteret	Social, non-political.
Jr. Carlton	1864	30-35 Pall Mall	2,100	37 Gs.	10 Gs.	Francis R. Pike	Strictly conservative.
Jr. Conservtve	1889	4 Grafton St. Pcdilly.	2,000	Suspd.	5,3&2Gs.	W. T. Weeks	Conservative and social.
Jr. Constitutnl	1887	101-4 Piccadilly, W.	4,500	None	6 & 4 Gs.	W. Wakefield	Unionist.
Jr. Nav. & Mil.	1899	96 Piccadilly	2,800	—	10,5&1Gs.	Capt. W. H. Annesley	Officers of A. & N.
Jr. Untd. Serv.	1827	Ch'rles St. S. James's	2,000	£40	8 Gs.	H. A. White	Officers of A. & N.
Kennel	1873	84 Piccadilly, W.	300	—	5 Gs.	E. W. Jaquet	For imprving breed of dogs
Knights of the Round Table	1866	180 Strand, W.C.	101	2 Gs.	1 G.	Ernest Nicks (Hon.)	Social.
Managers'	1906	5 Wardour St., W.	300	1 G.	2 Gs.	Cecil Perry	Theatrical managers.
Marlborough	1869	52 Pall Mall, S.W.	600	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	C. H. Stone, R.N.	Social.
Marylebone C.C.	1787	Lord's, St. John's W. N.W.	5,000	£5	£3	F. E. Lacey	Headqrs. of cricket.
Motor	1907	Coventry St., W.	3,000	—	6 & 3½ Gs.	Walter Jenks (Hon.)	Social & motor locomotion
Munipl. & Co.	1902	Whitehall Ct., S.W.	300	None.	1,2&3 Gs.	D. B. Walker	Social, municipal officers.
National	1845	12 Queen Anne's Gte	600	Suspd.	4½-7½ Gs.	Lt.-Col. C. Russell	Protestant.
Nat. Liberal	1882	Victoria St., S.W. (late West. Pal.Ho.)	4,500	Suspd.	6 & 3Gs., Jr.2&1Gs.	John Henderson	Liberal.
Nat. Sporting	1891	43 King St., W.C.	1,100	6 Gs. (T) 4 Gs. (C)	5 Gs (T) 2 Gs. (C)	L. W. Penn	Social and athletic.
Nav. & Mil.	1862	94 Piccadilly	2,000	£42	10 Gs.	Capt. E. S. Bailey	Army, Navy & Marines.
New City	1916	Walbrook, E.C.	500	None	8 & 4Gs(C)	H. Bower Clark	Social, non-political.
NewOx.&Cam.	1884	68 Pall Mall	1,100	—	5,4&2 Gs.	Basil A. Slade	Ox., Camb., T.C.D. & approved publ. schls.
New Univ.	1864	57&58 S. James's St.	1,200	30 Gs.	9 Gs.	R. P. P. Rowe	Mems. of Ox & Cam. Univ
Northern Cos.	1891	2 Whitehall Ct., S.W.	160	None	1,2,3,& 4 Gs.	F.C. Challoner(Ch'man)	Social.

Name of Club.	Established.	Club House.	No. of Members.	Subscription. Entrance.	Subscription. Annual.	Secretary.	Description.
O.P. Club	1900	Adelphi Hotel, W.C.	800	£1	1½ Gs.	{I. Davis Smith / E. H. Mier (Jt. Hon.)	Theatre-goers and interested in drama.
Oriental	1824	18 Hanover Sq., W.	800	£31	9 Gs.	Col. S. G. Bird, D.S.O.	Social.
Orleans	1877	29 King St. S. James's	500	£21	10 Gs.	Col. Grimshawe	Social. Ladies as guests.
Oxf. & Camb.	1830	71 to 76 Pall Mall	1,200	£42	9 Gs.	W. Woodstock	Mems. of Ox. & Camb. Univs.
Phyllis Court	1905	Henley-on-Thames	1,200	10 Gs.	5 Gs.	R. G. Finlay (Hon.)	River Headqrs., social.
Playgoers'	1884	Cranbourn St., W.C.	1,200	£2 12s.	3 Gs.	J. Sharpe	Interested in theatre.
Polyglot	1905	4, Southampton Row, W.C.	300	2 Gs.	4 & 2 Gs.	G. Young	Linguistic attainments.
Portland	1816	9 S. James's Sq. S.W.	300	10 Gs.	10 Gs.	Maj. J. H. Montagu	Non-political.
Pratt's	1841	14 Park Place, St. James's, S.W.	700	—	5 Gs.	Hon. W. Walsh	Social.
Press	1882	St. Bride's House, Salisbury Sq., E.C.	600	1 G.	3 Gs.	Arthur Moreland	Strictly journalistic.
Primrose	1886	4 & 5 Park Place, St. James's	3,500	Suspd.	2 & 1 Gs.	E. G. Hall	Conservative.
Prince's, Tennis & Racq.	1853	197 Knightsbridge	800	—	7 Gs.	H. R. Hackney	Social, and for practice of these games.
Public Schools	1909	19 Berkeley St., W.	2,400	2 Gs.	4,2 & 1 Gs.	W. R. Williams	Old public school boys.
Queen's	1886	West Kensington	1,200	—	3 to 7 Gs.	E. B. Noel	Sports, athletics, racquets, tennis, lawn tennis, squash racquets, &c.
Ranelagh	1894	{Barn Elms, / Barnes, S.W.}	2,400	30 Gs.	10 Gs.	{J. H. Neat / Capt. B. Levett}	Polo, golf, croquet, tennis, &c.
Reform	1836	104 Pall Mall, S.W.	1,450	£40	10 Gs.	H. Birch	Liberal
Roehampton	1902	Roehampton L., S.W.	1,650	10 & 7 Gs.	10 & 7 Gs.	H. G. Arnold	Golf, croquet, tennis.
Roy. Aero Clb.	1901	3 Clifford St., W.	1,500	2 Gs.	5 Gs.	H. E. Perrin	Interested in aviation.
Roy. Autobile.	1897	Pall Mall, S.W.	13,500	None	5 Gs.(T) 3 Gs. (C)	J. W. Orde	Interested in motor locomotion.
Roy. Societies'	1894	St. James's St.	3,000	1 G.	8,6,&2Gs	R. H. Humphreys	Memb. of learned societies.
R. Watercol'r.	1834	5a Pall Mall E., S.W.	250	1 G.	1 G.	H. Philp	Art, conversazioni, &c.
St. James'	1857	106 Piccadilly	900	£26 5s.	11 Gs.	Capt. C. Percy Smith	Diplomatic.
St. Stephen's	1870	1 Bdge. St., Westmin.	1,150	Susp.	10 Gs.	C. E. Kennedy	Conservative.
Savage	1857	6 & 7 Adelphi Ter.	675	5 Gs.	5 Gs. (T) 3 Gs. (C)	Reg. Geard (Hon.)	Literature, art, science, music and drama.
Savile	1868	107 Piccadilly, W.	675	10 Gs.	7 Gs.	Capt. W. E. C. Hood	Social.
Sesame	1895	29 Dover St., W.	1,170	6 Gs.	6 Gs.	Mrs. Plowden	Ladies and gentlemen.
Smithfield Clb. (Incorp.)	1798	12 Hanover Square	1,100	None	1 G.	E. J. Powell	Fat cattle, table poultry & implement show.
Sports	1893	8 S. James's Sq. S.W.	3,800	£10	6, 4, 3, 2, & 1 Gs.	A. E. Young	Social.
Thatched Hse.	1865	86 St. James's St.	1,000	10 Gs.	10 Gs.	F. W. Hume	Non-political.
Travellers'	1819	106 Pall Mall	800	30 Gs.	10 & 11 Gs.	Marquis of Sarzano	Travellers.
Turf	1868	85 Piccadilly	550	30 Gs.	12 Gs.	B.-Gen. A. G. Balfour	Social.
Union	1805	Trafalgar Square	1,250	21 Gs.	10 Gs.	A. Leslie	Social, non-political.
United Service	1815	116-119 Pall Mall	2,000	£30	£10 5s.	F. R. Bennett	Officers of Regular Forces.
United Sports	1903	4 Whitehall Ct., S.W.	800	—	1 to 4 Gs.	C. W. Bourne	Social.
United Univ.	1822	1 Suffolk Street	1,000	£42	9 Gs.	E. O. Pope	Mems. of Ox. & Cam. Univ.
Univ. of Lond.	1914	19 & 21 Gower St.	800	1 G.	2 & 1 Gs.	T. Li. Humberstone, B.SC.	Graduates and teachers of the Univ.
Wellington	1885	1 Grosvenor Place	1,400	£21	10 Gs.	Lt.-Col. G. F. Paske	Social. Ladies as visitors.
Whitehall	1864	Princes St., Westminster	600	Suspd.	10 Gs.(T) 5 Gs. (C) 1 G. (F)	J. Hodgkin	Social, non-political.
White's	1697	37 St. James's St.	800	30 Gs.	11 Gs.	R. H. G. Wright	Social, non-political.
Windham	1828	13 St. James's Sq.	700	31 Gs.	£10 & 10 Gs.	Lt.-Col. C. Hope Willis	Social.
Yorick	1889	29 & 30 Bedford St., Strand.	300	2 Gs.	2 & 3 Gs.	A. C. R. Carter	Literature, drama, arts.

LADIES' CLUBS

Name of Club.	Established.	Club House.	No. of Members.	Subscription. Entrance.	Subscription. Annual.	Secretary.	Description.
Albemarle	1874	37 Dover St., W.	1,100	6 Gs.	6 Gs.	Miss Sangster	Ladies and gentlemen.
Alexandra	1884	12 Grosvenor St., W.	800	5 Gs.	5 & 4 Gs.	Miss A. M. Commins	Ladies of position only.
Bath	1894	16 Berkeley St., W.	500	15 Gs.	7 Gs.	J. Wilson Taylor	Swimming, social.
Empress	1897	35 Dover St., W.	2,200	Various	7 & 5 Gs.	H. B. Clark	Ladies of social position.
Ladies' A. & N	1902	Burlington Gdns., W.	3,250	Suspd.	5 & 3 Gs.	Mrs. E. M. Glanvill	Connected with A. or N.
,, Athen'm	1904	31 & 32 Dover St., W.	910	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	Mrs. FitzClarence	Literary and social.
,, Empire	1902	69 Grosvenor St., W.	1,150	3 & 5 Gs.	3 & 8 Gs.	Miss Beatrice Bowman	Social.
,, Imperial	1906	17 Dover St., W.	2,300	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	Mrs. Elderton	Social & political (C.U.)
,, Park	1905	32 Knightsbdge, S.W.	2,000	—	4 & 3 Gs.	Lady Wolseley (Hon.)	Social.
Lyceum	1904	128 Piccadilly, W.	2,400	2 Gs.	4 & 3 Gs.	Miss K. E. Kirkbride	Arts and literature.
New Century	1899	Hay Hill, Berkeley Sq., W.	3,000	2 Gs.	1 G.	Mrs. Rice	Social.
,, Era	1901	11 Curzon St., W.	400	2 Gs.	2 & 3 Gs.	Miss More	Social.
,, Victorian	1896	30A Sackville St., W.	800	2 Gs.	2 & 3 Gs.	Miss A. K. Taylor	Social.
Pioneer	1892	9 Park Place, St. James's, S.W.	700	3 & 2 Gs.	3 & 2 Gs.	Miss Catherine E. Spink	Temp. Gentlemen as visitrs.
Three Arts	1911	19A Marylebone Rd.	1,100	—	1 G.	Miss H. F. Pocock	Music, art, drama.
University	1887	4 George St., Hanover Sq., W.	No limit	1 G.	£1 10s.	Miss Brimmell	University & medical.
Victoria	1894	145 Victoria St.	450	Suspd.	4 & 5 Gs.	Miss E. Bottinz	Co. Ladies (as Town Hse.).
Writers'	1891	10 Norfolk St. Strand	400	1 G.	2 & 1 Gs.	Miss L. R. Mitchell	Literary, journalist, social.

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YACHT CLUBS

Name of Club.	Station.	Club House.	Date of Establishment.	Date of Admiralty Warrant.	Subscription.		Secretary.
					Entr.	Ann.	
Royal Yacht Sqdn.	Cowes	Cowes	1815	1839	£105	£16	T. H. S. Pasley, M.V.O
— Albert	Southsea	Clifton Road, Southsea	1864	1865	5 Gs.	5 Gs.	H. H. O'Connell.
— Alfred	Kingstown	(None)	1864	1870	2 Gs.	1 G.	H. M. Wright (Hon.).
— Anglesey	Menai Straits	Beaumaris	1802	1885	2 Gs.	1 G.	Capt. F. G. Langdon, R.N.
— Canoe Club	Hamptn. Wk.	Trowlock Is.	1866	—	2 Gs.	1 G.	Maitland Chater.
— Channel Islands	Jersey	St. Helier's, Jersey	1863	1863	20*s.*	20*s.*	C. V. Hawksford (Hon.).
— Cinque Ports	Dover	Marine Parade, Dover	1872	1872	None	3 Gs.	Thos. A. Terson, J.P.
— Clyde	Hunter's Qy.	Hunter's Quay	1856	1857	4 Gs.	2 Gs.	Sec., 180 Hope St., Glasgow.
— Corinthian	Burnham	Burnham, Essex	1872	1884	3 Gs.	2 Gs.	T. G. F. Winser, 72 Mark Lane, E.C.
— Cork	Queenstown	Queenstown	1720	1831	£7	70*s.*	H. Becher Bruce.
— Cornwall	Falmouth	Green Bank Ter., Falm'th	1871	1872	1 G.	2 & 1 G.	Robert G. Borne.
— Cruising	London	1 Bolton St., Piccadilly	1880	1902	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	Donald C. L. Cree (Hon.).
— Dart	Dartmouth	Kingswear	1866	1870	1 G.	2 Gs.	A. L. Hine-Haycock.
— Dee	Holyhead	6 Rumford Pl., Liverpool	1845	1847	—	1 G.	C. A. Robinson.
— Dorset	Weymouth	Weymouth	1875	1875	4 Gs.	4 Gs.	Ernest B. Beck.
— Eastern	Fh. of Forth	37 Queen St., Edinburgh	1836	1836	2 Gs.	None	A. N. G. Aitken (Hon.)
— Engineers	Chatham	Chatham	1846	1872	—	—	Capt. J. P. G. Worlledge (Hon. Treas.).
— Fowey	Fowey	Fowey	1894	1905	1 G.	3&1 G.	N. P. Jaffrey (Hon.).
— Harwich	Harwich	G.E. Hotel, Harwich	1843	1845	1 G.	1 G.	John Paterson.
— Highland	Oban	Espl'n'de, Oban	1881	1881	5 Gs.	3 Gs.	Alex. MacLennan.
— Irish	Kingstown	Kingstown, Co. Dublin.	1846	1846	£10	5 Gs.	T. J. Duncan.
— London Yacht	Cowes, I. of W.		1838	1838	None	3 Gs.	Gerald H. L. Watson.
— Mersey	Liverpool	8 Bedford Rd., Rock Ferry	1844	1844	3 Gs.	1 G.	W. P. Davidson (Hon.).
— Motor	Off Hythe	Club Ship	1905	1905	3 Gs.	5 Gs.	Guy Standing (Hon.).
— Norfolk and Suffolk	Lowestoft	Lowestoft	1859	1898	2 & 3 Gs.	2 & 3 Gs.	A. Townley Clarkson.
— Northern	Rothesay	Rothesay	1824	1831	60*s.*	60*s.*	A. Herbert Aspin.
— Portsmouth	Portsmouth	WesternP'r'de, Southsea	1880	1880	None	3 Gs.	Maj. J. A. Miall, V.D. (Hon.).
— St. George	Kingstown	Kingstown	1838	1845	£15	£4	D. Henry Bailey, J.P.
— Southampton	Southampton	Southampton	1875	1877	3 Gs.	3 & 2 Gs.	Lt.-Col. Sir G. A. E. Hussey.
— Southern	Southampton	By Pier Gates, Southampton	1837	1840	4 Gs.	4 Gs.	Major G. H. Gason.
— South Western	Plymouth	West Hoe, Plymouth	1890	1891	2 Gs.	1 & 2 Gs.	Capt. W. E. Norris (Hon.).
— Temple	Ramsgate	Hotel Cecil and Ramsgate	1857	1898	2 Gs.	2 & 3 Gs.	R. Wilks; F. C. Llewellyn (Hon.).
— Thames	London	80, Piccadilly, W.	1775	1842	10 Gs.	8 Gs.	Capt. J. E. H. Orr.
— Torbay	Torquay	Torquay	1875	1875	5 Gs.	4 Gs.	Col. G. Stovell (Hon.).
— Ulster	Bangor	Bangor, co. Down	1866	1870	5 Gs.	2 & 1 Gs.	Arthur H. Crawford (Hon.).
— Victoria	Ryde	Ryde	1844	1845	5 Gs.	6 Gs.	Capt. A. F. Welldon, R.N.
— Welsh	Carnarvon	Carnarvon	1847	1847	3 Gs.	2&1Gs.	W. S. Jones (Hon.).
— Western of England	Plymouth	The Hoe, Plymouth	1827	1834	7 Gs.	£5	C. J. Pratt-Barlow.
— Western of Scotland	Clyde	156 St. Vincent St., Glasgow	1875	1886	1 G.	1 G.	Francis A. Downes, O.A.
— Windermere	Windermere	Bowness-on-Windermere	1860	1887	2 Gs.	1 to 3 Gs.	F. Croft.
— Yorkshire	Hull	Victoria Cham., BowlalleyL'ne, Hull	1847	1847	2 Gs.	1 G.	T. C. Jackson (actg.).

Yacht Clubs—*Continued*

Name of Club.	Station.	Club House.	Date of Estab. lishment.	Date of Admiralty Warrant.	Subscription. Entr.	Subscription. Ann.	Secretary.
Alexandra	Southend	Southend	1873	1881	1 & 2 Gs.	1 & 2 Gs.	Arthur F. Allen (Hon.)
Bristol Channel	Mumbles	Mumbles	1875	—	2 Gs.	3 Gs.	D. H. Morgan.
British Motor Boat Club	London	4 Grafton St., W.	1904	1905	—	1 & 2 Gs.	T. Desnos (Hon.).
Hythe	Southampton Water	Hythe Pier	1893	—	—	2 Gs.	Maj. E. T. Dixon.
Lytham	Lytham	Central Beach, Lytham	1890	—	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	Jas. Sandiford (Hon.).
Mimima	Southampton	Royal Pier	1903	—	½ G.	½ G.	A. E. A. Cole.
Mudhook	Clyde	—	1873	—	5 Gs.	1 G.	James S. Craig, 45 Hope St., Glasgow
Nore	Southend	Southend	1903	—	1 G.	1 G.	Henry Potter.
Seaview	Solent	Seaview	1893	—	2 Gs.	2 Gs.	H.C.Maudslay(Hon.).
Solent	Yarmouth, I. of W.	Yarmouth, I. of W.	1878	1902	—	2 & 3 Gs.	E. T. Carlyon (Hon.).

SPORTING RECORDS

(For addresses of Associations governing Sport, see end of Section)

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

The Olympic Games were the outcome of a meeting of delegates from different nations, held at Paris on June 16, 1894. They are held every fourth year in a different country. The first meeting was held at Athens, 1896; at Paris, 1900; St. Louis, 1904; London, 1908; and Stockholm, 1912. The Sixth Olympiad was to have been held at Berlin, 1916, but it is improbable if any Games will be held for many years to come, or if England will again take part in them. The placings of the competing countries in the 1912 games were as follows: United States, 26 events won; Sweden, 23; United Kingdom, 10; Finland, 9; France, 8; Germany, 6; Italy, 5; S. Africa, 4; Canada, Hungary, and Norway, 3 each; Australasia and Belgium, 2 each; and Denmark, Greece, and Switzerland 1 win each.

Winners of the Marathon Race

(22 kilometres = 26 miles)

1896	Louis, Greece	2h. 55m. 20s.
1900	M. Theato, France	2h. 59m. 45s.
1904	Hicks, U.S.	3h. 28m. 53s.
1908	J. J. Hayes, U.S.	2h. 59m. 18⅘s.
1912	K. K. McArthur, S. Africa	2h. 36m. 54⅕s.

Olympic Records

			M.	S.
100 metres	*c*	R. C. Craig, U.S.	0	10⅗
200 „	*b*	A. Hahn, U.S.	0	21⅘
400 „	*c*	C. D. Reidpath, U.S.	0	48⅕
800 „	*c*	J. E. Meredith, U.S.	1	51⅘
1,500 „	*c*	A. N. S. Jackson, U.K.	3	56⅘
3,000 „	*c*	H. Kolehmainen, Finland	8	36⅕
5,000 metres	*c*	H. Kolehmainen, Finland	14	36⅘
10,000 „	*c*	H. Kolehmainen, Finland	31	20⅘
110 „ hurdles	*c*	F. C. Smithson, U.S.	0	15
400 „ hurdles	*a*	C. J. Bacon, U.S.	0	55
10,000 „ walk	*c*	G. H. Goulding, Can.	46	28⅘
			Metres.	
Long jump	*c*	A. L. Gutterson, U.S.	7·60	
High „	*c*	A. W. Richards, U.S.	1·93	
Pole „	*c*	H. S. Babcock, U.S.	3·95	
Hammer	*c*	M. J. McGrath, U.S.	54·13	
Weight	*c*	P. J McDonald, U.S.	15·34	

a London. *b* St. Louis. *c* Stockholm.

ATHLETICS

The **Amateur Athletic Association** abandoned the Championships after the war broke out, and determined instead to organise athletic meetings for members of His Majesty's forces. The existing champions of England (those of 1914) are as follows:

100 Yards: W. R. Applegarth, Polytechnic Harriers, 10 sec.

220 Yards: W. R. Applegarth, Polytechnic Harriers, 21⅕ sec., equals "world's record."

Quarter-mile: C. N. Seedhouse, Blackheath Harriers, 50 sec.

Half-mile: H. Baker, New York A.C., U.S.A., 1 m. 54⅖ sec.

One Mile: G. W. Hutson, Surrey A.C., 4 min. 22 sec.

Four Miles: G. W. Hutson, Surrey A.C., 19 min. 41⅕ sec.

Two Miles Steeplechase: S. Frost, Sparkhill Harriers, 11 min. 10⅗ sec.

Two Miles Walk: R. Bridge, Lancashire W.C., 13 min. 57⅕ sec.

120 Yards Hurdles: G. H. Gray, Salford Harriers, 15⅘ sec.

440 Yards Hurdles: J. C. English, Manchester A.C., 59⅗ sec.

High Jump: W. M. Oler, Jun., New York A.C., U.S.A., 6 ft. 2⅓ in.

Long Jump: P. C. Kingsford, L.A.C., 23ft. 3¼in.

Hop, Step, and Jump: I. Sahlin, Sweden, 46 ft. 0½ in.

Pole Jump: R. Sjoeberg, Sweden, 11 ft. 2 in.

Putting the Weight: A. R. Taipale, Finland, 44 ft. 7½ in.

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Throwing the Hammer : C. Lind, Sweden, 163 ft. 3½ in.

Throwing the Discus : A. R. Taipale, Finland, 144 ft. 6½ in.

Throwing the Javelin : M. Koczau, Hungary, 195 ft. 11 in.

One Mile Relay Race : Polytechnic Harriers beat Surrey A.C., 3 min. 31⅗ sec. British record.

Ten Miles Running Championship : T. Fennah, Crewe Harriers, 53 min. 33⅖ sec.

Seven Miles Walking Championship : R. Bridge, Lancashire W.C., 52 min. 32 sec.

The **Oxford and Cambridge University Sports** 1914 ended in the victory of Cambridge by six events to four.

Cambridge have won 25 times, Oxford 22 times, and there have been 3 ties (1864, 1899, 1912).

The **Cross-country Championships** winners in 1914 were : **International,** England (at Chesham) ; **National,** Surrey Athletic Club ; **Scottish,** Bellahouston Harriers ; **Welsh,** Newport Harriers ; **Irish,** Clonliffe Harriers ; **Northern,** Hallamshire Harriers ; **Southern,** Herne Hill Harriers.

Athletic Records (Amateur)

			H.	M.	S.
100 yards	*A. F. Duffy	1902	0	0	9⅗
	†D. J. Kelly	1906			
	†H. P. Drew	1914			
120 „	*R. E. Walker	1909	0	0	11⅗
	†H. P. Drew	1914			
120 „ hurdles	*F. C. Smithson	1908	0	0	15
150 yards	*W. R. Applegarth	1913	0	0	14⅖
200 „	*W. R. Applegarth	1912	0	0	19⅖
220 „	†B. J. Wefers	1896	0	0	21⅕
	†R. C. Craig	1910			
	†D. F. Lippincott	1913			
	†H. P. Drew	1914			
	*W. R. Applegarth	1914			
250 „	E. H. Pelling	1888	0	0	24⅘
300 „	†B. J. Wefers	1896	0	0	30⅗
	*W. Halswell	1908	0	0	31⅕
300 „ hurdles	O. Groenings	1907	0	0	36⅗
440 yards	†M. W. Long	1900	0	0	47
	*W. Halswell	1908	0	0	48⅖
440 „ hurdles	*G. R. L. Anderson	1910	0	0	56⅘
500 yards	†M. W. Sheppard	1910	0	0	57⅗
600 „	†M. W. Sheppard	1910	0	1	10⅘
	*E. H. Montague	1908	0	1	11
880 „	J. E. Meredith	1912	0	1	52⅕
1,000 „	†M. W. Sheppard	1910	0	2	12⅖
	*W. E. Lutyens	1898	0	2	13
1 mile	†N. S. Taber	1915	0	4	12⅗
	*W. G. George	1886	0	4	12¾
	*J. Binks	1902	0	4	16½
2 miles	*A. Shrubb	1904	0	9	9⅗
	†T. S. Berna	1912	0	9	17⅘
3 „	*A. Shrubb	1903	0	14	17⅗
	†H. Kolehmainen	1913	0	14	22⅗
4 „	*A. Shrubb	1904	0	19	23⅖
5 „	*A. Shrubb	1904	0	24	33⅖
	†H. Kolehmainen	1913	0	25	8
10 „	*A. Shrubb	1904	0	50	40⅗
	†H. Kolehmainen	1913	0	51	3⅖
20 „	*G. Crossland	1894	1	51	54
30 „	*J. A. Squires	1885	3	17	36½
40 „	*G. A. Dunning	1879	4	50	12
50 „	*E. W. Lloyd	1913	6	13	58
Running long jump	*P. J. O'Conner	1901	24ft. 11¾in.		
	†M. Prinstein	1900	24 „	7¼	„
Running high jump	*P. J. Leahy	1898	6 „	4¾	„
	†E. Beeson	1914	6 „	7⅛	„
Standing high jump	†L. Goehring	1913	5 ft.	5¾	in.
Standing long jump	†R. C. Ewry	1904	11 „	4⅞	„
Hop, step and jump	†D. F. Ahearne	1909	50 „	11	„
Pole jump	†M. S. Wright	1912	13 „	2¼	„
	*C. Harleman	1913	12 „	6½	„

Walking

1 mile	‡G. H. Goulding	6m.	25⅕s.		
2 miles	*G. E. Larner	13m.	11⅖s.		
3 „	*G. E. Larner	20m.	25⅘s.		
4 „	*G. E. Larner	27m.	14s.		
5 „	*G. E. Larner	36m.	0⅕s.		
10 „	*G. E. Larner	1h.	15m.	57⅖s.	
20 „	*T. Griffith	2h.	47m.	52s.	
25 „	*S. C. A. Schofield	3h.	37m.	6⅘s.	

* British records. † U.S. records. ‡ Canada.

BADMINTON

(Court, 44 ft. by 17 ft. ; or 44 ft. by 20 ft. for double court)

The last (the 16th) All-England Championships resulted : **Gentlemen's Singles :** G. A. Soutter (holder) beat A. Chesterton, 15/4, 15/10.

Ladies' Singles : Miss Radeglia (holder) beat Mrs. Bottomley, 11/3, 11/5.

Gentlemen's Doubles : F. Chesterton and G. A. Thomas (holders) beat G. A. Soutter and E. Hawthorn, 17/16, 15/7.

Ladies' Doubles : Mrs. R. C. Tragett and Miss E. G. Peterson beat Miss L. C. Radeglia and Miss A. M. Gowenlock, 15/4, 18/6, 17/15.

Mixed Doubles : G. A. Thomas and Miss Hogarth beat F. Chesterton and Mrs. Tragett, 15/10, 15/12.

BILLIARDS

Billiard Championship

1849 Kentfield.
1849-70 J. Roberts, sen.
1870 W. Cook *b.* J. Roberts, sen.
1870 J. Roberts, junr., *b.* W. Cook.
1870 J. Roberts, junr., *b.* Bowles.
1870 J. Bennett *b.* J. Roberts, junr.
1871 J. Roberts, junr., *b.* J. Bennett.
1871 W. Cook *b.* J. Roberts, junr.
1871 W. Cook *b.* J. Bennett.
1872 W. Cook *b.* J. Roberts, junr.
1874 W. Cook *b.* J. Roberts, junr.
1875 J. Roberts, junr., *b.* W. Cook.
1875 J. Roberts, junr., *b.* W. Cook.
1877 J. Roberts, junr., *b.* W. Cook.
1880 J. Bennett *b.* W. Cook.
1881 J. Bennett *b.* Taylor.
1885 J. Roberts, junr., *b.* W. Cook.
1885 J. Roberts, junr., *b.* J. Bennett.

Billiard Association Championship

1899 C. Dawson.
1901 H. W. Stevenson *b.* C. Dawson.
1905 H. W. Stevenson *b.* C. Dawson.
1908 M. Inman.
1912 M. Inman *b.* T. Reece.

BOXING

At Havana Jesse Willard defeated Jack Johnson in the 25th round for the World's Championship, 1915.

The New HAZELL, 1917

COURSING

Waterloo Cup Winners

Year.	Nominator.	Winner.
1906	Mr. H. Hardy	Hoprend.
1907	Sir R. W. B. Jardine	Long Span.
1908	Mr. E. Hulton	Hallow Eve.
1909	Mr. J. E. Dennis	Dendraspis.
1910	Mr. S. Hill-Wood	Heavy Weapon.
1911	Sir R. W. B. Jardine	Jabberwock.
1912	Mr. J. W. Fullerton	Tide Time.
1913	Mr. S. Hill-Wood	Hung Well.
1914	Mr. A. F. Pope	Dilwyn.
1915	Sir T. Dewar	Winning Number
1916	Mr. E. Hulton	Harmonicon.

CRICKET

County Cricket Championship

1901	Yorkshire.	1909	Kent.
1902	Yorkshire	1910	Kent.
1903	Middlesex.	1911	Warwick.
1904	Lancashire.	1912	Yorkshire.
1905	Yorkshire	1913	Kent.
1906	Kent.	1914	Surrey.
1907	Notts.	1915	Not held.
1908	Yorkshire.	1916	Not held.

Oxford *v.* Cambridge

1905, Camb.; 40 runs.	1911, Oxon; 74 runs.
1906, Camb.; 94 runs.	1912, Camb.; 3 wkts.
1907, Camb.; 5 wkts.	1913, Camb.; 4 wkts.
1908, Oxon; 2 wkts.	1914, Oxon; 194 runs.
1909, Drawn.	1915, Not played.
1910, Oxon; inn. & 126 runs	1916, Not played.

Cambridge have won 38 and Oxford 34 times.

England *v.* Australia

Of the 102 matches played, England has won 46 and Australia 35. Of the matches played in England, the home team won 17 and Australia 8, and 17 were drawn. In matches played in Australia, England has won 30 and Australia 27, and 3 have been drawn.

Various Records.—Highest individual score, A. E. J. Collins (who was killed in the war, Nov. 1914), 628 not out in House Match at Clifton College, 1899; highest individual score in first-class match, A. C. Maclaren, 424, for Lancs. v. Somerset, at Taunton, July 1895; highest individual aggregate in one season (first-class), T. Hayward, 3,518, in 1906; highest average in one season (first-class), Major R. M. Poore, 91·23; 13 centuries in one season, C. B. Fry and T. Hayward; 6 successive centuries, C. B. Fry; highest single innings in first-class match, New South Wales v. South Australia, 918, and Yorks v. Warwickshire, 887; lowest single innings, Oxford Univ. v. M.C.C., 12, in 1887, and Northants v. Glos., 12; greatest number of first-class wickets in one season, 290, by T. Richardson.

Eton *v.* Harrow

1901, Harrow; 10 wkts.	1909, Drawn—rain.
1902, Harrow, 8 wkts.	1910, Eton; 9 runs.
1903, Eton; inn. & 154 runs.	1911, Eton; 3 wkts.
1904, Eton; inn. & 12 runs.	1912, Eton; 6 wkts.
1905, Drawn.	1913, Eton; 9 wkts.
1906, Eton; 4 wkts.	1914, Eton; 4 wkts.
1907, Harrow; 79 runs.	1915, Not played.
1908, Harrow; 10 wkts.	1916, Not played.

In 1916 two one-day matches, not counting in the series, were played between Eton and Harrow. The first, at Harrow, resulted in a victory for Eton by 88 runs, and the second also in a victory for Eton by 27 runs.

CROQUET

(*Croquet court, 35 yds. by 28 yds.*)

Winners of the principal events in 1914:

The Championships.—Gentlemen: P. D. Matthews. Ladies: Miss E. M. Bramwell. Mixed Doubles: C. L. Callaghan and Mrs. G. G. Lockett.

Champion Cups.—Gentlemen: H. W. J. Snell. Ladies: Miss D. D. Steel.

Gold Medals.—Gentlemen: C. L. Callaghan. Ladies: Miss N. E. Coote.

Roehampton Challenge Cup.—Upper Division: Capt. A. F. Becke.

County Championship.—Middlesex.

Club Championship.—Hurlingham.

FOOTBALL

Association

The records of matches between the countries stand as under:

Scotland *v.* England. Scotland has won 18, England, 13, drawn 12.

England *v.* Wales. England has won 28, Wales 2, drawn 6.

Ireland *v.* Wales. Wales has won 16, Ireland 12, drawn 5.

Wales *v.* Scotland. Scotland has won 27, Wales 4, drawn 8.

Ireland *v.* Scotland. Scotland has won 26, Ireland 2, drawn 3.

Ireland *v.* England. England has won 28, Ireland 2, drawn 3.

The records of matches between the various Leagues are as under:

English League *v.* Southern League. English League has won 3, Southern League 1, drawn 1.

English League *v.* Irish League. English League has won 19, Irish League 0, drawn 2.

Scottish League *v.* Irish League. Scottish League has won 16, Irish League 3, drawn 0.

English League *v.* Scottish League. English League has won 12, Scottish League 7, drawn 5.

Scottish League *v.* Southern League. Southern League has won 2, Scottish League 2, drawn 1.

Southern League *v.* Irish League. Southern League has won 3, Irish League 0, drawn 2.

League Championships:

First League Champions

1901-2, Sunderland.	1909-10, Aston Villa.
1902-3, Sheffield Wed.	1910-11, Manchester U.
1903-4, Sheffield Wed.	1911-12, Blackburn Rovers.
1904-5, Newcastle U.	1912-13, Sunderland.
1905-6, Liverpool.	1913-14, Blackburn Rovers.
1906-7, Newcastle U.	1914-15, Everton.
1907-8, Manchester U.	1915-16, Not played.
1908-9, Newcastle U.	

In the last Championships played, Chelsea and Tottenham Hotspur, being at the bottom of the First League table, descended to the Second League, whilst Derby County and Preston North End, being the first pair of the Second League, obtained promotion to the First League.

Southern League Champions

1901-2, Portsmouth.	1909-10, Brighton.
1902-3, Southampton.	1910-11, Swindon.
1903-4, Southampton.	1911-12, Q. P. Rangers.
1904-5, Bristol Rovers.	1912-13, Plymouth A.
1905-6, Fulham.	1913-14, Swindon.
1906-7, Fulham.	1914-15, Watford.
1907-8, Q. P. Rangers.	1915-16, Not played.
1908-9, Northampton.	

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Association Cup Winners

1900-1, Tottenham Hotspur.	1908-9, Manchester U.
1901-2, Sheffield United.	1909-10, Newcastle U.
1902-3, Bury.	1010-11, Bradford City.
1903-4, Manchester City.	1911-12, Barnsley.
1904-5 Aston Villa.	1912-13, Aston Villa.
1905-6, Everton.	1913-14, Burnley.
1906-7, Sheffield Wed.	1914-15, Sheffield United.
1907-8, Wolverhampton W.	1915-16, Not played.

Cambridge and Oxford.—Cambridge has won 20, Oxford 18, drawn 3.

RUGBY

The records of **International matches** are as follows:

England *v.* Scotland. Scotland has won 17, England 15, drawn 9.

England *v.* Wales. England has won 15, Wales 14, drawn 2.

England *v.* Ireland. England has won 24, Ireland 12, drawn 2.

England *v.* France. England has won 9, France 0, drawn 0.

Wales *v.* Scotland. Wales has won 16, Scotland 13, drawn 1.

Wales *v.* Ireland. Wales has won 19, Ireland 9, drawn 1.

Wales *v.* France. Wales has won 7, France 0, drawn 0.

Ireland *v.* Scotland. Scotland has won 25, Ireland 9, drawn 3.

Ireland *v.* France. Ireland has won 6, France 0, drawn 0.

County Champions

1901-2, Durham.	1908-9, Durham.
1902-3, Durham.	1909-10, Gloucester.
1903-4, Kent.	1910-11, Devon.
1904-5, Durham.	1911-12, Devon.
1905-6, Devon.	1912-13, Gloucester.
1906-7, Devon and Durham	1913-14, Midland Counties.
	1914-15, Not decided.
1907-8, Cornwall.	1915-16, Not decided.

Cambridge and Oxford. Oxford has won 18, Cambridge 14, drawn 9.

GOLF

Record Drive.—J. Braid, 395 yds.; Ladies, Miss C. Leitch, 254 yds.

The Open Championship was instituted in 1860 and until 1892 was decided in a single day over 36 holes. In 1892 play was extended to 72 holes and two days; in 1898 it was decided that any competitor who was 20 strokes behind the leading score at the end of the second round on the first day be compulsorily retired. In subsequent years other modifications were found necessary, and for the 1914 championship it was decided that qualifying rounds be held on courses other than the championship course; that all competitors play one round on each course, and that the first 100 (hundred) scores play on the championship four rounds of the green; that any ties for the last place play off.

Open Championship

Previous winners:

1901, J. Braid (309).	1909, J. H. Taylor (295).
1902, A. Herd (307).	1910, J. Braid (299).
1903, H. Vardon (300)	1911, H. Vardon (303).
1904, J. White (296).	1912, E. Ray (295).
1905, J. Braid (318).	1913, J. H. Taylor (304).
1906, J. Braid (300).	1914, H. Vardon (306).
1907, A. Massy (312).	1915, Not decided.
1908, J. Braid (291).	1916, Not decided.

Amateur Championship

Previous winners:

1901, H. H. Hilton.	1909, R. Maxwell.
1902, C. Hutchings.	1910, John Ball.
1903, R. Maxwell.	1911, H. H. Hilton.
1904, W. J. Travis.	1912, John Ball.
1905, A. G. Barry.	1913, H. H. Hilton.
1906, J. Robb.	1914, J. L. C. Jenkins.
1907, John Ball.	1915, Not decided.
1908, E. A. Lassen.	1916, Not decided.

The next Amateur Championship is to be held at Muirfield.

Ladies' Championship

Previous winners:

1901, Miss Graham.	1909, Miss D. Campbell.
1902, ,, M. Hezlet.	1910, ,, E. Grant-Suttie.
1903, ,, Adair.	1911, ,, D. Campbell.
1904, ,, L. Dod.	1912, ,, G. Ravenscroft.
1905, ,, B. Thompson.	1913, ,, Muriel Dodd.
1906, Mrs. Kennion.	1914, ,, C. Leitch.
1907, Miss M. Hezlet.	1915, Not decided.
1908, ,, M. Titterton.	1916, Not decided.

Oxford and Cambridge.—Oxford have won on 17 occasions and Cambridge on 16, and three of the matches have been halved.

Indian Championship, 1916.—J. D. Gatheral, beat W. Fern by 5 and 4.

American Amateur Championship at Minikahda Club, Minneapolis, 1916: Mr. Charles ("Chick") Evans (Edgewater) beat Mr. R. A. Gardner (Hinsdale) by 4 and 3.

American Open Championship at Haverford, Philadelphia, 1916: Mr. Charles ("Chick") Evans (Edgewater), 286; J. Hutchinson (Allegheny), runner-up, 288; James Barnes (Whitemarsh), 290.

HUNTING

The strengths of the various packs in 1914 were:

Staghounds.—England 15 packs (285 couples); Ireland 3 packs (99 couples).

Foxhounds.—England 176 packs (6,787 couples); Scotland 10 packs (332 couples); Ireland 26 packs (1,076 couples).

Harriers.—England 87 packs (1,683 couples); Ireland 39 packs (731 couples).

Beagles.—England 66 packs (1,025 couples); Scotland 4 packs (50 couples); Ireland 4 packs (70 couples).

Draghounds.—England 8 packs (122 couples).

Otterhounds.—England 18 packs (289 couples); Scotland 2 packs (26 couples); Ireland 1 pack (27 couples).

There were in the U.S. 12 packs, with 353 couples; in Europe (Gibraltar, Potsdam, Rome, and Pau) 4 packs, with 182 couples; in India 10 packs, with 238 couples; in Australia 3 packs, with 78 couples; in New Zealand 14 packs, with 207 couples; and in Canada 3 packs, with 90 couples.

LAWN TENNIS

(*Tennis Court*, 78 *ft.* × 36 *ft.*; *single*, 27 *ft.*)

Winners of the International Davis Cup

1900, United States.	1909, Australasia.
1902, United States.	1911, Australasia.
1903, British Isles.	1912, British Isles.
1904, British Isles.	1913, United States.
1905, British Isles.	1914, Australasia.
1906, British Isles.	1915, Not decided.
1907, Australasia.	1916, Not decided.
1908, Australasia.	

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Holders of the All England Singles Championships

1905, H. L. Dougherty.
,, Miss M. Sutton.
1906, H. L. Dougherty.
,, Miss D. K. Douglass.
1907, N. E. Brookes.
,, Miss M. Sutton.
1908, A. W. Gore.
,, Mrs. Sterry.
1909, A. W. Gore.
,, Miss D. Boothby.
1910, A. F. Wilding.
,, Mrs Lambert Chambers.
1911, A. F. Wilding.
,, Mrs. Lambert Chambers.
1912, A. F. Wilding.
,, Mrs. Larcombe.
1913, A. F. Wilding.
,, Mrs. Lambert Chambers.
1914, N. E. Brookes.
,, Mrs. Lambert Chambers.
1915, Not decided.
1916, Not decided.

United States Singles Championship.—Wm. M. Johnston (California), beat M. E. McLoughlin (1—6, 6—0, 7—5, 10—8).

United States Doubles Championship.—W. M. Johnston and Clarence J. Griffin beat the holders, M. E. McLoughlin and T. C. Bundy (2—6, 6—3, 6—4, 3—6, 6—3).

United States Ladies' Championship.—Miss M. Bjurstedt, of Norway, beat Mrs. G. Wightman (4—6, 6—2, 6—0).

POLO

International Challenge Cup Winners:—1886, at Newport, Great Britain (10—4, 14—2); 1900, at Hurlingham, Great Britain (8—2); 1902, at Hurlingham, Great Britain (1—2, 6—1, 7—1); 1909, at Hurlingham, U.S. (9—5, 8—2); 1911, at Meadow Brook, U.S. (4½—3, 4½—3½); 1913, at Meadow Brook, U.S. (5½—3, 4½—4¼); 1914, at Meadow Brook, Great Britain (8½—3, 4—2¾).

Winners of the Derby Stakes, Epsom, from 1872

	Name of Winner.	Owner.	Trainer.	Jockey.	Winner's Starting Price.	Time. M. S.
1872	Cremorne	Mr. H. Savile	Gilbert	Maidment	3 to 1 agst.	2 45
1873	Doncaster	Mr. J. Merry	R. Peck	F. Webb	40 ,, 1 ,,	2 50
1874	George Frederick	Mr. Cartwright	Leader	Custance	9 ,, 1 ,,	2 46
1875	Galopin	Count Batthyany	J. Dawson	Morris	2 ,, 1 ,,	2 48
1876	Kisber	Mr. Baltazzi	A. Hayhoe	Maidment	7 ,, 2 ,,	2 44
1877	Silvio	Lord Falmouth	M. Dawson	F. Archer	100 ,, 9 ,,	2 50
1878	Sefton	Mr. Crawfurd	A. Taylor	Constable	8 ,, 1 ,,	2 56
1879	Sir Bevys	Mr. Acton	J. Hayhoe	G. Fordham	20 ,, 1 ,,	3 2
1880	Bend Or	Duke of Westminster	R. Peck	F. Archer	2 ,, 1 ,,	2 46
1881	Iroquois	Mr. Lorillard	J. Pincus	F. Archer	11 ,, 2 ,,	2 50
1882	Shotover	Duke of Westminster	J. Porter	T. Cannon	11 ,, 2 ,,	2 46
1883	St. Blaise	Sir F. Johnstone	J. Porter	C. Wood	5 ,, 1 ,,	2 48
1884	* Harvester / St. Gatien	Sir J. Willoughby / Mr. Hammond	Jewitt / Sherwood	C. Wood / S. Loates	14 ,, 1 ,, / 12 ,, 1 ,,	2 46
1885	Melton	Lord Hastings	M. Dawson	F. Archer	15 ,, 8 ,,	2 44
1886	Ormonde	Duke of Westminster	J. Porter	F. Archer	9 ,, 4 on	2 45
1887	Merry Hampton	Mr. Abington	Gurry	J. Watts	100 ,, 9 agst.	2 43
1888	Ayrshire	Duke of Portland	G. Dawson	F. Barrett	6 ,, 5 on	2 43
1889	Donovan	Duke of Portland	G. Dawson	T. Loates	11 ,, 8 ,,	2 44
1890	Sainfoin	Sir J. Miller	J. Porter	J. Watts	100 ,, 15 agst.	2 50
1891	Common	Sir F. Johnstone	J. Porter	G. Barrett	11 ,, 8 on	2 56
1892	Sir Hugo	Lord Bradford	Wadlow	Allsopp	40 ,, 1 agst.	2 44
1893	Isinglass	Mr. McCalmont	Jewitt	T. Loates	9 ,, 4 on	2 43
1894	Ladas	Lord Rosebery	M. Dawson	J. Watts	7 ,, 2 ,,	2 45
1895	Sir Visto	Lord Rosebery	M. Dawson	S. Loates	9 ,, 1 agst.	2 43
1896	Persimmon	H.R.H. the Prince of Wales	R. Marsh	J. Watts	5 ,, 1 ,,	2 42
1897	Galtee More	Mr. Gubbins	Darling	C. Wood	4 ,, 1 on	2 44
1898	Jeddah	Mr. Larnach	R. Marsh	O. Madden	100 ,, 1 agst.	2 47
1899	Flying Fox	Duke of Westminster	J. Porter	M. Cannon	5 ,, 2 on	2 42
1900	Diamond Jubilee	H.R.H. the Prince of Wales	R. Marsh	H. Jones	6 ,, 4 agst.	2 42
1901	Volodyovski	Mr. Whitney	Huggins	L. Reiff	5 ,, 2 ,,	2 41
1902	Ard Patrick	Mr. Gubbins	Darling	J. H. Martin	100 ,, 14 ,,	2 42
1903	Rock Sand	Sir J. Miller	Blackwell	Maher	6 ,, 4 on	2 43
1904	St. Amant	Mr. L. de Rothschild	Cannon, jun.	K. Cannon	5 ,, 1 agst.	2 45
1905	Cicero	Lord Rosebery	P. Peck	Maher	11 ,, 4 on	2 40
1906	Spearmint	Major Loder	Gilpin	Maher	6 ,, 1 agst.	2 37
1907	Orby	Mr. Croker	Allen	J. Reiff	100 ,, 9 ,,	2 44
1908	Signorinetta	Chevalier Ginistrelli	Chev. Ginistrelli	W. Bullock	100 ,, 1 ,,	2 40
1909	Minoru	H.M. King Edward	R. Marsh	H. Jones	7 ,, 2 ,,	2 42
1910	Lemberg	Mr. Fairie	A. Taylor	B. Dillon	7 ,, 4 ,,	2 36
1911	Sunstar	Mr. J. B. Joel	C. Morton	G. Stern	11 ,, 8 ,,	2 37
1912	Tagalie	Mr. Raphael	D. Waugh	J. Reiff	100 ,, 8 ,,	2 39
1913	†Aboyeur	Mr. Cunliffe	Lewis	Piper	100 ,, 1 ,,	2 38
1914	Durbar II.	Mr. H. B. Duryea	In France	MacGee	20 ,, 1 ,,	2 38
1915	‡Pommern	Mr. S. B. Joel	C. Peck	S. Donoghue	11 ,, 10 ,,	2 32
1916	‡Fifinella	Mr. E. Hulton	R. C. Dawson	J. Childs	11 ,, 2 ,,	2 37

* Dead heat. Stakes divided. † Craganour, who came in first, was disqualified.
‡ "New Derby" run at Newmarket.

The New HAZELL, 1917

	Grand National. 4 miles 856 yds.	Stewards' Cup, Goodwood. 6 furlongs.	Goodwood Cup. 2½ miles.	Doncaster Cup. 2 miles.
1902	Shannon Lass, agd, 10st. 11lb	Mauvezin, 6y, 8st. 2lb	Perseus, 3y, 7st. 11b	William III, 4y, 10st
1903	Drumcree, aged, 11st. 3lb	Dumbarton Castle, 3y, 7st 4lb	Rabelais, 3y, 7st. 2lb	Wavelet's Pride, 6y, 9st. 5lb
1904	Moifaa, aged, 10st. 7lb	Melayr, 3y, 6st. 9lb	Saltpetre, 4y, 7st. 10lb	Robert le Diable, 5y, 9st. 5lb
1905	Kirkland, aged, 11st. 5lb	Xeny, 4y, 7st. 9lb	Red Robe, 4y, 7st. 10lb	Bachelor's But'n, 6y, 9st. 12lb
1906	Ascetic's Silver, ag, 10st. 9lb	Rocketter, 3y, 7st. 6lb	Plum Tree, 3y, 7st. 12lb	Velocity, 4y, 9st. 4lb
1907	Eremon, aged, 10st. 11b	Romney, 3y, 6st. 3lb	White Knight, 4y, 9st. 10lb	Velocity, 5y, 10st. 11b
1908	Rubio, aged, 10st. 5lb	Elmstead, 3y. 7st	Radium, 5y, 9st. 2lb	Radium, 5y, 10st. 11b
1909	Lutteur III, 5y, 10st. 11lb	Mediant, 3y, 7st. 13lb	Carrousel, 3y, 7st. 8lb	Amadis, 3y, 8st. 11lb
1910	Jenkinstown, agd, 10st. 5lb	Golden Rod, 4y, 8st. 11b	Magic, 3y, 7st. 2lb	Bronzino, 3y, 8st. 4lb
1911	Glenside, aged, 10st. 3lb	Braxted, 3y, 7st. 5lb	Kilbroney, 4y, 9st. 3lb	Lemberg, 4y, 10st
1912	Jerry M, aged, 12st. 7lb	Golden Rod, 6y, 8st. 13lb	Tullibardine, 4y, 8st. 12lb	Prince Palatine, 4y, 10st
1913	Covert Coat, aged, 11st. 3lb	Lord Annandale, 3y, 8st. 10lb	Catmint, 4y, 9st. 3lb	Long Set, 6y, 9st. 5lb
1914	Sunloch, aged, 9st. 7lb	{ Golden Sun, 4y, 8st. 12lb { Lord Annandale, 4y, 7st. 9lb	{ Son-in-Law, 3y, 7st. 8lb	Willbrook, 3y, 8st. 3lb
1915	Ally Sloper, 6y, 10st. 5lb	Not run	No race	No race
1916	Not run	Not run	No race	No race

	Doncaster St. Leger. 1m. 6f. 132 yds.	Oaks Stakes, Derby Course.	2,000 Guineas, Newmarket. 1 mile.	1,000 Guineas, Newmarket.	Alexandra Plate, Ascot. 2m. 6f. 85y.
1903	Rock Sand	Our Lassie	Rock Sand	Quintessence	Arizona, 4y, 9st. 5lb
1904	Pretty Polly	Pretty Polly	St. Amant	Pretty Polly	Zinfandel, 4y, 9st. 5lb
1905	Challacombe	Cherry Lass	Vedas	Cherry Lass	Hammerkop, 5y, 9st. 2lb
1906	Troutbeck	Keystone II	Gorgos	Flair	Hammerkop, 6y, 9st. 8lb
1907	Woolwinder	Glass Doll	Slieve Gallion	Witch Elm	Torpoint, aged, 9st. 7lb
1908	Your Majesty	Signorinetta	Norman III	Rhodora	Torpoint, aged, 9st. 12lb
1909	Bayardo	Perola	Minoru	Electra	Pure Gem, 5y, 9st. 6lb
1910	Swynford	Rosedrop	Neil Gow	Winkipop	Lagos, 5y, 9st. 6lb
1911	Prince Palatine	Cherimoya	Sunstar	Atmah	Royal Realm, 6y, 9st. 7lb
1912	Tracery	Mirska	Sweeper II	Tagalie	Jackdaw, 4y, 9st.
1913	Night Hawk	Jest	Louvois	Jest	Rivoli, 4y. 9st
1914	Black Jester	Princess Dorrie	Kennymore	Princess Dorrie	Fiz Yama, 5y, 9st. 2lb
1915	Not run	*Snow Marten	Pommern	Silver Tag	No race
1916	Not run	*Fifinella	Clarissimus	Canyon	No race

* Run at Newmarket.

	New Stakes, Ascot. 2y. ; 5f.	Newmarket Stakes, Newmarket.	City and Suburban, Epsom.	Gold Cup, Ascot. 2m. 4f.
1903	Montem, 8st. 7lb	Flotsam	Brambilla, 3y, 7st. 11b	Maximum II, 4y, 9st
1904	Llangibby, 8st. 11b	Henry the First	Robert le Diable, 5y, 8st. 2lb	Throwaway, 5y, 9st. 4lb
1905	Colonia, 8st. 7lb	Cicero	Pharisee, 6y, 8st. 5lb	Zinfandel, 5y, 9st. 4lb
1906	Slieve Gallion, 8st. 10lb	Lally	Dean Swift, 5y, 7st. 11lb	Bachelor's Button, a, 9st. 4lb
1907	Sir Archibald, 8st. 10lb	Acclaim	Velocity, 5y, 9st. 2lb	White Knight, 4y, 9st
1908	Bayardo, 8st. 10lb	St. Wolf	Dean Swift, aged, 8st. 12lb	White Knight, 5y, 9st. 4lb
1909	Lemberg, 8st. 10lb	Louviers	White Eagle, 4y, 8st. 7lb	Bomba, 3y, 7st. 7lb
1910	Seaforth, 9st. 3lb	(Race abandoned)	Bachelor's Double, 4y, 8st	Bayardo, 4y, 9st
1911	Lomond, 8st. 10lb	Sunstar	Mushroom, 3y, 7st	Willonyx, 4y, 9st
1912	Craganour, 8st. 10lb	Cylgad	Chili II, 4y, 6st. 13lb	Prince Palatine, 4y, 9st
1913	Hapsburg, 8st. 10lb	Craganour	Drinmore, 6y, 7st. 3lb	Prince Palatine, 5y, 9st. 4lb
1914	Let Fly, 8st. 10lb	Corcyra	Maiden Erleigh, 5y, 8st. 9lb	Aleppo, 6y, 9st. 4lb
1915	No race	Danger Rock	Black Jester, 4y. 9st	No race
1916	No race	Figaro	No race	No race

	Gold Vase, Ascot. 2 miles.	Grand Prize of Paris, Paris.	Eclipse Stakes, Sandown Park.	Cesarewitch, Newmarket.
1903	Zinfandel, 3y, 8st. 3lb	Quo Vadis	Ard Patrick	Grey Tick, aged, 6st. 9lb
1904	Bachelor's Button, 5y, 9st. 8lb	Ajax	Darley Dale	Wargrave, 6y, 7st. 4lb
1905	Bachelor's Button, 6y, 9st. 13lb	Finasseur	Val d'Or	Hammerkop, 5y, 8st. 9lb
1906	The White Knight, 3y, 7st. 8lb	Spearmint	Llangibby	Mintagon, 5y, 7st
1907	Golden Measure, 5y, 9st. 8lb	San Souci	Lally	Demure, 4y, 6st. 9lb
1908	Pillo, 3y, 7st. 10lb	North East	Your Majesty	Ventoi, 4y, 7st. 11b
1909	Amadis, 3y, 7st. 9lb	Verdun	Bayardo	Submit, 3y, 6st. 13lb
1910	Charles O'Malley, 3y, 7st. 8lb	Nuage	* { Lemberg / Neil Gow } Swynford	Verney, 4y, 7st. 11lb
1911	Martingale II, 3y, 6st. 10lb	As d'Atout	Prince Palatine	Willonyx, 4y, 9st. 5lb
1912	Tidal Wave, 3y. 7st. 8lb	Houli	Tracery	Warlingham, 3y, 6st. 12lb
1913	Shogun, 3y, 7st. 8lb	Bruleur	Hapsburg	Fiz Yama, 4y, 7st. 7lb
1914	Glorvina, 3y, 7st. 3lb	Sardanapale	Not run	Troubadour, 3y, 6st. 9lb
1915	No race	Not run	Not run	Son-in-law, 4y, 8st. 5lb
1916	No race	Not run	Not run	Sanctum, 4y, 7st. 9lb

* Dead heat. Stakes divided.

	Hunt Cup, Ascot. 7f. 166y.	Kempton Jubilee. 1m. 2f.	Lincolnshire Handicap.	Cambridgeshire Stakes, Newmarket.
1903	Kunstler, 5y, 7st. 5lb	Ypsilanti, 5y, 8st. 11b	Over Norton, 6y, 7st. 6lb.	Hackler's Pride, 3y, 6st. 10lb
1904	Csardas, 5y, 7st. 5lb	Ypsilanti, 6y, 9st. 5lb	Uninsured, 4y, 7st. 10lb	Hackler'sPride, 4y, 8st. 10lb
1905	Andover, 4y. 8st	Ambition, 4y, 7st. 11b	Sansovino, 4y, 7st. 6lb	Velocity, 3y, 6st. 5lb
1906	Dinneford, 4y, 7st. 8lb	Donnetta, 6y, 8st. 11lb	Ob, 5y, 8st	Polymelus, 4y, 8st. 10lb
1907	Lally, 4y, 8st	Polar Star, 3y, 7st. 12lb	Ob, 6y, 8st. 10lb	Land League, 4y, 7st. 13lb
1908	Billy the Verger, 4y, 6st.13lb	Hayden, 4y, 6st. 12lb	Kaffir Chief, 6y, 7st. 11lb	Marcovil, 5y, 7st. 11lb
1909	Dark Ronald, 4y, 7st. 2lb	Ebor, 4y, 7st. 7lb	Duke of Sparta, 5y, 6st. 11b	Christmas Daisy, 4y, 7st. 2lb
1910	Bachelor's Double, 4y, 8st4lb	No race—death of King	Cinderello, 5y, 7st. 2lb	Christmas Daisy, 5y, 8st. 2lb
1911	Moscato, 5y, 7st. 2lb	Bachelor's D'ble, 5y, 8st. 11lb	Mercutio, 6y, 8st. 4lb	Long Set, 4y, 6st. 12lb
1912	Eton Boy, 4y, 7st. 10lb	Bachelor's Hope, 4y, 7st. 2lb	Long Set, 5y, 8st. 2lb	Adam Bede, 4y, 7st. 12lb
1913	Long Set, 6y, 9st. 11b	Absolute, 4y, 6st. 12lb	Berrilldon, 4y, 7st. 4lb	Cantilever, 3y, 7st. 13lb
1914	Lie-a-Bed, 3y, 6st	Curragh, 4y, 6st. 12lb	Outram, 5y, 7st. 11b	Honeywood, 3y, 7st. 8lb
1915	No race	Diadumenos, 5y, 7st. 12lb	View Law, 4y, 6st. 11b	Silver Tag, 3y, 8st. 3lb
1916	No race	No race	No race	Eos, 3y, 7st. 6lb

	Dewhurst Plate, Newmarket. 2y.; 7f.	New Stakes, Ascot. 2 y.; 5 fur.	Liverpool Cup. 1m. 2f.
1903	Henry I, 9st. 2lb	Montem, 8st. 7lb	Captain Kettle, 6y, 7st. 5lb
1904	Rouge Croix, 8st. 9lb	Llangibby, 8st. 10lb	Bachelor's Button, 5y, 9st.
1905	Picton, 8st. 9lb	Colonia, 8st. 7lb	Chaucer, 5y, 7st. 6lb
1906	My Pet II, 9st. 2lb	Slieve Gallion, 8st. 10lb	Chaucer, 6y, 8st. 3lb
1907	Rhodora, 8st. 7lb	Sir Archibald, 8st. 10lb	Dinneford, 5y, 8st. 10lb
1908	Bayardo, 9st. 5lb	Bayardo, 8st. 10lb	Dean Swift, aged, 9st. 11b
1909	Lemberg, 9st. 5lb	Lemberg, 8st. 10lb	Adversary, 6y, 6st. 9lb
1910	{ King William, 8st. 9lb } { Phryxus, 8st. 9lb }	Seaforth, 9st. 3lb	Swynford, 3y, 7st. 4lb
1911	White Star, 9st. 5lb	Lomond, 8st. 10lb	Dalnacrag, 4y, 8st. 8lb
1912	Louvois, 9st. 2lb	Craganour, 8st. 10lb	Coastwise, 6y, 7st. 8lb
1913	Kennymore, 8st. 9lb	Hapsburg, 8st. 10lb	Long Set, 4y, 9st. 4lb
1914	Let Fly, 9st. 5lb	Let Fly, 8st. 10lb	China Cock, 4y, 8st. 4lb
1915	Atheling, 8st. 13lb	No race	No race
1916	Telephus, 8st. 9lb	No race	No race

ROWING

Oxford *v.* Cambridge

Winners since 1900:

	M.	S.	
1900 Cambridge	18	47	21 lengths
1901 Oxford	22	31	⅔ length
1902 Cambridge	19	9	5 lengths
1903 Cambridge	19	35	6 ,,
1904 Cambridge	21	34	4½ ,,
1905 Oxford	20	35	3 ,,
1906 Cambridge	19	24	3½ ,,
1907 Cambridge	20	26	4½ ,,
1908 Cambridge	19	19	2½ ,,
1909 Oxford	19	50	3½ ,,
1910 Oxford	20	14	3½ ,,
1911 Oxford	18	29	2¼ ,,
1912 Oxford	22	5	6 ,,
1913 Oxford	20	53	¾ length
1914 Cambridge	20	23	4½ lengths
1915 Not rowed.			
1916 Not rowed.			

Oxford have won 39 times, Cambridge 31. In 1877 the race resulted in a dead-heat.

Henley Royal Regatta

Grand Challenge Cup. Previous winners:

	M.	S.
1901 Leander	7	5
1902 Third Trinity (Cambs.)	7	17
1903 Leander	7	9
1904 Leander	7	20
1905 Leander	6	58
1906 Club Nautique de Belgique	7	9
1907 Club Nautique de Belgique	7	31
1908 Christ Ch. (Oxford)	7	10
1909 Club Nautique de Belgique	7	8
1910 Magdalen (Oxford)	7	19
1911 Magdalen (Oxford)	7	2
1912 Sydney(N.S.W.)	7	6
1913 Leander	7	11
1914 Harvard A.A. Boat Club	7	20
1915 Not rowed.		
1916 Not rowed.		

Diamond Sculls. Previous winners:

	M.	S.
1901 C. V. Fox, Guards Brigade R.C.	8	52
1902 F. S. Kelly, Leander	8	59
1903 F. S. Kelly, Leander	8	41
1904 L. F. Scholes, Toronto	8	23
1905 F. S. Kelly, Leander	8	10
1906 H. T. Blackstaffe, Vesta R.C.	8	35
1907 Capt. W. H. Darrell, Household Brig.	9	24
1908 A. McCulloch, Leander	8	25
1909 A. A. Stuart, Kingston	8	30
1910 W. D. Kinnear, Kensington R.C.	8	51
1911 W. D. Kinnear, Kensington R.C.	8	14
1912 E. W. Powell, Vikings R.C.	8	49
1913 C. McVilly, Tasmania	8	49
1914 G. Sinigaglia, Como, Italy	9	0
1915 Not rowed		
1916 Not rowed.		

The Wingfield Sculls (Amateur Championship of the Thames). Previous winners:

	M.	S.
1901 H. T. Blackstaffe, Vesta R.C.	24	16
1902 A. H. Cloutte, Thames R.C.	24	32
1903 F. S. Kelly, Leander	23	52
1904 St. G. Ashe, Thames	23	25
1905 H. T. Blackstaffe, Vesta R.C.	23	17
1906 H. T. Blackstaffe, Vesta R.C.	23	10
1907 J. G. de Edye, A.R.C.	25	51
1908 H. T. Blackstaffe, Vesta R.C.	25	53
1909 A. A. Stuart, Kingston	26	26
1910 W. D. Kinnear, Kensington R.C.	23	12
1911 W. D. Kinnear, Kensington R.C.	rowed over	
1912 W. D. Kinnear, Kensington R.C.	25	51
1913 C. W. Wise, London R.C.	24	12
1914 J. L. Tana, Thames R.C.	23	39
1915 Not rowed.		
1916 Not rowed.		

Record time, 22 min. 50 sec., C. V. Fox, 1900.

The New HAZELL, 1917

Doggett's Coat and Badge. Previous winners:

1902 R. G. Odell, Lambeth.
1903 E. Barry, Brentford.
1904 W. A. Fizzey, Lambeth.
1905 H. Silvester, Hammersmith.
1906 E. L. Brewer, Putney.
1907 A. T. Cook, Hammersmith.
1908 J. Graham, Erith.
1909 G. R. Luck, Erith.
1910 R. J. Pocock, Eton.
1911 W. J. W. Fisher, Milwall.
1912 L. E. Francis, Kingston.
1913 G. H. J. Gobbett, Greenwich.
1914 S. G. Mason, jun., Charlton.
1915 Not rowed.
1916 Not rowed.

Championship of the World. Previous winners:

	M.	S.
1901 G. Towns beat J. Gaudaur on Rat Portage, Canada	20	30
1904 G. Towns beat A. Tressider on Parramatta River	21	48½
1905 J. Stanbury beat G. Towns on Parramatta River	19	50
1906 G. Towns beat J. Stanbury on Parramatta River	19	53½
1907 G. Towns beat E. Durnan on Nepean River, N.S.W.	22	27
1907 W. Webb beat G. Towns on Parramatta River	20	45
1908 W. Webb beat A. Tresider on Wanganui River	20	28
1908 R. Arnst beat W. Webb on Wanganui River	19	52
1909 R. Arnst beat W. Webb on Wanganui River	18	14½
1910 R. Arnst beat G. Whelch on Akaroa Harbour	20	50⅗
1910 R. Arnst beat E. Barry on Zambesi, Rhodesia	20	14½
1911 R. Arnst beat H. Pearce on Parramatta River.	19	46
1912 E. Barry beat R. Arnst on Thames River	23	8
1912 E. Barry beat E. Durnan on Thames River	22	31
1913 E. Barry beat H. Pearce on Thames River	24	9
1914 E. Barry beat J. Paddon on Thames River	21	28

SHOOTING

The National Rifle Association

This Association was **founded** in 1860 (incorporated by Royal Charter '90) to encourage rifle shooting throughout the King's dominions. The *Secretary* is Lieut.-Col. C. R. Crosse. The *offices* of the Association are at the Bisley Camp Ground.

Previous Winners of the King's Prize

1900. Pte. Ward, 1st V.B. Devon.
1901. Lce.-Cpl. Ommundsen, Queen's Edin.
1902. Lieut. Johnson, 1st London.
1903. Col.-Sergt. Davies, 3rd Glamorganshire.
1904. Pte. Perry, Canada.
1905. Col.-Sergt. Comber, 2nd V.B. E. Surrey.
1906. Capt. Davies, 1st Middlesex V.R.C.
1907. Lieut. Addison, Australia.
1908. Pte. Gray, 5th Scottish Rifles.
1909. Cpl. H. G. Burr, London Rifle Brigade.
1910. Cpl. F. K. Radice, Oxford University.
1911. Pte. W. J. Clifford, Royal Gren., Toronto.
1912. Pte. A. G. Fulton, Queen's Westminster.
1913. Pte. W. Hawkins, Canada.
1914. Sergt. J. L. Dewar, 4th Royal Scots.
1915. Abandoned owing to the war.
1916. Abandoned owing to the war.

SWIMMING

English Swimming Records

100 yds., 55⅖ sec.; 220 yds., 2 min. 28⅖ sec.; 440 yds., 5 min. 26⅖ sec.; 500 yds., 6 min. 7⅕ sec.; ½ mile, 11 min. 25⅖ sec.; 1,000 yds., 13 min. 16⅘ sec.; 1 mile, 24 min. 1⅘ sec. Ladies, 100 yds., 1 min. 11⅘ sec.; 200 yds., 2 min. 52 sec.; 300 yds., 4 min. 25⅖ sec. T. W. Burgess swam the English Channel on Sept. 5 and 6, 1911, in 22 hr. 35 min. Capt. Webb's time in 1875 was 21 hr. 45 min.

ASSOCIATIONS, ETC.

Athletics.—*Amateur Athletic Association: England*, Harry J. Barclay, 10 John St., Adelphi, London, W.C.; *Scotland*, D. S. Duncan, 133 Morningside Drive, Edinburgh; *Ireland*, H. M. Finlay, 11 Charlemont Terrace, Clontarf, Dublin.

Badminton Association.—*Hon. Sec.* and *Treas.* Col. Arthur Hill, The Priory, Selham, Petworth, Sussex.

Bowling Association, English.—*Sec.* Thos. Baines, Solicitor, 1 Gresham Buildings, Guildhall, London, E.C.

Boxing.—*National Sporting Club*, 43 King St., Covent Garden, London, W.C. *Manager*, A. F. Bettinson.

Coursing.—*National Coursing Club. Sec.* B. F. S. Mulcaster, 10 Eldon Place, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Cricket.—See M.C.C., p. 112.

Croquet.—*Croquet Association*, 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C. *Sec.* Charles Crawley.

Cycling.—*National Cyclists' Union*, 27 Chancery Lane, London, W.C. *Hon. Sec.* S. R. Noble, J.P.

Football (Association).—*English Football Association*, 42 Russell Square, London, W.C.; *Sec.* F. J. Wall, F.C.I.S. *Scottish Football Association*, 6 Carlton Place, Glasgow; *Sec.* J. K. M'Dowall. *Irish Football Association*, 18 Wellington Place, Belfast; *Sec.* J. Ferguson. *Welsh Football Association*, 3 High Street, Wrexham; *Sec.* T. Robbins.

Football (Rugby).—*English Rugby Union*, Rugby Union Ground, Twickenham; *Sec.* C. J. B. Marriott. *Scottish Rugby Union*, 3 North St., David St., Edinburgh; *Sec.* A. D. Flett. *Irish Rugby Union*, 17 Westmoreland St., Dublin; *Sec.* C. F. Ruxton. *Welsh Rugby Union*, Norwood, Neath, Glam.; *Sec.* W. E. Rees. *Northern Rugby Union* (Professional), Church Lane, Oldham; *Hon. Sec.* J. Platt.

Golf.—*Royal and Ancient Golf Club*, St. Andrews, N.B. *Sec.* Henry Gullen.

Hockey.—*Hockey Association, Hon. Sec.* H. J. Greening, 304 Hagley Road, Edgbaston, Birmingham.

Lacrosse.—*English Lacrosse Union. Sec.* F. B. O. Hawes, 18 and 21 Park Mansions, Vauxhall Park, London, S.W.

Lawn Tennis.—*Lawn Tennis Association*, 49 Queen Victoria St., London, E.C. *Sec.* G. R. Mewburn.

Racing.—*Jockey Club*, 15 Cavendish Square, London, W.; *Sec.* E. M. Weatherby; *Stewards*, Earl of Jersey, Sir John Thursby, Bt., A. James. *Irish Turf Club*, 14 Upper Merrion St., Dublin. *Sec.* C. W. Brindley; *Stewards*, Earl of Enniskillen, K.P., Percy La Touche, Lord Decies.

Rowing.—*Amateur Rowing Association. Hon. Sec. (acting)*, C. M. Pitman, 3 Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C.

Skating.—*National Skating Association*, 76 Hamilton House, Bishopsgate, London, E.C. *Hon. Sec.* Col. G. T. B. Cobbett.

Swimming.—*Amateur Swimming Association. Hon. Sec.* T. M. Yeaden, East Clere, Whitburn, nr. Sunderland.

Yachting.—*Yacht Racing Association*, c/o Messrs. Harrison & Sons, St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C. *Sec.* Major B. Heckstall-Smith, Bowcombe Cottage, Carisbrooke, I.W.

The New HAZELL, 1917

HOSPITALS IN LONDON

**** *For further particulars of Hospitals, see Advertisement pages.*

King Edward's Hospital Fund for London. Founded 1897 on the initiative of the late King Edward VII, who was then Prince of Wales, to commemorate the sixtieth anniversary of Queen Victoria's reign. Total receipts for 1915 were £226,780, of which £12,950 were contributions to capital and £213,830 receipts on general account. Since the foundation of the Fund a total amount of £2,098,416 has been distributed, an average annual distribution of £110,443. *Governors*, H.H. the Duke of Teck, Viscount Iveagh, the Speaker of the House of Commons; *Hon. Treas.* Lord Revelstoke; *Hon. Secs.* Lord Somerleyton, Fredk. M. Fry, John G. Griffiths, F.C.A.; *Sec.* H. R. Maynard. *Office*, 7 Walbrook, London, E.C.

The League of Mercy. Incorp. 1898 to secure support for King Edward's Hospital Fund. In connection with the League the "**Order of Mercy**" was instituted by his late Majesty as a reward for distinguished personal service. *Grand President and Lady Grand President*, H.S.H. Prince Alexander of Teck, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., H.R.H. Princess Alexander of Teck; *Hon. Secs.* The Lord Wolverton, Sir William J. Collins, K.C.V.O., M.D., Sir J. Harrison, C.V.O.; *Hon. Registrar*, Sir E. W. Wallington, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.; *Sec.* Arthur H. H. Franklyn. *Offices*, 29 Southampton Street, Strand, London, W.C.

Metropolitan Hospital Saturday Fund. A regular weekly collection controlled by delegates. Total collections in 1915, £36,101, and donations £708, the whole divided amongst 224 hospitals, dispensaries, etc. *Sec.* A. W. Davis. *Offices*, 54 Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C.

Metropolitan Hospital Sunday Fund (1872). Total sum collected 1915, £75,646. *Sec.* Arnold James. *Address*, Mansion House, London, E.C.

GENERAL

St. Bartholomew's Hospital, West Smithfield, E.C. (£114,074). Ordinary cases admitted from 9 to 10 daily; accidents at all times. Out-patients daily, medical and surgical, at 10; women, M. 9 and Th. 1.30; eye, M. and F. 1.30; throat, Tu. 9.30; ear, M. and Th. 1.30, and F. at 1; orthopædic, M. and Th. 1.30; skin, Tu. W. and F. 9; children, M. and W. 1.30; electrical, M. Tu. Th. F. 1.30; x-rays, 9.30 and 1.30, except W. and Sat.; dental, daily at 9. Visiting days, W. 3-4 p.m.; Sun. 2-3 p.m. *Clerk*, Thos. Hayes; *Matron*, Miss Annie McIntosh.

St. Thomas's Hospital, Lambeth Palace Road, S.E. (ordinary, £83,098). In- and out-patients daily at 11.45; accidents and urgent cases at all times; throat, W.; skin, Tu. W. F.; ear, M. and Th.; eye, daily, Sat. excep., 1.30; dental, M. Tu. Th. F. 9; mental, Tu. 9.30; women, M. W. and F.; x-rays, M. W. and F. 2; electrical, W. 3.30. Visiting days, W. 3.30-4.30; Sun. 3-4.30. *Sec.* G. Q. Roberts, M.A.; *Matron*, Miss Lloyd Still.

Charing Cross Hospital, Agar Street, Strand, W.C. (ordinary, £42,088; extraordinary, £493). Urgent cases at all times; medical cases, M. W. Th. F. 1-1.30; surgical cases, M. Tu. W. F. 1-1.30; out-patients, daily at 1. *Sec.* Walter Alvey.

Guy's Hospital, London Bridge, S.E. (£71,308, and £7,339 extraordinary). Accidents and urgent cases at all times. Out-patients' department, 10-12, as follows: medical cases, M. W. F.; surgical cases, daily; eye, M. Tu. Th. F.; ear and throat, Tu. W. Th. F.; skin, Tu.; children, M. F.; women, M. Th.; nervous system, W.; orthopædic, Tu. Th.; genito-urinary system, W. Sat.; teeth, daily. Visiting days, W. 3-4, Sun. 2-4. Beds, 643; patients—in-, 9,900; out-, 110,932. *Treas.* Viscount Goschen; *Supt.* Sir E. C. Perry, M.D.; *Clerk*, W. J. Curry; *Matron*, Miss L. V. Haughton; *Renter*, R. W. Robbins.

King's College Hospital, Denmark Hill, S.E. (£65,190; extraordinary, £1,528). Urgent cases at all times. Out-patients: medical cases—men, Tu. Th. Sat. 1.30; women, M. W. F. 1.30; surgical cases, daily 1.30; diseases of women, Tu. F. 1.30; children, M. 9.30, W. and Sat. 1.30; throat, Tu. F. 1.30; eye, M. Th. 1.30; ear, M. Th. 1.30; skin, Tu. F. 1.30; teeth, Tu. Th. 9. Visiting days, Sun. 2-4, W. 5-6. *Sec.* Capt. H. S. Tunnard; *Sister-Matron*, Miss M. E. Ray, R.R.C.

London Hospital, Whitechapel, E. (£117,833; extraordinary, £8,859). Patients admitted at any time. Out patients: eye, Tu. W. F. Sat. 9; women, W. Sat. 1.30; ear, throat, nose, M. Tu. W. F. 9; skin, Tu. Th. 9. Visiting days, W. 4-5, Sun. 3-5; Hebrews, W. 4-5, Sat. 3-5. *House Governor*, E. W. Morris.

Middlesex Hospital, Mortimer Street, W. (£27,337). Accident and urgent cases at all times. Out-patients: medical cases, daily 1.30; children, W. Sat. 9; male surgical, M. W. F. Sat. 1.30; female surgical, Tu. W. Th. 1.30; skin, Tu. F. 2.30; nervous system, Th. 1.30 and Sat. 10; women, M. 9 and W. 9.30; eye, Tu. Th. F. 9; ear and throat, Tu. F. 9; teeth, M. W. F. 9; electrical, daily 10 and 2. Visiting days: Sun. 2-4; Tu. 4-5; F. 4-5; children, Sun. 2-4. *Sec.* (vacant).

North London or **University College Hospital,** Gower Street, W.C. (£22,000). Attendance: general medical, daily 1 and M. Th. 10; general surgical, daily 1; women, M. 1.30 and Th. 9.30; eye, M. Tu. W. F. 1.30; ear, nose, throat, Tu. F. 9; skin, M. 9.30 and Th. 1; teeth, Tu. F 9.30; mental, Sat. 10. Visiting days: Tu. and F. 4-5; Sun. 3-4; children, Sun. 3-4. *Sec.* J. Gerald T. Buckle, B.A.

Royal Free Hospital, Gray's Inn Road, W.C. (£15,554). Free for sick poor; no letters of recommendation required. Accidents and emergency at all times. Out-patients, daily 12.30-1; diseases of women, W. and Sat. 9.30; eye, Tu. and F. 9; skin, Th. 9.30; throat, nose, ear, W. and Sat. 9.30. Visiting days: Sun. 3-4; Th. 3.30-4.30. *Sec.* Reginald R. Garratt.

St. George's Hospital, Hyde Park Corner, S.W. (income, £32,904; expenditure, £44,201). Accidents at any time. Medical and surgical out-patients, daily 11.30; throat, nose, ear, M. and F. 1.30; eye, W. and Sat. 1.30; skin, Wed. 2; teeth, M. W. F. 11.30; genito-urinary, Th. 1.30; diseases of women, Tu. Th. 1.30. Visiting days, Sun. and W. 3-4. *Supt. and Resident Med. Officer*, Dr. J. Nachbar; *Sec.* James M. Churchfield.

St. Mary's Hospital, Praed Street, Paddington, W.

The New HAZELL, 1917

(£87,772). Accidents and urgent cases at all times. Out-patients, medical and surgical, daily, 1; eye, Tu. F. 9.15; diseases of women, M. and Th. 1; ear and nose, M. and Th. 9.15; teeth, W. and Sat. 9.15; throat, F. 2; skin, M. and Th. 9.15; nervous diseases, Tu. and F. 9.15. Visiting days: W. and Sats. 4-5; Sun. 3-4; children, W. 4-5; Sun. 3-4. *Sec.* Thomas Ryan.

Seamen's Hospital Society, maintains *Dreadnought* Hospital, Greenwich, to which is attached *London School of Clinical Medicine*; *Albert Dock Hospital, E.*, to which is attached the *London School of Tropical Medicine.* Dispensaries for out-patients, East India Dock Road, E., and Gravesend. *Sec.* P. J. Michelli, C.M.G.

Westminster Hospital, Broad Sanctuary, S.W (£18,683). Urgent cases at any time. Visiting days: Sun. 2-3; Th. 4-5. *Sec.* S. M. Quennell; *Matron,* Miss Edith Smith.

Bolingbroke Hospital, Wandsworth Common. Free accident and emergency. Patients—in-, 821; out-, 5,698. Paying patients received. *Resident Med. Officer*, C. M. B. Skene, M.B.

Empire Hospital, Vincent Square, S.W. For paying patients: fees, £3.3.0–£10.10.0 per week. Visiting, daily, 3-5. *Sec.* Harold Wigg.

German Hospital, Dalston Lane, N.E. (£12,960). *Sec.* W. F. Cochrane.

Great Northern Central Hospital, Holloway Road, N. (£24,748). Out-patients, medical cases, daily, except Sat., 1; surgical, M. Tu. Th. F. 1; eye, M. Th. 1; skin, W. 1; ear, throat, and nose, Tu. F. 1; teeth, Wed. Visiting days, Sun. 2.30-4; W. 1-2.30. *Sec.* Gilbert G. Panter; *Matron,* Miss A. M. Bird.

Hampstead General and N.W. London Hospital, Haverstock Hill, N.W. Accidents and urgent cases at any hour. Out-patient Dept., Bayham Street, Camden Town, N.W. Visiting days, Sun. and Th. 3-4.30. *Sec.* J. Byrne.

Italian Hospital, Queen Square, W.C. No fees of any kind. Out-patients daily (except Sat.) 9-10; Sats. 4-5. Throat, nose, and ear, W. 2-3; eye, W. 2-3; teeth, W. 8.45-9.30 a.m. Visiting days: S. 3-4, W. 2-3. *Sec.* F. Hornyik.

Kensington and Fulham General Hospital, Earl's Court, S.W. Free to necessitous poor. Accidents any time. Out-patients daily, 9 a.m. and 2 p.m. *Sec.* Louis O. McCausland.

London Homœopathic Hospital, Great Ormond Street and Queen Square, W.C. (£11,663). Out-patients, daily 9-10 morn, 1.30-2.30 aft.; medical cases, daily; surgical cases, M. Tu. Th. F.; diseases of women, Tu. W.; skin, Th.; nervous system, Th.; throat, nose, ear, W. and Sat.; eye, M. and Th.; dental, F.; electro-therapeutics, Tu. F. *Sec.* Edward A. Attwood, F.C.I.S.

London Radium Institute, 16 Riding House Street, Portland Place, W. Patients treated with radium in direct relation with their ordinary medical attendants. *Medical Supt.* A. E. Hayward Pinch; *Sec.* Thos. A. Garner.

London Temperance Hospital, Hampstead Road, N.W. (income, £7,541; exp. £10,116). Out-patients: medical cases, M. Tu. W. F. 1; surgical cases, M. Tu. Th. F. 1; eye, M. 12.30 and Th. 1; ear, nose, throat, F. 1; skin, W. 1; dental, M. 12. *Chairman,* Rt. Hon. Sir T. Vezey Strong, K.C.V.O.

Metropolitan Hospital, Kingsland Road, N.E. (£14,357). Accidents and urgent cases at all times. Out-patients, M. Tu. W. Th. F. 9-10, Sat. 9. Diseases of women, M. 2; throat and ear, Th. 2; eye, W. 2; dental, Tu. Th. Sat. 9; electrical, M. W. F. 2. Visiting days: Th. 3-4, Sun. 3-4.30. *Sec. and House Governor,* J. Courtney Buchanan; *Matron,* Miss I. O. Bennett.

Miller General Hospital for South-East London, Greenwich Road, S.E. New patients, 9 a.m. daily; urgent cases and accidents all times. *Sec.* Harry A. Bone.

Poplar Hospital for Accidents, East India Dock Road, E. (income, £16,964; expenditure, £10,059). Open free at all hours. Visiting days: Tu. and F. 3-4, Sun. 2-4. *Sec. and House Governor,* Percy Rogers, B.A.

Prince of Wales's General Hospital, The Green, Tottenham, N. Beds, 125. Visiting days: Sun. and W. 2-3.30. *Director,* F. W. Drewett.

St. John and St. Elizabeth, Hospital of, 40 Grove End Road, N.W. The Res. Medical Officer can be seen daily at noon. *Sec.* M. J. Griffin.

West London Hospital, Hammersmith Road, W. (£17,628). Accidents and urgent cases at all times. Out-patients, daily 2. Diseases of women, M. and W. 2; throat, nose, ear, Tu. F. 2; eye, M. Th. 2; skin, Tu. F. 2; children, W. S. 10; dental, Tu. F. 9.30; electrical, Tu. F. 10. Visiting days, W. & Sun. 3-4 p.m. *Sec* A. Betteridge.

CANCER

Cancer Hospital, Fulham Road, S.W. Free, no letters of admission required. Out-patients seen each week-day (except Sat.) at 2. Visiting days: Sun. and Th. 2-4. *Sec.* F. W. Howell; *Matron,* Miss B. Sherratt.

Cancer Charity of the Middlesex Hospital, Nassau Street, W. (£4,971). Out-patients, W. 1; cases deemed incurable admitted as in-patients "until relieved by art or released by death." No letters of recommendation required. Visiting days: Sun. 2-4; Tu. and F. 4-5. *Sec.* F. Clare Melhado.

CHILDREN

Alexandra Hospital for Children with Hip Disease, Queen Square, Bloomsbury (£6,487). Visiting days: Sun. 3-4. *Sec.* Stanley Smith.

Belgrave Hospital for Children, 1 Clapham Road, S.W. (£4,500). Out-patients, medical and surgical, M. Tu. Th. F. 9; dental, W. 9; ophthalmic, Tu. 2. *Sec.* Thomas Clapham.

Cheyne Hospital for Sick and Incurable Children, Cheyne Walk, Chelsea, S.W. For cases ineligible at general hospitals. Visitors, every week-day 2-4.30; parents, Sun. 2-4.30. Branch Hospital at St. Nicholas-at-Wade, nr. Birchington, Kent. *Sec.* H. Kemp Welch.

Children's Hospital for Treatment of Hip Disease, Eardly Road, Sevenoaks. Admission by weekly payment. *Lady Supt.* Miss E. Jackson.

East London Hospital for Children and Dispensary for Women, Shadwell, E. (£8,838). Open daily morn. at 9, aft. at 1. *Sec.* W. M. Wilcox. *Lady Supt.* Miss A. Row.

Evelina Hospital for Sick Children, Southwark Bridge Road, S.E. (£7,000). Free and for the poor only. New cases, daily 9.30-12. Visitors daily 2-4. *Sec.* H. C. Staniland Smith; *Matron* Miss F. Goode.

Hospital and Home for Sick Children, Lowe Sydenham, S.E. *Secs.* E. M. Stone, C. B Pollard; *Matron,* Miss Scott.

Hospital and Home for Incurable Children, North court, College Crescent, Hampstead, N.W Visiting hours, daily 3-5. *Hon. Sec.* Cumber land Clark; *Matron,* Miss Mackenzie-Rose.

Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, W.C. (income, £18,056; extraordinary income, £3,893). 270 beds. Branch Hospital, Cromwell House, Highgate, N. *Acting Sec.* James McKay; *Matron,* Miss Gertrude Payne.

Lord Mayor Treloar Cripples' Hospital and College, Alton, Hants (*London Office,* 61 Moorgate St., E.C.). Hospital: for treatment of children under 12 suffering from acute tuberculosis bone disease. College: for technical training of seriously crippled lads between 14 and 18 not needing medical attention. *Chairman,* Sir Wm. P. Treloar, Bt.; *Treas.* Sir Wm. H. Dunn.

Paddington Green Children's Hospital, London, W. (£4,300). Free to the sick children of the poor without letter of recommendation. 46 cots. Convalescent Home at Fairview, Slough, for 24 in summer, 16 in winter. *Chairman,* Sir Douglas Owen; *Sec.* W. H. Pearce; *Matron,* Miss M. C. Tisdale.

Queen's Hospital for Children (1867), Hackney Road, Bethnal Green, E., and Little Folks' Convalescent Home. For medical and surgical treatment of children of the poor under 14. In-patients admitted on order of member of medical staff. Out-patients daily at 12.30, Sat. and W. 9.30; additional surgical cases, W. 12.30, F. S. 9.30; eye, Th. 12.30; skin, F. 12.30; dental, Tu. F. 12.30; ear, nose, throat, M. 9.30, Th. 9. Beds, 164. In-patients (1916), 2,029; out-patients, 42,225. *Sec.* T. Glenton-Kerr; *Lady Supt.* Miss A. M. Bushby.

Royal Waterloo Hospital for Children and Women, Waterloo Road, S.E. *Hon. Treas.* J. T. Richardson.

Royal Sea-Bathing Hospital for Surgical Tuberculosis, Margate (£15,990). 200 beds. Full-pay patients and insured patients, £6 for 4 weeks. Free patients by Governor's free letter. Governor's ordinary letter, 48*s.* or 32*s.* for 4 weeks, according to age. *Sec.* A. Nash, 13 Charing Cross, S.W.

Victoria Hospital for Children, Tite Street, Chelsea (£10,757). Out-patients, daily at 9.30. *Sec.* H. G. Evered.

West-End Hospital for Nervous Diseases, 73 Welbeck Street, W. Attendance: M. W. Th. and F. 1.30; Tu. and F. 5.30. *Sec.* D. D. Kirkaldy, B.A.

CONSUMPTION

City of London Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park, E. Out-patients, daily at 2. *Sec.* George Watts.

Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest (Brompton Hospital), Fulham Road, S.W. (£46,306). Out-patients, daily 11.30. Visiting days, Tu. and F. 2-3; Sun. 2-4. *Sec.* Frederick Wood; *Res. Med. Officer,* C. K. Attlee, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Mount Vernon Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest, Northwood and Fitzroy Square, W. (£12,000). Out-patients, daily 2 (except Sats.) at 7 Fitzroy Square, W. Visiting day, Sun. 3-4. *Sec.* William J. Morton.

Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, 231 City Road, E.C. (£7,033). In- and out-patients daily, M. to F. at 1, Sats. 9. *Sec.* A. T. Mays.

Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest on the Separate Principle, Ventnor, Isle of Wight (£15,867). *London Office,* 18 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C. *Sec.* Charles W. Cox.

CONVALESCENCE

Catherine Gladstone Free Convalescent Home for the Poor, more especially of the East of London (£1,404). *Office,* 147 Leadenhall Street, E.C. *Assist. Sec.* James Attfield.

St. Mary's Convalescent Home for Children of the Poor, Stone Road, Broadstairs (£4,979). Subscriber's letter or 8*s.* weekly. *Hon. Sec.* Miss A. Brimble.

DENTAL

National Dental Hospital, Dental Depart., North London Hospital, Great Portland Street, W Daily, 9-11.

Royal Dental Hospital of London, 32 Leicester Square, W.C. (£9,420). Free, from 9 to 11 morn. and 1 to 3 aft. For extractions under gas and for stoppings, a ticket from a governor or subscriber is necessary. *Sec.* Mrs. J. Francis Pink.

FEVER

London Fever Hospital, Liverpool Road, Islington, N. Specially for infectious patients who are able to contribute a small fee. *Sec.* Maj. W. Christie.

The Metropolitan Asylums Board has under its control 13 fever hospitals: Eastern, Homerton; North-Eastern, Tottenham; North-Western, Hampstead; Western, Fulham; South-Western, Stockwell; Grove, Tooting Graveney; South-Eastern, New Cross; Park, Hither Green; Joyce Green; Northern, The Brook, Orchard, and Southern are temporarily occupied by the Army medical authorities.

FISTULA, PILES, ETC.

Gordon Hospital, Vauxhall Bridge Road. For rectal diseases. Out-patients, Tu. Th. F. at 2. *Sec.* Carl St. Amory, M.A.

St. Mark's Hospital, City Road, E.C. (£6,143). For cancer, fistula and other diseases of the rectum. Out-patients, Tu. Th. F. 5; Sats. 2. Visiting days, F. and Sun. 2-3.30. *Sec.* H. Coope.

HEART DISEASE

National Hospital for Diseases of the Heart, Westmoreland Street, Marylebone (£3,077). Out-patients, M. Tu. W. Th. 2; Th. 7; F. 12. *Hon. Sec.* Sir James Harrison, C.V.O.; *Sec.* R. G. E. Whitney.

INCURABLES

British Home and Hospital for Incurables, Streatham, S.W. (ordinary, £13,208; legacies, £9,928). *Office,* 72 Cheapside, E.C. *Sec.* Edgar Penman.

Royal Hospital for Incurables, Putney (£36,488; legacies, £10,804). *Office,* 4 St. Paul's Churchyard, E.C. *Sec.* Charles Cutting.

LOCK HOSPITAL

London Lock Hospital and Rescue Home, Harrow Road, Paddington, W. Male Hospital and Out-patients' Depart., Dean Street, Soho, W. Male out-patients seen, M. 1 and 6.30, Tu. and W. 6.30, Sats. at 2. Female out-patients, Th. 5.30, F. 2. There are special wards for men, married women, single women, girls and children. 10 private wards. *Sec.* Hy. J. Eason, F.C.I.S.

LUNATICS, ETC.

Bethlem Royal Hospital, Lambeth Road, S.E. For mental and nervous diseases. Presumably

curable patients of the better class only received. Visiting days: males, 1st and 3rd M. 2-4; females, 2nd and 4th M. 2-4. *Physician Supt.* J. G. Porter Phillips, M.D., M.R.C.P.

Royal Earlswood Institution, for Mental Defectives, Redhill. *Office,* 14-16 Ludgate Hill, E.C. *Sec.* H. Howard.

St. Luke's Hospital, Old Street, E.C. (£4,769). For mental diseases. For the middle class. Admission free or payment of from 21*s.* to 42*s.* per week. *Res. Medical Surgeon,* W. Rawes, M.D., F.R.C.S.; *Sec.* W. H. Baird.

LYING-IN HOSPITALS

City of London Lying-in Hospital, 102 City Road, E.C. (£6,610). In-patients, W. 10; out-patients, W. and F. 11. Visiting days: W. evening, 7-8; Sun. 4-5. *Sec.* E. Lionel Brown.

East-End Mothers' Lying-in Home, 394-398 Commercial Road, E. (£3,247). Daily at any hour. *Sec.* Arthur W. Lacey; *Res. Lady Supt.* Miss Margaret Anderson.

General Lying-in Hospital, York Road, Lambeth. Patients present subscriber's letter any day, Sats. excepted, between 10 and 11. Training school for midwives and nurses. *Matron,* Miss E. Watkins.

Plaistow Maternity Charity and District Nurses' Home, Howard's Road, E. *Lady Supt.* Miss Pritchard.

Queen Charlotte's Lying-in Hospital, 191 Marylebone Road, N.W. (£6,451). Receives into the wards, or attends at their own homes, poor women in their confinements. Monthly nurses supplied for private cases. *Sec.* Arthur Watts.

Royal Maternity Charity of London (1757). To provide midwives and doctors (gratis) for poor married women in their homes, and training school for pupil midwives and maternity nurses. *Sec.* Maj. G. L. B. Killick, 31 Finsbury Square, E.C.

NERVOUS DISEASES, EPILEPSY, PARALYSIS, ETC.

British Hospital for Mental Disorders and Nervous Diseases, "Forbes Winslow Memorial," 72 Camden Road, N.W. *Hon. Sec.* Lady Archibald Campbell.

Hospital for Epilepsy, Paralysis, and other Diseases of the Nervous System, 4 Maida Vale, W. (£6,680). Free and paying patients received. Out-patients seen daily (except Sat. and Sun.) at 2. Massage, electrical, and rest-cure treatment. 85 beds. *Sec.* H. W. Burleigh.

National Hospital for the Paralysed and Epileptic (Albany Memorial), Queen Street, Bloomsbury, W.C. (ordinary, £17,773; extraordinary, £5,076). Convalescent Home, East Finchley. Visiting days: Th. and Sun. at 2. *Treas.* The Earl of Harrowby; *Sec.* Godfrey H. Hamilton.

West-End Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, Paralysis, and Epilepsy, 73 Welbeck Street, W. Out-patients, M. W. Th. and F. 1.30; Tu. and F. 5.30. Visiting days: Wed. 3-4; Sun. 2-4. *Sec.* D. D. Kirkaldy, B.A.

OPHTHALMIC

Central London Ophthalmic Hospital, Judd Street, St. Pancras, W.C. (£2,365). Attendance, daily at 1. *Sec.* Harry R. S. Druce.

Royal Eye Hospital or Royal South London Ophthalmic Hospital, St. George's Circus, Southwark, S.E. (£4,692). Open for out-patients daily 1.30-2.30. *Sec.* Chas. H. Warren.

Royal London Ophthalmic Hospital Moorfields Eye Hospital), City Road, E.C. (£14,656). Out-patients daily (except Sundays and holidays) from 8.30-10. Out-patients coming over 20 m. admitted until 11. Visiting days, W. and Sun. 3-4. *Sec.* R. J. Bland; *Lady Supt.* Miss M. L. Pollett.

Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, King William Street, West Strand, W.C. (ordinary, £3,511; legacies, £1,259). Attendance daily at 1. *Sec.* John Hy. Johnson.

Western Ophthalmic Hospital, 155 Marylebone Road. Out-patients, M. Tu. Th. F. 1.30; W. and S. 9 a.m.; F. evening. 5. *Hon. Sec.* H. W. Burleigh.

ORTHOPÆDIC

Royal National Orthopædic Hospital, 234 Great Portland Street, W. (ordinary, £16,686; instrument fund, £5,366). For crippled children and for the cure of all deformities or malformations. Out-patients daily, except Sat., at 1.30. *Sec.* Arthur Morley, M.A.

SKIN

Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, 71 Blackfriars Road, S.E. (£2,282). Out-patients daily at 1, and F. at 6. *Sec.* Frederick Hayter.

London Skin Hospital, 40 Fitzroy Square, W. (£1,000). Out-patients, daily, aft. 1-2.30; evening M. to Th. 6-7.30, F. 5.30-7. *Sec.* James E. Hole.

St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, 49 Leicester Square, W.C. (£4,422). Out-patients daily at 2, and in evening at 6, except Sat. Inpatient Depart. at 262 Uxbridge Road, W. *Sec.* Geo. A. Arnaudin.

St. Paul's Hospital for Skin and Genito-Urinary Diseases, Red Lion Square, W.C. Out-patients: men, M. to F. 2-3 and 6.30-8; Sat. 2-3.30; women and children, M. to Th. 2-3; F. 2-3 and 6.30-8. *Hon. Sec.* A. W. Johnston.

Western Skin Hospital, 44-46 Hampstead Road, N.W. Out-patients daily at 2 (Sats. excepted); and Tu. Th. and F. evenings at 5.30. *Sec.* Arthur W. Adeney.

STONE

St. Peter's Hospital for Stone and other Urinary Diseases, 27 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, W.C. Out-patients, M. 2-3 and 5-7; Tu. 2-3; W. 5-7; Th. 5-7; F. 2-3. Women and children only, Sat. 4-7. *Sec.* Irwin H. Beattie.

THROAT, NOSE, EAR

Central London Throat, Nose, and Ear Hospital, 330 Gray's Inn Road, W.C. Out-patients daily at 1.30, except Tu., which is 4.30. *Sec.* Richard Kershaw.

Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Nose, and Ear, Golden Square, Regent Street, W. (£7,398). Out-patients, daily 1.30-4.30; Tu. and F. 6.30-8.30. Children only, M. 9-10. *Sec.* W. Holt.

London Throat Hospital (now amalgamated with the foregoing), 204 Great Portland St., W. Out-patients daily (Sat. excepted), 1.30-3; Tu. and F. evening, 6-7.30. *Sec.* L. Hellis.

Metropolitan Ear, Nose, and Throat Hospital, 2 Fitzroy Square, W. Daily at 2.30, and M. W. and F. evening at 6. *Sec.* John MacKinna.

Royal Ear Hospital, Dean Street, Soho. Out-patients, daily 2-3 and 6-7.30. In-patients admitted daily. Visiting days, Tu. and Sun. 2-4. *Sec.* Arthur Barrenger.

WOMEN

Chelsea Hospital for Women, Arthur Street, Chelsea, S.W. (£7,270). Patients seen daily at 1.45, except Sat., when the time is 9.15 a.m. *Sec.* Herbert H. Jennings.

Clapham Maternity Hospital, Bromfield Road, Jeffreys Road, S.W. *Matron,* Miss E. Chippindale.

Grosvenor Hospital for Women, Vincent Square, S.W. Out-patients daily (except Sat.) at 1.30. *Sec.* W. J. Davidson; *Matron,* Miss H. G. Palin.

Hospital for Women, 30 Soho Square, W. (£7,681). Out-patients, M. to F. 12.30; Sat. 9 a.m. *Sec.* Alfred Hayward; *Matron,* Miss Squier.

New Hospital for Women, 144 Euston Road, N.W. (£7,019). Out-patients must attend daily between 1 and 1.30. *Sec.* Imogen H. Murphy.

Samaritan Free Hospital for Women, 161–171 Marylebone Road, N.W. (£5,992). Out-patients daily, 12-2. *Sec.* G. H. Hawkins; *Matron,* Miss F. Tice.

St. Mary's Hospital for Women and Children, Plaistow, E. Out-patients: ophthalmic, M. 12.30; medical and surgical, Tu. W. 1; ear, nose, and throat, F. 1. Patients (1915): in-, 614; out-, 10,037. *Sec.* A. Ernest Wilkes; *Matron,* Miss Kate L. Ray.

South London Hospital for Women, 103 South Side, Clapham Common. A general hospital (80 beds) for the treatment of women and children by medical women. Out-patient Depart., 88–90 Newington Causeway, S.E. Women, daily at 1.30; children, Tu. F. and S. 9 a.m.; eye, Tu. 1.30, F. 9. *Sec.* Miss M. E. Ridler.

NEWSPAPERS

According to *The Newspaper Press Directory* there are now published in the United Kingdom 2,398 newspapers, distributed as follows: England: London, 465, Provinces, 1,342; Wales, 126; Scotland, 254; Ireland, 195; Isles, 16. Of these there are—148 daily papers published in England, 8 in Wales, 18 in Scotland, 17 in Ireland, and 3 in the Isles. In 1846 there were published in the United Kingdom 550 Journals; of these 14 were issued daily—viz. 12 in England and 2 in Ireland.

London Morning Dailies

DAILY CHRONICLE, ½*d.*, Liberal and Free Trade. *Managing Editor,* Robert Donald; 12 Salisbury Square, E.C.

DAILY EXPRESS, ½*d.*, Unionist and Fiscal Reform. *Ed.* Ralph D. Blumenfeld; St. Bride Street, E.C.

DAILY GRAPHIC, 1*d.*, Illustrated. *Ed.* A. S. M. Hutchinson; Tallis House, Whitefriars, E.C.

DAILY MAIL, ½*d.*, Independent. *Ed.* Thomas Marlowe; Carmelite House, E.C.

DAILY MIRROR, ½*d.*, Illustrated and Independent. 23-29 Bouverie Street, E.C.

DAILY NEWS AND LEADER, ½*d.*, Liberal. *Ed.* A. G. Gardiner; 19 Bouverie Street, E.C., and 53 Dale Street, Manchester.

DAILY SKETCH, ½*d.*, Illustrated. *Managing Ed.* James Heddle; 46–47 Shoe Lane, E.C., and at Manchester.

DAILY TELEGRAPH, 1*d.*, Unionist. *Managing Ed.* J. M. Le Sage; 135, Fleet Street, E.C.

FINANCIAL NEWS, 1*d.* *Ed.* Ellis T. Powell, D.SC.; 111 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

FINANCIAL TIMES, 1*d.* 72 Coleman Street, E.C.

MORNING ADVERTISER, 1*d.*, Unionist. *Ed.* H. C. Bysshe; 127 Fleet Street, E.C.

MORNING POST, 1*d.*, Conservative and Tariff Reform. *Ed.* H. A. Gwynne; 346 Strand, W.C.

SPORTING LIFE, 1*d.* *Ed.* W. S. Morley-Brown; 27 St. Bride Street, E.C., and 148 Fleet Street, E.C.

SPORTSMAN, THE, 1*d.* *Ed.* H. Batty-Smith; Bridewell House, Bridewell Place, E.C.

THE TIMES, 1½*d.*, National, Imperial, Independent. *Chairman,* John Walter. *Ed.* Geoffrey Robinson; Printing House Square, E.C.

London Evening Papers

EVENING NEWS, ½*d.*, Ind. Unionist. Carmelite Street, E.C.

EVENING STANDARD and ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE, 1*d.*, Unionist. *Ed.* A. Wyatt Tilby; Shoe Lane, E.C.

GLOBE, 1*d.*, Independent. 367 Strand, W.C.

PALL MALL GAZETTE, 1*d.*, Unionist. *Ed.* D. M. Sutherland; 22 Tudor Street, E.C.

STAR, ½*d.*, Liberal. Bouverie Street, E.C.

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Secretary, Montagu C. Butler.
Office, 17 Hart Street, London, W.C.

The New HAZELL, 1917

KINGS AND QUEENS OF ENGLAND

Name.		Access.	Died.	Age.	Rgnd.
	Anglo-Saxon Line				
ECGBERT OF WESSEX	Bretwalda or Overlord	829	839	—	10
ÆTHELWULF	Son of Ecgbert	839	858	—	19
ÆTHELBALD	Son of Æthelwulf	858	860	—	2
ÆTHELBERHT	Second son of Æthelwulf	860	865	—	5
ÆTHELRED I.	Fourth son of Æthelwulf	866	871	—	5
ÆLFRED (ALFRED)	Fifth son of Æthelwulf	871	900	52	29
EDWARD THE ELDER	Second son of Alfred	900	924	—	24
ÆTHELSTAN	Eldest son of Edward	924	940	46	16
EDMUND	Half-brother of Æthelstan	940	946	—	6
EDRED	Half-brother of Æthelstan	946	955	—	9
EDWY	Eldest son of Edmund	955	959	19	4
EDGAR	Youngest son of Edmund	959	975	31	16
EDWARD THE MARTYR	Son of Edgar	975	978	52	3
ÆTHELRED II THE UNREADY	Half-brother of Edward	978	1016	48	38
EDMUND IRONSIDE	Eldest son of Æthelred II	1016	1016	36	—
	Danish Line				
CANUTE (CNUT)	By conquest and vote of the States	1017	1035	40	18
HAROLD I	Son of Canute	1035	1040	—	5
HARDICANUTE(HARDACNUT)	Son of Canute	1040	1042	23	2
	Anglo-Saxon Line				
EDWARD THE CONFESSOR	Son of Æthelred II	1042	1066	62	24
HAROLD II	Second son of Earl Godwine	1066	1066	44	—
	House of Normandy				
WILLIAM I	By conquest	1066	1087	60	21
WILLIAM II	Third son of William I	1087	1100	44	13
HENRY I	Fourth son of William I	1100	1135	67	35
STEPHEN	Grandson (through his mother, Adela) of William I	1135	1154	57	19
	House of Plantagenet				
HENRY II	Son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, Count of Anjou, by Matilda, dau. of Henry I	1154	1189	56	35
RICHARD I	Third son of Henry II	1189	1199	42	10
JOHN	Youngest son of Henry II	1199	1216	48	17
HENRY III	Eldest son of John	1216	1272	65	56
EDWARD I	Eldest son of Henry III	1272	1307	68	35
EDWARD II	Fourth son of Edward I	1307	1327	43	20
EDWARD III	Eldest son of Edward II	1327	1377	65	50
RICHARD II	Younger son of the Black Prince, *e.s.* of Edward III	1377	1399	33	22
	House of Lancaster				
HENRY IV	Son of John of Gaunt, fourth son of Edward III	1399	1413	45	13
HENRY V	Eldest son of Henry IV	1413	1422	35	9
HENRY VI	Only son of Henry V (died 1471)	1422	dep. 1461	49	39
	House of York				
EDWARD IV	Son of Richard, Duke of York	1461	1483	41	22
EDWARD V	Elder son of Edward IV	1483	1483	13	—
RICHARD III	Younger brother of Edward IV	1483	1485	32	2
	House of Tudor				
HENRY VII	By descent, through his mother, from John of Gaunt	1485	1509	52	24
HENRY VIII	Second son of Henry VII	1509	1547	56	38
EDWARD VI	Son of Henry VIII	1547	1553	16	6
MARY I	Daughter of Henry VIII	1553	1558	42	5
ELIZABETH	Daughter of Henry VIII	1558	1603	70	44

KINGS AND QUEENS OF GREAT BRITAIN

Name.		Access.	Died.	Age.	Rgnd.
	House of Stuart				
JAMES I	Son of Mary, Queen of Scots, and great-grandson of Henry VII	1603	1625	59	22
CHARLES I	Second son of James I	1625	Beh. 1649	48	24
	(*Commonwealth* 1649-1660.) Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1653-8; Richard Cromwell, Lord Protector, 1658-9.				
CHARLES II	Eldest son of Charles I (restored 1660)	1649	1685	55	36
JAMES II	Second son of Charles I (died 1701)	1685	Dep. 1688	68	3
	Interregnum Dec. 11, 1688 to Feb. 13, 1689				
WILLIAM III and MARY II	William, grandson of Charles I	1689	1702	51	13
	Mary, eldest daughter of James II.		1694	33	6
ANNE	Second daughter of James II	1702	1714	49	12
	House of Hanover				
GEORGE I	Son of the Elector of Hanover by Sophia, granddaughter of James I	1714	1727	67	13
GEORGE II	Only son of George I	1727	1760	77	33
GEORGE III	Grandson of George II	1760	1820	81	59

KINGS AND QUEENS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

GEORGE III	Regency declared 1811.	*1801*	1820	81	59
GEORGE IV	Eldest son of George III	1820	1830	67	10
WILLIAM IV	Third son of George III	1830	1837	71	7
VICTORIA	Daughter of Edward, 4th son of George III	1837	1901	81	63
	House of Saxe-Coburg				
EDWARD VII	Eldest son of Victoria	1901	1910	68	9
GEORGE V	Second son of Edward VII	1910	WHOM GOD PRESERVE.		

GREAT OFFICERS OF STATE

The Earl Marshal is the eighth of the great officers of State, and takes precedence next after the Lord High Constable. The latter office ceased to be hereditary in 1521, since which it has been only temporarily revived for successive coronations. The Lord High Constable and the Earl Marshal were formerly judges of the ancient Court of Chivalry; but when the former office ceased to be hereditary, the sole jurisdiction in questions of honour and arms was vested in the Earl Marshal, who is head of the College of Arms (see p. 202). He attends the Sovereign in opening and closing Parliament. It is also his duty to make arrangements for the order of all state processions and ceremonials, especially coronations, royal marriages and funerals. With the Lord Great Chamberlain he assists at the introduction of all newly-created peers into the House of Lords. The office of Earl Marshal is hereditary in the family of the Duke of Norfolk. His Grace is styled Earl Marshal, and "Hereditary Marshal of England," and he appends the letters "E.M." to his signature.

The Lord Chamberlain, an important officer of the King's Household, is always a member of the Government of the day, and prior to 1782 was also a member of the Cabinet. The Lord Chamberlain has the control of the establishment attached to the chapels royal; of officers and servants attached to the royal chambers, except of those of the bedchamber; and over the medical men of the Household. The royal tradesmen are appointed by him. He directs all great royal ceremonies, receives all applications to attend levees and drawing-rooms, superintends the royal wardrobe and the jewel house at the Tower, and **licenses theatres and plays,** his power extending to the cities of London and Westminster, and certain other parts of the Metropolis, as well as to those places within which the Sovereign may reside occasionally. The power of licensing theatres elsewhere belongs to the justices. For the **Examiners of State Plays** (an office which was established under the Licensing Act 1737, and confirmed by the Theatre Regulation Act 1842, which brought all London theatres under the control of the Lord Chamberlain's office) see p. 135.

The Lord Steward is also an important official of the King's Household. He is also always a member of the Government of the day. Under him are the Treasurer and Comptroller of the Household, but the duties of all three are in practice performed by the Master of the Household.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE

The British Empire consists of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, the Empire of India, and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, including the self-governing Dominions, and the Crown Colonies, Protectorates, and other Dependencies, the whole forming one Empire under George V, King and Emperor, whose title rests upon the Act of Settlement, 1701, which settled the succession to the throne on the Princess Sophia of Hanover and the "heirs of her body being Protestants."

THE KING AND THE ROYAL FAMILY

George V, *R.I.*, **by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.**

His Majesty George Frederick Ernest Albert, second but only surviving son of His late Majesty King Edward VII and of Queen Alexandra ("The Queen Mother"), *b.* at Marlborough House June 3, 1865; *cr.* Duke of York, Earl of Inverness and Baron Killarney, 1892, and Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester, 1901; *succeeded* to the Throne (in his 45th year) May 6, 1910; proclaimed King, May 9, 1910; crowned at Westminster Abbey, June 22, 1911; *married* July 6, 1893, H.S.H. Princess Victoria Mary Augusta Louisa Olga Pauline Claudine Agnes ("Princess May") of Teck, *b.* May 26, 1867, and has issue.

Residences—Windsor Castle, Berkshire; Buckingham Palace, S.W.; York Cottage, Sandringham, Norfolk; Barton Manor, Osborne, I. of W.; Balmoral, Ballater, Aberdeenshire.

Children of His Majesty

1. H.R.H. Prince EDWARD Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David, *cr.* Prince of Wales (invested at Carnarvon Castle, July 13, 1911) and Earl of Chester June 23, 1910, Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, Duke of Cornwall (in peerage of England by patent, 1337), Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles, and Great Steward of Scotland; *b.* at White Lodge, Sheen, June 23, 1894; educated at Royal Naval College, Osborne, at Dartmouth, and at Magdalen College, Oxford; a Lieut. R.N. and Captain Grenadier Guards.

2. H.R.H. Prince ALBERT Frederick Arthur George, a Lieutenant R.N., *b.* at York Cottage, Sandringham, Dec. 14, 1895.

3. H.R.H. Princess Victoria Alexandra Alice MARY, *b.* at York Cottage, April 25, 1897.

4. H.R.H. Prince HENRY William Frederick Albert, *b.* at York Cottage, March 31, 1900.

5. H.R.H. Prince GEORGE Edward Alexander Edmund, *b.* at York Cottage, Dec. 20, 1902.

6. H.R.H. Prince JOHN Charles Francis, *b.* at York Cottage, July 12, 1905.

The Queen Mother

Her Majesty ALEXANDRA Caroline Mary Charlotte Louisa Julia, el. daughter of the late Christian IX of Denmark, *b.* Dec. 1, 1844; *married* to His late Majesty King Edward VII March 10, 1863.

Residences—Marlborough House, Pall Mall; Sandringham Hall, Norfolk.

BROTHER AND SISTERS OF HIS MAJESTY

H.R.H. the *late* Prince ALBERT VICTOR Christian Edward of Wales, Duke of Clarence and Avondale and Earl of Athlone, *b.* Jan. 8, 1864; *d.* Jan. 14, 1892.

H.R.H. the Princess Royal of the United Kingdom, Duchess Dowager of Fife, LOUISE Victoria Alexandra Dagmar, *b.* Feb. 20, 1867; *m.* July 27, 1889, the 1st Duke of Fife (*d.* Jan. 29, 1912). *Residences*—Mar Lodge, Braemar, Aberdeenshire; Montcoffer Ho., Banff; 15 Portman Square, W.

Issue:

H.R.H. Princess Arthur of Connaught, Duchess of Fife (Alexandra Victoria Alberta Edwina Louise), *b.* May 17, 1891; *m.* Oct. 15, 1913, H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, and has issue.

H.H. Princess Maud Alexandra Victoria Georgina Bertha, *b.* April 3, 1893.

H.R.H. Princess VICTORIA Alexandra Olga Mary, *b.* July 6, 1868.

H.R.H. MAUD, Queen of Norway (H.R.H. Princess Maud Charlotte Mary Victoria), *b.* Nov. 26, 1869; *m.* July 22, 1896, H.R.H. Prince Charles of Denmark (now H.M. Haakon VII, King of Norway), and has issue (*see under* NORWAY). *Residences*—Royal Castle, Christiania; Appleton House, King's Lynn.

H.R.H. Prince ALEXANDER John Charles Albert, *b.* April 6, *d.* April 7, 1871.

Uncles and Aunts of His Majesty

(Brothers and Sisters of King Edward VII)

H.I.M. the *late* Victoria, Empress Frederic of Germany (H.R.H. Princess Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa), *b.* Nov. 21, 1840; *m.* Jan. 25, 1858, the *late* Crown Prince of Prussia (afterwards H.I.M. Frederic III of Germany, who reigned March 9 to June 15 of 1888); *d.* Aug. 5, 1901, and had issue.

H.R.H. the *late* Alice, Grand Duchess of Hesse (Princess Alice Maud Mary), *b.* April 25, 1843; *m.* Prince Louis (afterwards reigning Grand Duke) of Hesse; *d.* Dec. 14, 1878, and had issue.

H.R.H. the *late* Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, succeeded as Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha; *b.* Aug. 6, 1844; *m.* Jan. 23, 1874, Marie Alexandrovna, only *d.* of Alexander II, Emperor of Russia; *d.* July 30, 1900, and had issue.

H.R.H. Helena, Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein (Princess Helena Augusta Victoria), *b.* May 25, 1846; *m.* July 5, 1866, H.R.H. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein (*b.* Jan. 22, 1831). *Residences*—Cumberland Lodge, Windsor Park; Schomberg House, Pall Mall, S.W. Issue:

H.H. the *late* Prince Christian Victor, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., *b.* April 14, 1867, *d.* at Pretoria, Oct. 29, 1900.

H.H. Prince Albert, *b.* Feb. 26, 1869.

H.H. Princess Victoria, *b.* May 3, 1870.

H.H. Princess Louise Augusta (Princess Aribert of Anhalt), *b.* Aug. 12, 1872.

H.H. Prince Harold, *b.* May 12, *d.* May 20, 1876.

H.R.H. Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, *b.* Mar. 18, 1848; *m.* Mar. 21, 1871, John, Marquess of Lorne (afterwards 9th Duke of Argyll), who

died without issue May 2, 1914. *Residences*—Roseneath, Dumbartonshire; Kensington Palace, W.

H.R.H. Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn, and Earl of Sussex (*cr.* 1874), Duke of Saxony, Prince of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, K.G., K.T., K.P., P.C., G.M.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Field-Marshal; *b.* at Buckingham Palace, May 1, 1850; *m.* Mar. 13, 1879, H.R.H. Princess Louisa Margaret of Prussia (*b.* July 25, 1860). Governor-General of Canada, 1911-16. *Residences*—Bagshot Park, Surrey; Clarence House, St. James's, S.W. Issue:

Princess Margaret Victoria Augusta Charlotte Norah (Crown Princess of Sweden, Duchess of Scania), *b.* Jan. 15, 1882; *m.* June 15, 1905, to H.R.H. Prince Gustavus Adolphus, Duke of Scania, now Crown Prince of Sweden, and has issue (*see under* SWEDEN).

Prince Arthur Frederick Patrick Albert, K.G., K.T., P.C., G.C.V.O., C.B., *b.* Jan. 13, 1883; *m.* Oct. 15, 1913, H.H. Princess Alexandra, Duchess of Fife, el. dau. of H.R.H. the Princess Royal (*see ante*). *Residence*—54 Mount Street, W. Issue: Prince Alastair Arthur of Connaught, Earl of Macduff, *b.* Aug. 9, 1914.

H.R.H. Princess Victoria Patricia Helena Elizabeth of Connaught, *b.* Mar. 17, 1886.

H.R.H. the *late* Leopold George Duncan Albert, 1st Duke of Albany, Earl of Clarence and Baron Arklow, *b.* April 7, 1853; *m.* April 27, 1882, Princess Helena of Waldeck and Pyrmont; *d.* Mar. 28, 1884, and had issue:

H.R.H. Princess Alexander of Teck (Alice Marie Victoria Auguste Pauline of Albany), *b.* Feb. 25, 1883; *m.* Feb. 10, 1904, Prince Alexander of Teck, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O. (*q.v.*).

H.R.H. Leopold Charles Edward George Albert, Reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and 2nd Duke of Albany, *b.* (posthumous) July 19, 1884; succeeded in 1900 to the title of Saxe-Coburg; *m.* Oct. 11, 1905, Princess Victoria Adelheid of Holstein-Glücksburg, who has issue.

H.R.H. Beatrice, Princess Henry of Battenberg (Princess Beatrice Marie Victoria Feodora), *b.* April 14, 1857; *m.* July 23, 1885, H.R.H. Prince Henry of Battenberg, K.G., P.C. (*b.* Oct. 5, 1858, *d.* Jan. 20, 1896), and has issue:

H.H. Prince Alexander Albert of Battenberg, G.C.V.O., *b.* Nov. 23, 1886.

H.M. Victoria Eugénie, Queen of Spain (H.H. Princess Victoria Eugénie Julia Ena of Battenberg), *b.* Oct. 24, 1887; *m.* May 31, 1906, H.M. Alfonso XIII, King of Spain, who has issue (*see under* SPAIN).

H.H. Prince Leopold Arthur Louis of Battenberg, G.C.V.O., *b.* May 21, 1889.

H.H. the *late* Prince Maurice Victor Donald of Battenberg, K.C.V.O., *b.* Oct. 3, 1891; *d.* of wounds received in action, Oct. 27, 1914.

Cousins of His Majesty

H.R.H. Ernest Augustus, 3rd Duke of Cumberland and Teviotdale and Earl of Armagh, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg, *b.* at Hanover, Sept. 21, 1845; *succeeded* his father 1878; *m.* 1878, Princess Thyra of Denmark, who has issue.

H.H. Princess Augusta Caroline (surviving granddaughter of George III and dau. of the 1st Duke of Cambridge), *b.* July 19, 1822; *m.* June 28, 1843, Frederick, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

H.R.H. the *late* Princess Mary Adelaide Wilhelmina Elizabeth, Duchess of Teck (also dau. of the 1st Duke of Cambridge), *b.* Nov. 27, 1833, *m.* June 12, 1866, H.H. Francis, Duke of Teck, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. (*b.* Aug. 27, 1837, *d.* Jan. 21, 1900). She *died* Oct. 27, 1897, having had issue:

H.M. Queen Mary (H.S.H. Victoria Mary, "Princess May"), *b.* May 26, 1867.

H.H. Adolphus Charles Alexander Ladislaus, Duke of Teck, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., *b.* Aug. 13, 1868; *m.* Dec. 12, 1894, Lady Margaret Evelyn Grosvenor, dau. of 1st Duke of Westminster (*b.* 1873), and has issue:

Prince George Francis Hugh of Teck, *b.* Oct. 11, 1895.

Princess Victoria Constance Mary of Teck, *b.* June 12, 1897.

Princess Helena Frances Augusta of Teck, *b.* Oct. 23, 1899.

Prince Frederic Charles Edward of Teck, *b.* Sept. 23, 1907.

H.S.H. the *late* Prince Francis Joseph Leopold Frederick of Teck, G.C.V.O., D.S.O., *b.* Jan. 9, 1870; *d.* Oct. 22, 1910.

H.S.H. Prince Alexander Augustus Frederick George of Teck, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O., *b.* April 14, 1874; *m.* 1904, H.R.H. Princess Alice of Albany (*b.* Feb. 25, 1883), and has issue:

Princess May Helen Emma of Teck, *b.* Jan. 23, 1906.

Prince Rupert Alexander George Augustus of Teck, *b.* Aug. 24, 1907.

The *late* Prince Maurice Francis George of Teck, *b.* Mar. 29, *d.* Sept. 15, 1910.

THE CIVIL LIST

In the Civil List of 1910, which was based on that of His late Majesty, no provision was made for the Prince of Wales, as the income of the Duchy of Cornwall, £87,000, was regarded as sufficient; but in the event of his marrying, the Princess of Wales will receive £10,000 per annum, to be increased to £30,000 should she survive His Royal Highness. Provision was also made that each of His Majesty's sons shall receive £10,000 a year on attaining his majority, to be increased to £25,000 a year on marriage; and each daughter £6,000 a year on attaining her majority or marrying. Certain pensions, also, which were granted by the late Sovereign were transferred to the Consolidated Fund, as was done also at the death of Queen Victoria. The provisions, and the effect of the Civil List Act of 1910, will be seen, therefore, in the following statement:

Schedule to the Civil List Act, 1910

	£
Their Majesty's Privy Purse	110,000
Salaries of H.M.'s Household, etc.	125,800
Expenses of H.M.'s Household	193,000
Works	20,000
Royal Bounty, etc.	13,200
Unappropriated	8,000
Total	£470,000

Provision for other members of the Royal Family:—	£
Queen Alexandra	70,000
Princess Christian (Schleswig-Holstein)	6,000
Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll	6,000
Duke of Connaught	25,000
Duchess of Albany	6,000
Duchess of Edinburgh	6,000
Princess Henry of Battenberg	6,000
*Grand-Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz	3,000
His late Majesty's daughters	18,000
Total	£146,000

* Suspended during the war.

The King in addition to his Civil List receives the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster. His Majesty pays income tax on the Privy Purse.

Duchy of Lancaster

The honour of Lancaster was confiscated in 1266, owing to Earl Ferrer's rebellion. In 1267 Henry III granted it to his son Edmund, whom he created Earl of Lancaster. In 1361 the estates, title, and honour came to John of Gaunt in right of his wife Blanche, and on the accession of his only son Henry IV to the throne, in 1399, the duchy and honour became merged in the crown.

The revenue of the Duchy of Lancaster in 1915 amounted to £114,983, made up of—rents and profits of courts, £63,252; royalities and dues, £32,941, etc. Expenditure consisted of—outlay for the benefit of the estate, £11,834; deducted under various Acts of Parliament, £10,775; allowances, donations, charities, £4,806; salary of the Chancellor of the Duchy, £2,000; expenses of management, £7,922. The sum of £63,000 was paid (for His Majesty's use) to the Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse.

Duchy of Cornwall

In 1337 Edward III created Cornwall a duchy for his son Edward, the Black Prince, who was thus the first English duke. The revenue of the Duchy of Cornwall in the year ended Dec. 31, 1915, was £206,398, and was derived principally from rents and profits of courts, £115,776; annuity in lieu of Tin Coinage Duties, £16,216; and dividends on stock, £11,501. The payments included—Outlay for the benefit of the estate, £20,779; deductions under various Acts of Parliament, £25,693; allowances, donations, and charities, £8,055; expenses of management, £11,992. The sum of £82,547 was paid on account of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

HIS MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD

Privy Purse Office

Keeper of the Privy Purse, The Rt. Hon. Sir Fredk. E. G. Ponsonby, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Sec. of ditto, Walter M. Gibson, M.V.O., I.S.O.
Assist. Sec. Clifford Longden, M.V.O.
Clerks, H. K. Punshon, M.V.O., and A. V. Marten.
Land Steward, Windsor, W. S. MacWilliam.
Agent, Sandringham, Arthur Beck.
Factor, Balmoral, J. Michie, M.V.O.
Private Sec. to His Majesty, Lord Stamfordham, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.
Assist. Private Sec. Maj. Clive Wigram, C.S.I., C.V.O.
Sec. to Private Sec.'s Office, F. M. Bryant, M.V.O., I.S.O.
Clerks, H. G. Sotheby, M.V.O., H. F. Montgomery, H. H. Jalland, H. C. S. Maine, E. J. Glynne Evans.

Lord Steward's Department

Board of Green Cloth, Buckingham Palace
Lord Steward, The Lord Farquhar, G.C.V.O.
Treasurer, James Hope, M.P.
Comptroller, The Lord Saye and Sele.
Master of the Household, Hon. Sir Derek Keppel, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., C.I.E.
Deputy Master (vacant).
Secretary (vacant).
Clerk Comptroller, Capt. G. Gooding.
Assist. Sec. to the Board, Capt. C. G. H. MacGill, M.V.O.
First Clerk Accountant, Capt. Benjamin Croft.
Second Clerk Accountant, F. J. Worledge.
First Store Clerk, J. M. C. Balerin.
Second ditto, H. Mercer.
Paymaster of the Household, Col. Hon. Sir Henry Charles Legge, K.C.V.O.
Gentleman of the Cellars, T. Kingscote, M.V.O.
Consulting Engineer, W. H. Massey, M.I.C.E.
Coroner of the Verge, A. W. Mills.
Palace Steward, J. T. Warren.

Lord Chamberlain's Department

Office: Stable Yard, St. James's Palace.
Lord Chamberlain, Lord Sandhurst, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O.
Vice-Chamberlain, Cecil Beck, M.P.
Comptroller, Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, G.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Assist. ditto, Lt.-Col. Hon. George Crichton, M.V.O.
Chief Clerk, H. A. P. Trendell, M.V.O.
Clerks, F. S. Osgood, M.V.O.; H. T. J. Joist (Accountant); J. Godefroi; A. Hertslet; Major H. H. F. Stockley; G. Montague Critchett; A. Sinclair Buchanan; V. N. Peel (Resident).
Examiners of Plays, E. A. Bendall and G. S. Street.
Master of the Ceremonies, Hon. Sir Arthur Walsh, K.C.V.O.
Lords-in-Waiting, Lord Annaly, K.C.V.O. (Permanent); Lord Herschell, M.V.O.; Visct. Allendale; Lord Stanmore; Maj.-Gen. Lord Ranksborough, C.V.O., C.B.; Lord Hylton; Viscount Valentia, C.B., M.V.O., M.P.; Lord Farquhar, G.C.V.O. (extra).
Grooms-in-Waiting, Comdr. C. E. F. Cunninghame-Graham, M.V.O., R.N.; Hon. H. J. Stonor, C.V.O.; Sir E. W. Wallington, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.; H. L. Verney, M.V.O.; Maj. P. Hunloke, M.V.O.; Col. Hon. Claude Willoughby.
Extra Grooms-in-Waiting, Admiral Sir J. R. T. Fullerton, G.C.V.O., C.B.; Sir D. Mackenzie Wallace, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.; Sir W. D. S. Campbell, K.C.V.O.
Gentleman Ushers, Sir H. D. Erskine, K.C.V.O.; Hon. H. J. Stonor, C.V.O.; Arnold Royle, C.B.; Horace West; Brook Taylor; Maj. Hon. Arthur Hay; L. H. Cust, C.V.O.; P. Armytage, M.V.O.; T. Kingscote, M.V.O.; Capt. G. A. M. Ellis; Col. H. Fludyer, C.V.O.; Col. Lord Wm. Cecil, C.V.O.; Montague C. Eliot; Maj. J. C. Brinton, M.V.O., D.S.O.; Capt. C. A. L. Irvine.
Gentleman Usher of Black Rod, Admi. Sir H. F. Stephenson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.
Poet Laureate, Robert Bridges, D.Litt.
Surveyor of the King's Pictures and Works of Art, Lionel H. Cust, C.V.O.
Keeper of the King's Armoury, Sir Guy F. Laking, Bt., C.B., M.V.O.
Librarian at Windsor Castle, Hon. J. Fortescue, M.V.O.
Grooms of the Great Chamber, J. Campbell and S. Ash.
Bargemaster, W. G. East.
Keeper of the Swans, T. R. Abnett.
Keeper of Cottage, Virginia Water (vacant).
Constable and Governor of Windsor Castle, Lt.-Col. H.H. the Duke of Teck, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Deputy Constable and Lt.-Gov. of Windsor Castle, Visct. Esher, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Keeper of the Jewel House, Tower, Gen. Sir A. S. Wynne, G.C.B.
State Pages, W. Thomson and J. Meredith.
Page of the Chambers, E. H. Hammett.
Pages of the Presence, J. Gower, C. Hutchings, F. H. Pooley, J. Copple, A. Twyman, and J. Pottinger.
Pages of the Back Stairs, E. A. Wakeford, J. Waters, E. Smissen, G. Gear, and T. Reynolds.

Pages' Man, G. Woods.
Inspectors of Palaces, G. E. Miles, M.V.O. (Windsor Castle); W. S. Sands, M.V.O. (Buckingham Palace); F. Parsons (Holyrood).
Foreman, Buckingham Palace, W. Hunt.
Tapissiers, L. W. Cleave (Windsor); D. Allen (*travelling*); J. Marmoy (*assist.*); T. Batterbee (York Cottage).
King's Messengers, H. Bailey, D. W. Bruce, J. Farquharson, and W. Tubbs.
Attendant, State Apartments, Windsor Castle, E. J. Seymour.
Serjeants-at-Arms, R. Edgcumbe; Maj. E. Martin, C.V.O.; Capt. E. B. Towse, *V.C.*; and W. M. Gibson, M.V.O., I.S.O.
Ditto attending the Lord Chancellor, Capt. Hon. Sir S. J. Fortescue, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.
Ditto attending the Speaker, Vice-Adm. Sir Colin Keppel, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.
Master of the King's Music, Sir Walter Parratt, M.V.O., Mus.Doc.
Secretary, the King's Band, and Librarian, A. Mapleson
Leader of the Music, A. Gibson.

Medical Department

Physicians in Ordinary, Sir J. Reid, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., M.D.; Sir R. D. Powell, Bt., K.C.V.O., M.D.; Sir B. Dawson, K.C.V.O., C.B., M.D.
Physicians Extraordinary, Sir T. Barlow, Bt., K.C.V.O., M.D.; Sir A. R. Manby, M.V.O., M.D.
Physician to Household, Sir R. W. Burnet, M.D.
Sergeant Surgeons, Sir F. Treves, Bt., G.C.V.O., C.B.; Sir R. H. Charles, G.C.V.O.
Honorary Surgeons in Ordinary, Sir R. J. Godlee, Bt., K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S., M.S.; Sir A. A. Bowlby, K.C.M.G., F.R.C.S.; Sir W. W. Cheyne, Bt., C.B.; Sir A. D. Fripp, K.C.V.O., C.B., F.R.C.S.
Surgeon to Household, H. M. Rigby, F.R.C.S.
Surgeon Apothecary to H.M. and Apothecary to the Household, F. S. Hewett, M.V.O., M.D.
Surgeons and Apothecaries in Ordinary to the Household at Windsor, W. Fairbank, M.V.O., M.R.C.S.; W. Ellison, M.V.O., M.D.
Ditto at Sandringham, Sir A. R. Manby, M.V.O., M.D.
Surgeon Oculist, Sir G. Anderson Critchett, Bt., C.V.O.
Laryngologist to Their Majesties, Sir Milsom Rees, C.V.O.
Dental Surgeon to the Household, C. Truman, M.R.C.S.
Anæsthetist to the Household, H. Low, M.B.
Chemist and Druggist, P. W. Squire.

College of Chaplains

Clerk of the Closet, Rt. Rev. Bishop Boyd-Carpenter, K.C.V.O., D.D.
Deputy Clerks of ditto, Rev. Canon J. N. Dalton, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.; Rev. Canon E. Sheppard, K.C.V.O., D.D.
Chaplains in Ordinary, Rev. J. H. J. Ellison, M.V.O.; Rev. Canon C. Smith, M.V.O.; Rev. Canon Hon. L. Tyrwhitt, M.V.O.; Rev. F. A. S. Ffolkes, M.V.O.; Rev. Canon W. Sanday, D.D.; Rev. M. E. Kennedy, M.V.O.; Ven. Archdeacon Westcott, D.D.; Ven. Archdeacon H. S. Wood, D.D.; Rev. H. Gee, D.D.; Rev. Canon E. R. Bernard; Rev. H. M. Butler, D.D.; Rev. A. B. Boyd-Carpenter.
Honorary Chaplains, Rev. Hon. J. Stafford Northcote; Rev. J. O. Cox-Edwards; Rev. J. H. Berry; Rev. E. H. Goodwin; Rev. W. H. Bliss; Rev. Canon E. Clarke; Ven. W. Sinclair, D.D.; Rev. E. Warre, C.V.O., C.B., D.D.; Rev. W. S. Harris; Rt. Rev. Lord William Gascoyne-Cecil; Rev. H. B. Swete, D.D.; Rev. Canon H. Gamble; Rev. Canon A. Mason, D.D.; Rev. Canon H. D. Rawnsley; Rev. G. F. Wilson; Ven. Archdeacon H. A. Hall; Ven. Archdeacon W. J. Wickins; Rev. Preb. Hon. A. G. Lawley; Rev. E. M. Blackie; Rev. Canon P. Green; Rev. W. Temple; Rev. J. G. M'Cormick, M.A.; Rev. H. R. L. Sheppard; Rev. S. Bickersteth, D.D.

Chapels Royal

Dean of the Chapels Royal, The Bishop of London.
Sub-Dean and Chaplain, Rev. Canon E. Sheppard, K.C.V.O., D.D.
Priests in Ordinary, Rev. L. J. Percival, M.A.; Rev. T. R. Hine-Haycock, M.A.; Rev. D. Aikin-Sneath; Rev. G. V. Smith.
Deputy Priest, Rev. N. Morgan-Brown.
Honorary Priests, Rev. A. Cotton, M.A.; Rev. E. W. Kempe, M.A.; Rev. Canon H. G. Daniell-Bainbridge, M.A..
Organist and Composer, (vacant).
Master of Chapel Boys, Percy F. Davis, M.A.
Buckingham Palace—Domestic Chaplain, Rev. Canon E. Sheppard, K.C.V.O., D.D.
Windsor Castle—Domestic Chaplains, Very Rev. P. F. Eliot, K.C.V.O., Dean of Windsor; Rev. Canon J. N. Dalton, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Sandringham—Domestic Chaplain, Rev. A. Rowland Grant, M.A.
Hampton Court—Chaplain, Rev. A. G. Ingram, M.A.

Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood
(see p. 139)

Royal Almonry

7 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

Hereditary Grand Almoner, Marquess of Exeter.
Lord High Almoner, Very Rev. Dean of Wells, D.D.
Sub-Almoner, Rev. Canon Edgar Sheppard, K.C.V.O., D.D. (Sub-Dean of Chapels Royal).
Secretary, Arthur Gregory Wallace.
Assist. ditto, W. G. Hunt.

Master of the Horse

Department of the Master of the Horse

Royal Mews, Buckingham Palace, S.W.

Master of the Horse, Earl of Chesterfield, K.G., G.C.V.O.
Crown Equerry, Capt. Hon. Sir W. C. W. Fitzwilliam, K.C.V.O.
Equerries in Ordinary, Commander Sir C. L. Cust, Bt., K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., R.N.; Capt. Bryan G. Godfrey-Faussett, C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.; Lt.-Col. Clive Wigram, C.V.O., C.S.I.
Hon. Equerry, Gen. the Duke of Grafton, K.G., C.B.
Extra Equerries, Lord M. T. de la P. Beresford, C.V.O.; Lt.-Col. C. F. Campbell, C.I.E.; Lt.-Col. the Earl of Erne, M.V.O., D.S.O.; Col. Sir Arthur Davidson, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.; Lt.-Col. F. Dugdale, C.V.O.; Maj.-Gen. Sir H. P. Ewart, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.; Capt. Hon. Sir W. C. W. Fitzwilliam, K.C.V.O.; Capt. Hon. Sir S. J. Fortescue, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N.; Maj.-Gen. A. E. W. Count Gleichen, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.; Brig.-Gen. Hon. A. H. F. Greville, M.V.O.; Lt.-Col. Sir G. L. Holford, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.; Adm. Sir A. Berkeley Milne, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.; Adm.-of-the-Fleet, Hon. Sir H. Meux, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.; Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir D. M. Probyn, *V.C.*, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., I.S.O.; Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Lord Stamfordham, G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G.; Adm. Sir H. F. Stephenson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.; Col. H. Streatfeild, C.V.O., C.B.; Hon. J. H. Ward, C.V.O.; Col. (temp. Brig.-Gen.) H. D. Watson, C.I.E., M.V.O.; Rear-Adm. Sir R. E. Wemyss, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.; Lt.-Col. A. B. Haig, C.V.O., C.M.G.; Sir E. R. Henry, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.S.I.; Hon. Sir Derek Keppel, K.C.V.O.,

C.M.G., C.I.E.; Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. Sir F. E. G. Ponsonby, K.C.V.O., C.B.; Vice-Admi. Sir Colin R. Keppel, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.; Col. Hon. Sir H. C. Legge, K.C.V.O.

Pages of Honour, E. J. Reid, G. H. G. Lloyd Verney, F. E. Stonor, E. G. Ponsonby.

Supt. Royal Mews, London, Capt. A. Benbow.

Ditto, Windsor, Capt. D. Hickey, M.V.O.

Accountant, Wm. Cullen, M.V.O.

Storekeeper, Wm. Shackleton.

Clerk, J. H. Ould.

Hon. Vet. Surgeon, Temp.-Maj., F. Hobday, F.R.C.V.S.

HOUSEHOLD OF H.M. THE QUEEN

Lord Chamberlain, Earl of Shaftesbury, K.P., K.C.V.O.

Treasurer, Hon. Alex. Nelson Hood, C.V.O.

Private Sec. Sir Edward W. Wallington, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.

Equerry, Lt.-Col. Frank Dugdale, C.V.O.

Mistress of the Robes, Duchess of Sutherland.

Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Countess of Minto, C.I.; the Lady Ampthill, C.I.; the Countess Fortescue; the Countess of Airlie.

Extra Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Countess of Bradford, the Lady Lamington, the Countess of Shaftesbury, the Lady Desborough.

Bedchamber Women, The Lady Eva Dugdale, the Lady Mary Trefusis, the Lady Katharine Coke, the Lady Bertha Dawkins; the Lady Isobel Gathorne-Hardy (extra).

Maids of Honour, Hon Venetia Baring, Hon. Katherine Villiers, Hon. Mabel Gye, Hon. Ursula Lawley; Hon Sibyl Cadogan (extra).

Clerk, Martin J. Richards.

PRINCE OF WALES'S HOUSEHOLD

Comptroller and Treasurer, Hon. Sir Sidney R. Greville, K.C.V.O., C.B.

Attorney-General, Rt. Hon. H. E. Duke, K.C., M.P.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S HOUSEHOLD

Mistress of the Robes, The Duchess of Portland.

Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Countess of Antrim, the Countess of Gosford, the Marchioness of Lincolnshire.

Extra Ladies of the Bedchamber, The Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Marchioness of Salisbury, the Countess of Derby.

Woman of the Bedchamber, Hon. Charlotte Knollys.

Maid-of-Honour, Hon. Violet Vivian.

Lord Chamberlain, The Earl Howe, G.C.V.O.

Vice-Chamberlain, The Earl of Gosford, K.P.

Treasurer, The Marquess of Ripon, G.C.V.O.

Lord-in-Waiting, The Viscount Knollys, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., I.S.O.

Comptroller, Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir Dighton M. Probyn, *V.C.*, G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., I.S.O.

Private Sec. Col. Sir Henry Streatfeild, K.C.V.O., C.B.

Equerries, Col. Sir Arthur Davidson, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.; Lt.-Col. Sir G. Lindsay Holford, K.C.V.O., C.I.E.; Hon. John Hubert Ward, C.V.O.; Col. Sir Henry Streatfeild, K.C.V.O., C.B.

Extra Equerry, Maj.-Gen. Lord Ranksborough, C.V.O., C.B.

Honorary Domestic Chaplains, Rev. Canon Edgar Sheppard, K.C.V.O., D.D.; Rev. M. E. Kennedy, M.V.O.; Ven. Archdeacon E. E. Holmes; Rev. A. R. H. Grant, M.A.

Surgeon in Ordinary, Sir Frederick Treves, Bt., G.C.V.O., C.B.

Physician Extraordinary and Surgeon Apothecary at Sandringham, Sir Alan Reeve Manby, M.V.O., M.D.

Surgeon Apothecary to H.M. and Apothecary to the Household, Frederick Stanley Hewett, M.V.O., M.D.

Laryngologist, Sir Milsom Rees, C.V.O., F.R.C.S.Ed.

Bacteriologist, H. R. Spitta, M.V.O., M.D.

Clerks, T. G. Watson; R. H. Short.

HIS MAJESTY'S MOST HONOURABLE PRIVY COUNCIL

Lord President—Marquess of Crewe.
Aberconway, Lord (Nov. '08).
Aberdeen, Marquess of (Feb. '86),
Abraham, William (Jan. '11).
Acland, Arthur Herbert Dyke (Aug. '92).
Acland, Francis Dyke (June '15).
Addison, Christopher (June '16).
Allen, Charles Peter (Jan. '12).
Allendale, Viscount (May '07).
Allerton, Lord (June '90).
Ameer Ali (Syed) (Nov. '09).
Ashcombe, Lord (Mar. '80).
Asquith, Herbert Henry (Aug. '92).
Atkinson, Lord (Dec. '05).
Baker, Harold Trevor (June '15).
Balfour, Arthur James (June '85).
Balfour, Gerald William (Nov. '00).
Balfour of Burleigh, Lord (June '92).
Banbury, Sir Fredk. George (Jan. '16).
Bankes, Sir John Eldon (Jan. '15).
Barnes, George Nicoll (Jan. '16).
Barton, Sir Edmund (Jan. '01).
Battenberg, Prince Louis of (Nov. '14).
Beauchamp, Earl (Jan. '06).
Bertie of Thame, Lord (Mar. '03).
Birrell, Augustine (Dec. '05).
Bond, Sir Robert (Aug. '02).
Borden, Sir Robert Laird (Jan. '12).
Botha, Louis (May '07).
Bowerman, Chas. Wm. (June '16).
Breadalbane, Marquess of (May '80).
Brownlow, Earl (July '87).
Brunner, Sir John T., Bart. (June '06).
Bryce, Viscount (Aug. '92).
Buchanan, Sir George (Aug. '10).
Buckmaster, Lord (June '15).
Bunsen, Sir Maurice W. E. de (Feb. '06).
Burghclere, Lord (Aug. '92).
Burns, John (Dec. '05).
Burt, Thomas (Jan. '06).
Buxton, Viscount (Dec. '05).
Caldwell, James (June '10).
Canterbury, Archbishop of (Feb. '03).
Carnock, Lord (May '05).
Carson, Sir Edward Henry (Dec. '05).
Cartwright, Sir Fairfax Leighton (Oct. '08).
Cassel, Sir Ernest (Aug. '02).
Cave, Sir George (June '15).
Cavendish, Lord Richard F. (June '12).
Cecil, Lord Robert (June '15)
Chamberlain, Joseph Austen (Aug. '02).
Channell, Sir Arthur Moseley (April '14).
Chaplin, Viscount (June '85).
Charles, Sir Arthur (July '03).
Cheetham, John Frederick (Jan. '11).
Chelmsford, Lord (Feb. '16).
Chesterfield, Earl of (Apr. '94).
Chilston, Viscount (June '91).
Cholmondeley, Marquess of (July '01).
Christian, H.R.H. Prince Frederic Christian Charles Augustus of Schleswig-Holstein (Aug. '94).
Churchill, Winston Leonard Spencer- (May '07).
Clarke, Sir Edward George (Nov. '08).
Colebrooke, Lord (Jan. '14).
Collings, Jesse (Aug. '92).
Compton-Rickett, Sir Joseph (Jan. '11).
Connaught, H.R.H. Duke of (May '71).

Connaught, H.R.H. Prince Arthur of (June '10).
Cook, Joseph (June '14).
Courtney of Penwith, Lord (Jan. '89).
Coventry, Earl of (Aug. '77).
Cozens Hardy, Lord (Nov. '01).
Crawford, Earl of (July '16).
Crewe, Marquess of (Aug. '92).
Cromer, Earl of (Sept. '00).
Crooks, William (Jan. '16).
Curzon, Earl (June '95).
Dalrymple, Sir Charles, Bart. (Dec. '05).
Dalziel, Sir James Henry (June '12).
Dartmouth, Earl of (June '85).
Denman, Lord (Aug. '07).
Derby, Earl of (Oct. '03).
Desart, Earl of (Jan. '13).
Devonport, Lord (Oct. '09).
Devonshire, Duke of (Dec. '05).
Dickinson, Willoughby Hyett (Jan. '14).
Dickson, Charles Scott (Oct. '03).
Ducie, Earl of (July '59).
Dudley, Earl of (Aug. '02).
Duke, Henry Edward (June '15).
Dunedin, Lord ('96).
Durand, Sir Henry Mortimer (Feb. '01).
Durham, Earl of (Feb. '12).
Dyke, Sir W. Hart, Bart. (April '80).
Eady, Sir Charles Swinfen (June '13).
Edge, Sir John (July '08).
Egerton, Sir Edwin Henry (Jan. '04).
Elgin, Earl of (Feb. '86).
Emmott, Lord (July '08).
Evans, Sir Samuel Thomas (Mar. '10).
Eversley, Lord (Dec. '80).
Farquhar, Lord (Nov. '07).
Farquharson, Robert (June '06).
Fellowes, Sir Ailwyn E. (Mar. '05).
Fenwick, Charles (June '11).
Ferens, Thomas Robinson (Jan. '12).
Finlay, Sir Robert Bannatyne (June '05).
Fisher, Andrew (June '11).
Fisher, William Hayes (June '11).
Fitzmaurice, Lord (April '08).
Fitzpatrick, Sir Charles (July '08).
Foljambe, Francis John Savile (Nov. '95).
Forrest, Sir John (July '97).
Foster, Sir George Eulas (June '16).
Fry, Sir Edward (April '83).
Fry, Lewis (Jan. '01).
Gaskell, Charles George Milnes (July '08).
George, David Lloyd (Dec. '05).
Gladstone, Viscount (Mar. '94).
Goddard, Sir Daniel Ford (Jan. '16).
Gordon-Lennox, Lord Walter (Nov. '91).
Goschen, Sir William Edward (May '05).
Granard, Earl of (Nov. '07).
Greene, Sir William Conyngham ('12).
Grey, Earl (July '08).
Grey, Viscount (Aug. '02).
Griffith, Ellis Jones (June '14).
Griffith, Sir Samuel Walker (Jan. '01).
Haldane, Viscount (Aug. '02).
Halsbury, Earl of (June '85).
Halsey, Thomas Frederick (Jan. '01).
Hamilton, Lord George (April '78).
Harcourt, Lewis (Dec. '05).
Hardinge of Penshurst, Lord (Mar. '04).
Hardinge, Sir Arthur Henry ('13).
Hardy, Laurence (June '11).
Harris, Fredk. Leverton (Jan. '16).
Haversham, Lord (June '94).
Henderson, Arthur (Jan. '15).
Heneage, Lord (Feb. '86).
Hill, Lord Arthur (June '85).
Hime, Sir Albert Henry (Aug. '02).
Hobhouse, Charles Edward Henry (June '09).
Hobhouse, Henry (Dec. '02).
Hopwood, Sir Francis John Stephens (Jan. '12).
Hughes, William Morris (Mar. '16)
Huntly, Marquess of (Mar. '81).
Islington, Lord (June '11).
Jackson, Frederick Huth (June '11).
Jameson, Sir Leander Starr, Bart. (May '07).
Jenkins, Sir Lawrence Hugh (Jan. '16).
Jones, Sir David Brynmor (June '12).
Jordan, Sir John Newell (June '15).
Joyce, Sir Matthew Ingle (Jan. '16).
Kennaway, Sir John Henry, Bart. (Jan. '97).
Kenrick, William (Feb. '99).
Kinnear, Lord (June '11).
Kintore, Earl of (Aug. '86).
Knollys, Viscount (June '10).
Lambert, George (Jan. '12).
Lansdowne, Marquess of (July '95).
Lascelles, Sir Frank Cavendish (April '94).
Laurier, Sir Wilfrid (July '97).
Law, Andrew Bonar (June '11).
Lewis, John Herbert (June '13).
Lincolnshire, Marquess of (July '81).
Lindley, Lord (Dec. '81).
Lockwood, Lieut.-Col. Mark (Dec. '05).
London, Bishop of (May '01).
Long, Walter Hume (July '95).
Loreburn, Earl (Dec. '05).
Lough, Thomas (April '08).
Lowther, James William (July '98).
Lucas, Lord (Jan. '12).
Macartney, Sir William Grey Ellison (Dec. '00).
Macdonald, John Archibald Murray (June '16).
Macdonald, Sir John Hay Athole (Aug. '85).
MacDonnell, Lord (Aug. '02).
Macgregor, Sir William (Jan. '15).
McKenna, Reginald (Feb. '07).
Maclean, Donald (Jan. '16).
Macnamara, Thomas James (June '11).
Mallet, Sir Louis du Pan ('13).
Manchester, Duke of (Feb. '06).
Marchamley, Lord (Dec. '07).
Marlborough, Duke of (Feb. '99).
Massey, Wm. Ferguson (Jan. '14).
Masterman, Charles Frederick Gurney (June '12).
Mather, Sir William (June '10).
Maxwell, Sir Herbert Eustace, Bart. (Aug. '97).
Merriman, John Xavier (July '09).
Mersey, Viscount (Feb. '09).
Midleton, Viscount (July '01).
Mildmay, Francis Bingham (June '16).
Milner, Viscount (July '01).
Milner, Sir Frederick, Bart. (June '00).
Mond, Sir Alfred Moritz, Bart. (June '13).
Montagu, Edwin Samuel (Jan. '15).
Moor, Sir Frederick (May '07).
Morley of Blackburn, Viscount (Feb. '86).
Morris, Sir Edward (June '11).
Moulton, Lord (Feb. '06).
Mount Edgcumbe, Earl of (May '79).
Mowatt, Sir Francis (June '06).
Munro, Robert (Dec. '13).
Munro-Ferguson, Sir Ronald Crauford (June '10).
Murray of Elibank, Lord (Jan. '11).
Murray, Sir George Herbert (June '10).
Norfolk, Duke of (July '95).
Northumberland, Duke of (Mar. '74).
Palles, Christopher (Nov. '92).
Parker, Lord ('13).
Parker, Sir Gilbert, Bt. (June '16).
Parmoor, Lord (Jan. '14).
Pease, Joseph Albert (Nov. '08).
Pentland, Lord (Dec. '05).
Phillimore, Sir Walter, Bart. (Dec. '13).
Pickford, Sir William (April '14).
Plymouth, Earl of (Feb. '91).
Pollock, Sir Frederick, Bart. (June '11).
Portland, Duke of (Aug. '86).
Primrose, Sir Henry (June '12).
Probyn, Sir Dighton MacNaghten (Feb. '01).
Rathmore, Lord (Mar. '80).
Rayleigh, Lord ('05).
Reading, Viscount (June '11).
Reay, Lord (Feb. '06).
Reid, Sir George Houston (July '97).
Revelstoke, Lord (Dec. '02).
Ribblesdale, Lord (Aug. '92).
Robertson, John Mackinnon (June '15).
Robson, Lord (June '10).

Rodd, Sir James Rennell (Nov. '08).
Romer, Sir Robert (March '99).
Rosebery, Earl of (Aug. '81).
Rose-Innes, Sir James (Jan. '15).
Round, James (Aug. '02).
Runciman, Walter (April '08).
Russell, George W. E. (Dec. '07).
St. Audries, Lord (Nov. '04).
St. Davids, Lord (June '14).
Salisbury, Marquess of (Oct. '03).
Samuel, Sir Harry Simon (June '16).
Samuel, Herbert Louis (Nov. '08).
Sandars, John Satterfield (Dec. '05).
Sandhurst, Lord (Nov. '07).
Satow, Sir Ernest Mason (July '06).
Scott, Sir Charles Stewart (July '98).
Scrutton, Sir Thomas E. (Oct. '16).
Seely, Brig.-Gen. John Edward Bernard (Nov. '09).
Sefton, Earl of (Jan. '06).
Selborne, Earl of (Nov. '00).
Seymour, Adm. Sir Edward Hobart (Nov. '09.)
Shaw, Lord (Jan. '06).
Sheffield, Lord (June '10).
Shuttleworth, Lord (April '86).
Simon, Sir John Allsebrook (Jan. '13).
Smith, Sir Frederick Edwin (June '11).
Smith, James Parker (June '04).
Somerleyton, Lord (Dec. '02).
Somerset, Lord Henry R. C. (March '74).
Southwark, Lord (Jan. '06).
Spencer, Earl (Aug. '92).
Speyer, Sir Edgar, Bart. (Nov. '09).
Spicer, Sir Albert, Bart. (June '12).
Spring-Rice, Sir Cecil A. ('13).
Stamfordham, Lord (June '10).
Stout, Sir Robert (Jan. '16).
Strachie, Lord (June '12).
Strathclyde, Lord (Mar. '09).
Strong, Sir Thomas Vezey (June '11).
Sudeley, Lord (Feb. '86).
Sumner, Lord ('12).
Swann, Sir Charles Ernest, Bart. (Jan. '11).
Taubman-Goldie, Sir George Dashwood (July '98).
Tennant, Harold John (June '14).
Tennyson, Lord (July '05).
Trevelyan, Sir George Otto, Bart. (June '82).
Waldegrave, Earl (Feb. '97).
Waleran, Lord (Mar. '99).
Ward, Sir Joseph George, Bart. (May '07).
Warrington, Sir Thomas Rolls (Apr. '15).
Wason, Eugene (July '07).
West, Sir Algernon (Mar. '94).
Whitley, John Henry (June '11).
Whittaker, Sir Thomas Palmer (July '08).
Williams, Sir Roland L. B. Vaughan (Nov. '97).
Wilson, Sir Guy Fleetwood (Jan. '14).
Wilson, John William (June '11).
Wimborne, Lord (Feb. '10).
Wood, Thomas McKinnon (June '11).
Wortley, Charles B. Stuart (Feb. '96).
Wrenbury, Lord (Dec. '06).
Yarborough, Earl of (Nov. '90).
York, Archbishop of (Feb. '09).
Zetland, Marquess of (Nov. '89).

THE PRIVY COUNCIL IN IRELAND

The Lord-Lieutenant and Governor-General of Ireland—The Right Hon. Ivor C. Guest, Baron Wimborne.
Allerton, Lord ('91).
Andrews, William Drennan ('97).
Archdale, Edward ('13).
Asquith, Herbert Henry ('16).
Atkinson, Lord ('92).
Bailey, William Frederick (June '09).
Balfour, Arthur James ('87).
Balfour, Gerald William ('95).
Barrymore, Lord ('96).
Birrell, Augustine ('07).
Boyd, Sir Walter, Bt. ('16).
Bryce, Viscount ('05).
Campbell, James Henry M. ('05).
Carlisle, Alexander Montgomery ('07).
Carson, Sir Edward Henry ('96).
Castletown, Lord ('08).
Chalmers, Sir Robert ('16).
Cherry, Richard Robert ('05).
Clonbrock, Lord ('98).
Coll, Sir Patrick ('05).
Connaught, H.R.H. Duke of ('00).
Cox, Michael ('11).
Dodd, William Huston ('13).
Dougherty, Sir James Brown ('08).
Duke, Henry Edward ('16).
Dunraven, Earl of ('99).
Dyke, Sir W. Hart ('85).
Fingall, Earl of ('92).
Friend, Maj.-Gen. Lovick Bransby ('16).
Gibson, John George ('87).
Glendinning, Robert Graham ('11).
Gordon, John ('15).
Grenfell, Lord ('04).
Harrell, Sir David ('05).
Hogg, Jonathan ('02).
Johnson, Sir William Moore, Bart. ('81).
Kavanagh, Walter MacMurrogh ('16).
Kenny, William ('02).
Long, Walter Hume ('05).
Lyttelton, Gen. Sir Neville Gerald ('08).
Macdonnell, Lord ('03).
Madden, Dodgson Hamilton ('89).
Matheson, Sir Robert Edwin ('10).
Maxwell, Sir John ('16).
Mayo, Earl of ('00).
Meath, Earl of ('87).
Meredith, Richard Edmund ('07).
Molony, Thomas Francis ('13).
Morley of Blackburn, Viscount ('86).
Nathan, Sir Matthew ('14).
O'Brien, Sir Ignatius John ('12).
O'Connor, Charles Andrew ('11).
O'Connor, James ('16).
Ormonde, Marquess of ('02).
O'Shaughnessy, Thomas Lopdell ('12).
Paget, Sir Arthur Henry ('12).
Palles, Christopher ('72).
Pim, Jonathan ('14).
Pirrie, Lord ('97).
Plunkett, Sir Horace Curzon ('97).
Porter, Sir Andrew Marshall, Bart. ('83).
Ranfurly, Earl of ('05).
Ridgeway, Col. Sir Joseph West ('89).
Robinson, Sir Henry Augustus ('02).
Ronan, Stephen ('15).
Ross, John ('02).
Russell, Thomas Wallace ('08).
Shillington, Thomas ('11).
Starkie, William Joseph Myles ('14).
Thompson, Robert ('16).
Trevelyan, Sir George Otto, Bart. ('82).
Waldron, Laurence A. ('11).
Westmeath, Earl of ('02).
Wrench, Frederick Stringer ('03).
Wylie, James Owens ('09).
Young, Robert ('07).

KNIGHTHOOD AND OTHER ORDERS

In modern days knighthoods are conferred as a mark of the Sovereign's esteem, or as a reward for services of any kind, military or civil. They are bestowed by the Sovereign, or the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland as representing him, or by letters patent. The Orders of Knighthood are: the Garter, the Thistle, St. Patrick, the Bath, St. Michael and St. George, Star of India, the Indian Empire, and the Victorian Order.

There are over 800 knights not belonging to any of these orders who are termed knights bachelor.

In 1904 King Edward VII commanded the creation of a **Central Chancery of all the Orders of Knighthood,** and the issue of insignia and registration of warrants is now carried out by the Lord Chamberlain's Department, the *Comptroller* of which is Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., St. James's Palace, S.W.

The Most Noble Order of the Garter

Originally established by King Edward III in 1348, it is now limited to the Sovereign and such other descendants of George I as may be elected to be members of it, and to twenty-five Knight Companions; but sovereigns and princes of other realms, and extra Knight Companions, may be admitted by special statutes. Its abbreviation is K.G., and it is the highest order of knighthood. Its **insignia** and habit are most elaborate and imposing, and include **the George**—a gold medallion of St. George and the Dragon, suspended from a blue ribbon; **the Garter,** which is worn below the knee of the left leg, and is made of dark blue velvet, edged with gold, its motto being *Honi soit qui mal y pense* (Evil be to him who evil thinks); a mantle of blue velvet lined with taffeta, with the star of the order embroidered on the left breast; a hood and surcoat of crimson velvet, and a hat of black velvet; a collar of gold weighing 30 oz., and the star with the cross of St. George in the centre, encircled by the Garter. The following is a full list of the members of the Order, the date of creation being prefixed in each case:—

THE SOVEREIGN

Wales, H.R.H. Prince of

1910. H.M. the Queen (Lady of the Order).
1901. H.M. Queen Alexandra (Lady of the Order).
1867. Connaught, H.R.H. Duke of.
1902. Connaught, H.R.H. Prince Arthur of.

1902. Aosta, Duke of.
1914. Belgians, King of the.
1914. Denmark, King of.
1891. Italy, King of.
1912. Japan, Emperor of.
1906. Norway, King of.
1909. Portugal, King Manuel, of.
1893. Russia, Emperor of.
1902. Russia, Hereditary Grand Duke Michael Alexandrovitch of.
1866. Schleswig-Holstein, H.R.H. Prince Christian of.
1902. Spain, King of.
1905. Sweden, King of.

THE KNIGHT COMPANIONS:

1914. Beauchamp, Earl.
1902. Bedford, Duke of.
1894. Breadalbane, Marquess of.
1915. Chesterfield, Earl of.
1908. Crewe, Marquess of.
1916. Curzon of Kedleston, Earl.
1915. Derby, Earl of.
1916. Devonshire, Duke of.
1909. Durham, Earl of.
1899. Elgin and Kincardine, Earl of.
1883. Grafton, Duke of.
1912. Grey, Viscount.
1916. Hardinge of Penshurst, Lord.
1895. Lansdowne, Marquess of.
1906. Lincolnshire, Marquess of.
1902. Marlborough, Duke of.
1886. Norfolk, Duke of.
1899. Northumberland, Duke of.
1900. Portland, Duke of.
1905. Richmond and Gordon, Duke of.
1892. Rosebery, Earl of.
1909. Selborne, Earl of.
1913. Spencer, Earl.
1902. Wellington, Duke of.

Prelate, The Bishop of Winchester.
Chancellor, The Bishop of Oxford.
Registrar, The Dean of Windsor.
Garter Principal King of Arms, Sir Alfred S. Scott-Gatty, K.C.V.O.
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Admiral Sir Henry F. Stephenson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.
Sec. Col. Sir Douglas Dawson, G.C.V.O., C.M.G.

Garter King of Arms. The holder of this important office is, within the College of Arms, above all other officers. He has, under the Earl Marshal, the regulation of the proceedings at State ceremonies, and the guidance of coronations; and he controls and manages all matters concerning the Order of the Garter. At the commencement of every Session he lays on the table of the House of Lords the roll of the lords temporal, and he introduces all newly created peers. The present holder of the office is Sir Alfred S. Scott-Gatty, K.C.V.O. *Office*, College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

The Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle

Originally established in 1540, remodelled in 1687, and again in Queen Anne's reign (1703). It was by a statue of 1827 declared that this Order should consist of the Sovereign and 16 knights. Its abbreviation is K.T., and the **badge,** the gold St. Andrew, is suspended from a green ribbon; **motto,** *Nemo me impune lacessit.* The following is a list of the Knights of the Order:—

THE SOVEREIGN

H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.
H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught.

Duke of Atholl	Earl of Haddington.
Duke of Montrose.	Marquess of Aberdeen.
Duke of Roxburghe.	Lord Hamilton of Dalzell.
Earl of Rosebery.	Earl of Mar and Kellie.
Earl of Hone.	Lord Reay.
Marquess of Zetland	Viscount Haldane.
Lord Balfour of Burleigh.	Lord Kinnaird.
	Lord Lovat.
Earl of Erroll.	

Chancellor, The Duke of Atholl.
Dean, Rt. Rev. Andrew Wallace Williamson, D.D.
Secretary, Sir Duncan Alexander Dundas Campbell, Bart., C.V.O.
Lyon King of Arms, Sir J. Balfour Paul, C.V.O.
Gentleman Usher of the Green Rod, Earl of Mansfield.

The Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick

Established in 1783 by George III. Statutes revised 1905. Consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, who is the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland for the time being, and 22 Knights. Its abbreviation is K.P.; its **badge** is suspended from a sky-blue ribbon, with **motto** *Quis separabit?* The Knights rank amongst themselves in the order in which they have been invested, as given *infra.* The following is a list of the Knights of the Order:—

THE SOVEREIGN

Grand Master, The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland.
H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.

Earl of Gosford	Lord Castletown.
Earl of Listowel.	Lord Pirrie.
Earl of Dunraven.	Earl of Granard.
Lord Monteagle.	Earl of Arran.
Marquess of Ormonde.	Earl of Shaftesbury.
Viscount Iveagh.	Earl of Bessborough.
Earl of Bandon.	Earl of Donoughmore.
Lord Clonbrock.	Viscount Powerscourt.
Earl of Enniskillen.	Viscount Midleton.
Earl of Mayo.	Earl of Cavan.
Earl of Meath.	(1 vacancy).

Chancellor, The Chief Secretary.
Ulster King of Arms and Registrar, Maj. Nevile R. Wilkinson, F.S.A.
Secretary, Sir Francis Lambart, Bart., C.V.O.; *Genealogist*, H. Farnham Burke, C.V.O., C.B.
Usher of the Black Rod, Sir John Olphert, C.V.O.
Dublin Herald, Capt. Guillamore O'Grady.
Cork Herald, Capt. R. A. L. Keith.
Athlone Pursuivant, George Dames Burtchaell.

The Most Honourable Order of the Bath

Originally established by King Henry IV at his coronation, 1399, this order fell into neglect in the seventeenth century, but was revived in 1725 under George I. It was remodelled by the Prince Regent in 1815, to commemorate the auspicious termination of the long and arduous contest in which the empire had been engaged, and was further enlarged in 1845, and now has three classes :—

G.C.B. . .	. Knight Grand Cross.
K.C.B. . .	. Knight Commander.
C.B. . .	. Companion.

The G.C.B.'s are not to exceed 57 for military service, exclusive of the Sovereign and princes of the blood, and those distinguished foreigners upon whom may be conferred the honorary dignity, and 27 for the civil service; of the second class there may not be more than 150 for military and 114 for the civil service, excluding those admitted as honorary members, and except in certain special circumstances when there is power to increase the numbers. Of Companions there may be 1,056, of whom 732 may be for military and 324 for civil service. An officer must have received a medal or some similar honour, or have been specially mentioned in despatches for distinguished service in action before he can be nominated. The **badge** is suspended by a crimson ribbon, with **motto** *Tria juncta in uno* (Three joined in one).

Great Master, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.
Dean, The Dean of Westminster.
Bath King of Arms (vacant).
Registrar and Secretary, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department, St. James's Palace, S.W.
Genealogist, H. Farnham Burke, C.V.O., C.B.
Gentlemen Usher, Col. Sir C. Wyndham Murray, C.B.

The Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George

Instituted in 1818, and is the order to which subjects of His Majesty who have taken a distinguished part in colonial and foreign affairs are generally admitted. It consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, and three classes of members :—

G.C.M.G. . .	. Knight Grand Cross.
K.C.M.G. . .	. Knight Commander.
C.M.G. . .	. Companion.

The ordinary members of the first class are limited to 100, exclusive of princes of the blood, honorary members, and additional members. The second class is similarly limited to 300, and the third class to 725 ordinary members.

The motto of the Order is *Auspicium melioris ævi*.

Prelate, The Rt. Rev. Bishop H. H. Montgomery, D.D.
Chancellor, Earl Grey, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Secretary, The Permanent Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies (Sir G. V. Fiddes, K.C.M.G., C.B.)
King of Arms, Sir M. F. Ommanney, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., L.S.O.
Registrar, The Senior Assistant Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies (H. J. Read, C.B., C.M.G.).
Gentleman Usher of the Blue Rod, Sir William Alexander Baillie Hamilton, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Chancery of the Order, Colonial Office, Downing Street, S.W.

The Most Exalted Order of the Star of India

Established by letters patent in 1861 and enlarged in '66, '75, '76, '97, 1902, and 1911. Its **badge** is worn pendent from a light-blue ribbon with white stripes edgewards; **motto**, "Heaven's Light our Guide." It consists of the Sovereign, a Grand Master, who is the Viceroy of India for the time being, and three classes of members :

G.C.S.I. . .	Knight Grand Commander.
K.C.S.I. . .	Knight Commander.
C.S.I. . .	Companion.

Of the first class there may be 44, of the second class 100, and of the third (or Companions) 200; but extra and honorary members may be, and have been, from time to time appointed.

Secretary, The Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.
Registrar, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department for the time being.

The Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire

Instituted Dec. 31, 1877, to commemorate the proclamation of H.M. Queen Victoria as Empress of India, and **enlarged** in '86, '87, '92, '97, 1902, and 1911, as a means of rewarding those whose services to the Indian Empire have merited the Imperial favour. This order **consists** of the **Sovereign**, a **Grand Master**, who is the Viceroy of India for the time being, and of **three classes of members**—viz. Knights Grand Commanders (G.C.I.E.), Knights Commanders (K.C.I.E.), and Companions (C.I.E.). Of the first class there may be 40, of the second class 120, while 40 appointments may be made annually to the third class, to which no limit of number is assigned. Extra and honorary members may be, and have been, from time to time appointed. The **motto** of the Order is *Imperatricis Auspiciis*; the badge is suspended from a riband of Imperial purple.

Secretary, The Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.
Registrar, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department for the time being.

The Royal Victorian Order

was created and instituted by H.M. Queen Victoria by letters patent under the Great Seal, April 1896. Those admitted to the order are to be British subjects who may have rendered important personal services to the Sovereign; or foreigners upon whom His Majesty may think fit to confer the distinction, and who are to rank as honorary members. Members of the order are divided into five classes :—

Knights Grand Cross . . .	G.C.V.O.
Knights Commanders . . .	K.C.V.O.
Commanders	C.V.O.
Members of the Fourth Class .	M.V.O.
Members of the Fifth Class .	M.V.O.

Members of the first and second classes receive the honour of knighthood. The first and second classes rank after the corresponding classes of the Order of the Indian Empire; the third class ranks after Knights Bachelors; the fourth class after Companions of the Order of the Indian

Empire; and the fifth class after the eldest sons of Knights.

Chancellor, The Lord Chamberlain for the time being.

Secretary, The Keeper of His Majesty's Privy Purse for the time being.

The Order of Merit

Created by King Edward VII on June 26, 1902. It is designed to include British subjects who have won conspicuous distinction in the naval and military services, or in letters, art, and science. It carries with it no special title or order of precedence. The badge of the Order consists of a cross of red and blue enamel of eight points, having the words "For Merit" in gold letters within a laurel wreath on a blue enamel centre. The reverse of the badge shows the King's Royal and Imperial cipher in gold, and the whole is surmounted by the Imperial Crown enamelled in colour, and suspended by a ribbon of Garter blue and crimson. The members of the Order are:—

Admiral of the Fleet Sir E. H. Seymour.
Lord Rayleigh.
Viscount Morley.
Lord Fisher.
Lord Cromer.
Viscount Bryce.
Prof. Henry Jackson.
Mr. Thomas Hardy.
Sir William Crookes.
Sir George Trevelyan.
Sir Edward Elgar.
Admiral of the Fleet Sir A. K. Wilson.
Sir Joseph J. Thomson.
Sir Archibald Geikie.
F.M. Viscount French of Ypres.
Viscount Haldane.
Admiral Sir J. R. Jellicoe.

Honorary Members:

F.M. the Marquis Yamagata.
F.M. the Marquis Oyama.
Admiral Count Togo.

Sec. Col. Hon. Sir Hy. Charles Legge, K.C.V.O.
Registrar, Francis Morgan Bryant, M.V.O., I.S.O.

The Distinguished Service Order

Instituted by H.M. Queen Victoria, who, holding that the means of adequately rewarding the distinguished services of officers in the naval and military service of the Crown who had been honourably mentioned in despatches were limited, instituted and created for the purpose of rewarding individual instances of meritorious or distinguished service in war a new naval and military Order of distinction. The Royal Warrant promulgating the statues of the Order was issued from the War Office on Sept. 6, 1886. **Foreign officers** who have been associated in naval and military operations with our forces are eligible to be honorary members; and the Order ranks next to the Fourth Class of the Royal Victorian Order. The **badge** (which consists of a gold cross, enamelled white, edged gold, having on one side thereof in the centre, within a wreath of laurel enamelled green, the Imperial Crown in gold upon a red enamelled ground, and on the reverse, within a similar wreath and on a similar red ground, the Royal Cypher G.R. V.) is to be suspended from the left breast by a red riband edged blue of one inch in width.

Secretary and Registrar, Sir R. H. Brade, K.C.B., War Office.

The Imperial Service Order

Instituted by H.M. King Edward VII in August 1902 as a decoration for members of the Civil Service of the Empire, to be conferred after long and meritorious service. Only members of the administrative or clerical branches of the Civil Service are eligible as Companions, and their number must not exceed 700, 250 for the Home Civil Service, 250 for the Civil Services of the Colonies and Protectorates, and 200 for the Civil Service of India (100 appointments being reserved for Europeans and 100 for natives of India). Appointments to the Order are made on the recommendation of a Secretary of State after 25 (or in India 20 and in unhealthy Colonies 16) years' service, or for "eminently meritorious service." The statues of the Order were revised in March 1912. Women as well as men are eligible for the Order. Companions of the Order may add the letters "I.S.O." after their names, and take precedence after Companions of the Distinguished Service Order.

Secretary and Registrar, R. F. Reynard, I.S.O., Home Office, S.W.

The Imperial Order of the Crown of India

Instituted Dec. 31, 1877, enlarged Jan. 30, 1900, and consists of the Sovereign and such as the Sovereign may think fit to appoint of the Princesses of His Majesty's Royal and Imperial House; the wives and female relatives of Indian Princes; and the wives or other female relatives of any of the persons who have held, now hold, or may hereafter hold, the offices of Viceroy and Governor-General of India, Governors of Madras or Bombay, Principal Secretary of State for India, or Commander-in-Chief in India.

Registrar, The Comptroller of the Lord Chamberlain's Department for the time being.

Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England

This Order is not to be confused with the ancient Order of St. John of Jerusalem, or Knights of Malta. It dates only from 1888, and has for its object the carrying on of ambulance and other charitable work. Its charter of incorporation is under the name of "The Grand Prior of the Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem in England"; it consists of Knights and Ladies of Justice, Chaplains, Knights and Ladies of Grace, and Esquires. Appointments to the Order carry neither rank, style, title, nor personal precedence. The badge is a white enamelled Maltese cross with a lion and unicorn in alternate angles.

LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN

A State office of great antiquity entirely distinct from that of Lord Chamberlain of the Household. The Lord Great Chamberlain assists, with the Earl Marshal, at the ceremony of the introduction of new peers; he issues tickets for the opening and prorogation of Parliament, and orders of admission for viewing the Palace of Westminster when Parliament is not sitting. He arranges the preparation of Westminster Hall for a coronation, the trial of a peer, or for any other ceremony taking place therein. He walks on the right of His Majesty when he opens Parliament in person. The office, which is hereditary, has descended through the two sisters and co-heiresses of the 4th Duke of Ancaster, who *d.* in 1779, to its present holders, the Earl of Ancaster, the Marquess of Cholmondeley, and the Marquess of Lincolnshire, who act in rotation, Lord Lincolnshire performing the duties during the present reign.

Sec. Capt. T. D. Butler, C.V.O. . . . £200
Clerk, W. B. Paley. £100
Resident Supt. House of Lords, T. Whitehead £300
Office, Royal Court, House of Lords, S.W.

THE KING'S BODYGUARD OF THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD (1485)

Captain, Bt.-Col. Lord Suffield, C.B., M.V.O.
Lieutenant, Col. Sir R. Hennell, C.V.O., D.S.O.
Ensign, Maj. Sir E. H. Elliott, M.V.O. *Exons.* Col. de Sales La Terrière; Capt. C. W. MacRae; Col. J. C. Wray, C.M.G., M.V.O.; Lt.-Col. G. R. Lascelles. *Clerk of Cheque and Adjutant*, Capt. H. French, M.V.O.

HIS MAJESTY'S BODYGUARD OF THE HONOURABLE CORPS OF GENTLEMEN-AT-ARMS (1509)

Captain, Lord Colebrooke, C.V.O.
Lieutenant, Col. Sir H. H. Oldham, K.C.V.O.
Standard Bearer, Col. Sir A. G. Fife, C.V.O.
Gentlemen-at-Arms, J. H. Waller, M.V.O.; Col. A. A Owen, M.V.O.; Lt.-Col. H. A. St. J. Mildmay, M.V.O.; Col. C. C. Gore, M.V.O.; Col. C. W. Hume; Lt.-Col. C. M. Davidson; Col. W. F. Kelsey; Col. E. G. Keppel; Lt.-Col. A. W. H. Hornsby-Drake; Lt.-Col. B. H. B. Barrington-Kennett; Capt. A. F. Liddell; Lt.-Col. R. H. Brooke-Hunt; Maj. Hon. W. C. Rowley; Col. W. N. Lloyd, M.V.O.; Lt.-Col. B. E. Spragge, D.S.O.; Col. W. K. Mitford, C.M.G.; Col. C. R. Burn; Maj. J. MacRae-Gilstrap; Capt. Hon. I. Campbell; Lt.-Col. W. A. Scott; Col. A. G. A. Durand, C.B., C.I.E.; Col. H. R. L. Howard, C.B.; Capt. E. B. B. Towse, *V.C.*; Lt.-Col. J. W. M. Newton; Maj. H. W. R. Ricardo; Col. A. de B. V. Paget; Col. Viscount Maitland; Maj. E. Milner; Col. H. Gore-Browne; Lt.-Col. Q. G. K. Agnew, M.V.O., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. C. H. Villiers; Col. St. J. C. Gore, C.B.; Lt.-Col. T. M. M. Berkeley; Maj. H. N. Schofield, *V.C.*; Brig.-Gen. B. R. Mitford, C.B., D.S.O.; Lt.-Col. C. F. Campbell, C.I.E.; Lt.-Col. E. F. O. Gascoigne, D.S.O.; Maj. R. S. Webber.
Clerk of Cheque and Adjutant, Lt.-Col. H. A. Fletcher, C.V.O.
Sub-Officer, Lt.-Col. W. A. Scott.

THE KING'S BODYGUARD FOR SCOTLAND

Royal Company of Archers (1676 and 1703)—*Headquarters*, Archer's Hall, Edinburgh.

Captain-General, Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.
Captains, Earl of Haddington, K.T.; Earl of Home, K.T.; Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.G.; Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T.
Lieutenants, Lord Polwarth; Marquess of Aberdeen, K.T.; Rt. Hon. Sir J. H. A. Macdonald, G.C.B.; Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry.
Ensigns, Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G.; Lord Saltoun; J. T. Hutchison; Lord Elphinstone.
Brigadiers, Sir S. M. Lockhart, Bt., M.V.O.; Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G.; Col. R. G. Gordon-Gilmour, C.V.O., C.B.; Hon. H. H. Dalrymple; Earl of Mar and Kellie, K.T.; Lord Newlands; Duke of Roxburghe, K.T.; Lord Lamington, G.C.M.G.; P. F. Wood; Master of Rollo, C.B.; C. B. Balfour; Viscount Maitland; Lord H. F. Montagu-Douglas Scott.
Adjutant, Col. R. G. Gordon-Gilmour, C.V.O., C.B.
Surgeon, R. A. Fleming, M.D.
Chaplain, Rev. Hon. A. Gordon, M.A.

MILITARY KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR (1349)

Governor, Maj.-Gen. C. W. Carey, M.V.O.

Royal Foundation		*Lower Foundation*
Maj. H. F. S. Bolton	Capt. E. G. Hasted.	
Lt.-Col. M. McP. Battye.	Lt.-Col. J. G. Anderson.	
Col. H. G. E. Somerset.	Lt.-Col. A. C. Money.	Capt. J. C. Coley-Bromfield.
Maj. A. E. Poole.	Lt.-Col. G. Frend.	Maj. J. Morton-Marshall.
Lt.-Col. M. C. Broun.	Maj. E. Hampton.	Lt.-Col. A. C. Jackson.
	Lt.-Col. T. L. Coxhead, D.S.O.	Maj. A. W Waite.

LYON OFFICE, SCOTLAND

The Court of the Lord Lyon is the department regulating the bearing of coats-of-arms in Scotland. Differing from the College of Arms in England, it is a Government Office, and all the fees exigible by it are paid over to His Majesty's Treasury.

Lyon King of Arms, Sir James Balfour Paul, C.V.O., LL.D.
Heralds.—*Ross*, A. Ross.
Rothesay (and Lyon Clerk), F. J. Grant.
Albany, W. R. Macdonald.
Pursuivants.—*March*, Capt. G. S. C. Swinton.
Unicorn, J. H. Stevenson.
Carrick, Sir D. A. D. Campbell, Bt., C.V.O.
Office, H.M. Register House, Edinburgh.

OFFICE OF ARMS, IRELAND

In Ireland, Ulster King of Arms has the sole heraldic jurisdiction, and has the same duties in Ireland as the Earl Marshal has in England. Like the Lyon Office, however, it is a Government Department. Ulster is *ex-officio* Registrar and Knight Attendant on the Order of St. Patrick and executive officer of this Order. He furnishes each year to the House of Lords "**Ulster's Roll**" of the Peers of Ireland. The titles of **Ulster King of Arms** and **Athlone Pursuivant** were created in 1552; the Heralds of the Order of St. Patrick were created on the institution of that Order in 1783; but the office itself, under the designation of "Ireland King of Arms," had its origin in 1382,

Ulster King of Arms, Maj. Neville R. Wilkinson, C.V.O.
Athlone Pursuivant and Deputy Ulster, George Dames Burtchaell.
Registrar, Thos. Ulick Sadleir.
Heralds of the Order of St. Patrick:
Dublin Herald, Capt. Guillamore O'Grady.
Cork Herald, Capt. R. A. L. Keith.
Office, Dublin Castle.

THE BARONETAGE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

The rank of Baronet was instituted by James I in May 1611, professedly to raise money for the support of troops in Ulster. The price of the honour was £1,095. The Baronetage of Ireland, instituted in 1619, was for a similar purpose. In 1624 James I, just before his death, devised a further scheme, this time for the colonisation of Nova Scotia, which was carried out by his successor Charles I, who created the first baronets "of Scotland or of Nova Scotia." The dignity of Baronet is hereditary, descending to heirs male of the body (in the case of Scottish baronets to collateral heirs male of the grantee as well as to those of his body); a Baronet is described as "Sir A. B., Bart.," and his wife as "Lady." In consequence of many wrongful assumptions of the title a Commission was appointed in 1906 to consider steps necessary to protect the dignity of the order, and as a result of its recommendations an Official Roll of Baronets is now kept in the Home Office and is published regularly in the *London Gazette*. In the following list, Baronets of Scotland and Ireland are distinguished by the letters I, S. Baronets of England were created between 1611 and 1707; of Scotland or Nova Scotia between 1625 and 1707; of Ireland between 1619 and 1800; of Great Britain between 1707 and 1800; of the United Kingdom from 1801 to the present time. Baronetcies merged in the peerage are not included.

Abdy, Sir Anthony C. S. . . 1850
Abercromby, *Maj.* Sir Geo. Wm. s 1636
Acland, Sir C. Thos. Dyke . 1644
Acland, *Adm.* Sir Wm. A. Dyke 1890
Adair, Sir Robt. S. . . . 1838
Adam, Sir Chas. E. . . . 1882
Affleck, Sir Robert . . . 1782
Agnew, Sir Andrew Noel . s 1629
Agnew, Sir Gec. Wm., M.P. . 1895
Aird, Sir John 1901
Aitken, Sir Wm. Maxwell, M.P. . 1916
Albu, Sir George . . . 1912
Alexander, Sir Claud . . 1886
Alexander, Sir Lionel C. W. . 1809
Alison, Sir Archibald . . 1852
Alleyne, Sir John Meynell . 1769
Anderson, Sir Robert . . 1911
Anson, Sir John H. A. . . 1831
Anstruther, Sir Ralph Wm. . s 1694
Anstruther, Sir Windham F. Carmichael- . . . . s 1700
Antrobus, Sir Cosmo G. . . 1815
Arbuthnot, *B.-Gen.* Sir Dalrymple, C.M.G. . . . 1823
Armstrong, *Capt.* Sir Andrew H. 1841
Armstrong, Sir Geo. Elliot . 1892
Armytage, Sir Geo. J. . . 1738
Arnott, Sir John A. . . . 1896
Arthur, Sir George C. A. . . 1841
Arthur, Sir Matthew . . . 1903
Ashburnham-Clement, Sir A. P. 1661
Ashman, Sir Fredk. H. . . 1907
Austin, Sir W. M. Byron . . 1894
Avery, *Capt.* Sir W. Eric T. . 1905
Aylmer, Sir Arthur P. F. . . I 1622
Backhouse, Sir Jonathan E. . 1901
Bacon, Sir Hickman B. . . 1611
Premier Baronet
Bagge, Sir Alf. Wm. Fras.. . 1867
Bagot, Sir Alan D. . . . 1913
Baillie, Sir Adrian W. M. . . 1823
Baird, Sir Alex. 1897
Baird, Sir David 1809
Baird, Sir W. J. Gardiner . . s 1695
Baker, Sir G. Sherston . . 1796
Baker, Sir Randolph L., M.P. . 1802
Baker-Wilbraham, Sir Philip W. 1776
Balfour, Sir Robert, M.P. . . 1911
Ball, Sir Chas. A. K. . . . 1911
Banbury, Sir F. G., M.P. . . 1903
Bannerman, *Maj.* Sir Alex. . s 1682
Barclay, *Capt.* Sir David, E. D. s 1668
Baring, Sir Godfrey, M.P. . . 1911
Barlow, *Col.* Sir Hilaro W. W. . 1803
Barlow, Sir J. E., M.P. . . 1907
Barlow, Sir Thos. 1902
Barnewall, Sir John R. . . I 1623
Barran, Sir J. N., M.P. . . 1895
Barrett-Lennard, Sir Thos. . 1801
Barrie, Sir James M. . . . 1913
Barrington, Sir Chas. B. . . 1831
Barrow, Sir Francis L. F. . . 1835
Barry, Sir Edwd. A. . . . 1899
Bartlett, Sir Herbert H. . . 1913
Barttelot, *Maj.* Sir Walter B. . 1875
Barwick, Sir John S. . . . 1912
Bass, *Capt.* Sir W. A. Hamar . 1882
Bates, Sir Percy E. . . . 1880
Baynes, Sir Christopher W. . 1801
Bazley, Sir Thos. S. . . . 1869
Beale, Sir W. Phipson, M.P. . 1912
Beardmore, Sir Wm. . . . 1914
Beauchamp, Sir E., M.P. . . 1911
Beauchamp-Proctor, *Col.* Sir Horace G. 1745
Beaumont, *Maj.* Sir Geo. A. H. 1661
Bedingfeld, Sir H. E. Paston- . 1661
Beecham, Sir Thomas . . . 1914
Beevor, Sir Hugh Reeve . . 1784
Bell, Sir Henry 1909
Bell, Sir James 1895
Bell, Sir John Chas. . . . 1908
Bell, Sir T. Hugh 1885
Bellew, Sir Hy. C. Grattan- . 1838
Bellingham, Sir A. Hy. . . 1796
Benn, Sir John W. . . . 1914
Beresford-Peirse, Sir H. M. de la P. 1814
Berney, Sir Thos. Reedham . 1620
Bethell, Sir J. H., M.P. . . 1911
Biddulph, Sir Theophilus G. . 1664
Bilsland, Sir Wm. . . . 1907
Bingham, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Albert E. . 1903
Birkin, Sir Thos. Isaac . . 1905
Blackett, Sir Hugh D. . . 1673
Blackwood, *Capt.* Sir Francis, R.N. 1814
Blake, Sir Francis D., M.P. . 1907
Blake, Sir Patrick J. G. . . 1772
Blake, Sir Thos. P. U. J. . . I 1622
Blakiston, Sir Horace N. . . 1763
Blane, Sir James P. . . . 1812
Blennerhassett, Sir M. C. H. J. . 1809
Blois, *Capt.* Sir Ralph B. M. . 1686
Blomefield, Sir Thos. W. P. . 1807
Blount, Sir Walter A. . . 1642
Blunden, Sir Wm. . . . I 1766
Blunt, Sir John H. . . . 1720
Boehm, Sir Edgar C. . . . 1889
Boileau, Sir Maurice C. . . 1838
Bonham, Sir Geo. F. . . . 1852
Boord, Sir Wm. A. . . . 1896
Booth, Sir Alfred Allen . . 1916
Boothby, Sir Chas. F. . . . 1660
Borcel, Sir Jacob W. G. von H. 1645
Borrowes, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Kildare D. I 1646
Borwick, Sir Robt. Hudson . 1916
Boughey, Rev. Sir Robert . . 1798
Boughton, Sir Wm. St. A. Rouse- . 1641
Boulton, Sir Samuel B. . . 1905
Bowater, *Col.* Sir T. Vansittart . 1914
Bowden, Sir Frank . . . 1915
Bowen-Jones, Sir J. B. . . 1911
Bowman, Sir Wm. Paget . . 1884
Bowyer, Sir Geo. H. . . . 1660
Boyd, Sir Walter 1916
Boyle, Sir Edwd. G. . . . 1904
Boyton, Sir Griffith H. . . 1618
Bradford, Sir Edwd. M. A. . 1902
Bradstreet, Sir Edwd. S. V. . I 1759
Brady, Sir Wm. L. . . . 1869
Brinckman, *Col.* Sir T. F. . . 1831
Brisco, Sir Hylton R. . . . 1782
Briscoe, Sir John J. . . . 1910
Broadbent, Sir John F. H. . 1893
Brocklebank, Sir Aubrey . . 1885
Brocklehurst, Sir Philip L. . 1903
Brodie, Sir Benj. V. S. . . 1834
Bromhead, Sir Benj. P. . . 1806
Bromley-Wilson, *Maj.* Sir Maurice 1757
Brooke, Sir Basil S. 1822
Brooke, Sir Geo. F. 1903
Brooke, Sir Richard M. . . . 1662
Broughton, *Maj.* Sir Henry J. . 1661
Broun, Sir Wm. . . . . s 1686
Brown, Sir Alex. H. . . . 1903
Brown, Sir Melville R. . . . 1863
Brownrigg, *Capt.* Sir Douglas E. R., R.N. 1816
Bruce, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hervey J. L. . 1804
Bruce, Sir Michael W. S. . . s 1628
Brunner, Sir John T. . . . 1895
Brunton, Sir Jas. Stopford . . 1908
Buchan-Hepburn, Sir Archibald 1815
Buchanan, Sir Eric A. . . . 1878
Buckley, Sir Edmund . . . 1868
Bullough, Sir George . . . 1916
Bunbury, Sir Henry C. J. . . 1681
Burbidge, Sir Richard . . . 1916
Burdett, Sir Chas. G. . . . 1665
Burdett, *Capt.* Sir Francis . . 1619
Burgoyne, Sir John M. . . . 1641
Burke, Sir Gerald A. . . . I 1797
Burnaby, Sir Henry 1767
Burne-Jones, Sir Philip . . . 1894
Burnett, Sir David 1913
Burnett, *Col.* Sir Thos. . . s 1626
Burrard, Sir Harry P. . . . 1769
Burrell, *Maj.* Sir Merrik R. . . 1774
Burrows, Sir Ernest P. . . . 1874
Butler, *Maj.* Sir Richard Pierce I 1628
Butlin, *Capt.* Sir H. G. Trentham 1911
Buxton, Sir T. Fowell V. . . . 1840
Caird, Sir James K. 1913
Cameron, Sir Charles . . . 1893
Campbell, *Lt.* Sir J. Alex. C. . 1668
Campbell, Sir Archibald S. L. . 1808
Campbell, Sir Chas. R. . . s 1628
Campbell, Sir Duncan A. D. . . 1831
Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Guy T. . 1815
Campbell, *Lt.* Sir J. H. Purves-Hume- 1665
Campbell, Sir John Bruce S. . 1804
Re-creation 1914
Campbell, Sir Wm. A. A. . . 1831
Carden, *Maj.* Sir Fredk. H. W. . 1887
Carden, Sir John C. . . . I 1787
Carew, Sir Hy. Palk 1661
Cave, Sir Chas. D. 1896
Cave-Browne-Cave, Sir Genille . 1641
Cawley, Sir Fredk., M.P. . . 1906
Cayley, Sir Geo. E. A. . . . 1661
Cayzer, Sir Charles W. . . . 1904
Chamberlain, Sir Henry H. E. . 1828
Champneys, Sir Francis H. . . 1910
Chance, Sir Wm. 1900
Chapman, Sir Thos. R. T. . . I 1782
Chaytor, Sir Edmund H. . . . 1831
Chetwode, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Philip W. 1700
Chetwynd, Sir Geo. 1795
Cheyne, Sir W. Watson . . . 1908
Chichester, Sir Edwd. G. . . . 1641
Child, Sir S. Hill 1868
Chisholm, Sir Samuel . . . 1903
Cholmeley, Sir Hugh J. F. S. . 1806
Christison, Sir Alex. . . . 1871
Chubb, Sir Geo. Hayter . . . 1900
Church, Sir Wm. Selby . . . 1901
Clark, Sir J. R. Andrew . . . 1883
Clark, Sir John M. 1886
Clarke, *Gen.* Sir Chas. M. . . 1831
Clarke, *Lt.-Col.* Sir E. H. St. L. . 1804
Clarke, Hon. Sir Rupert T. H. . 1883
Clarke-Jervoise, Sir Dudley A. L. 1813
Claughton, Sir Gilbert H. . . 1912
Clay, Sir Arthur T. F. . . . 1841
Clayton-East, Sir G. Aug. . . 1838
Clerk, Sir Geo. J. R. . . . s 1679
Clerke, Sir Wm. F. 1660
Clifford, Sir Geo. Hugh C. . . 1887
Coates, Sir Edwd. F., M.P. . . 1911
Coats, Sir Stuart A., M.P. . . 1905
Cochrane, Sir Ernest C. . . . 1903
Cochrane, Sir Stanley . . . 1915
Cockburn, Sir Robert . . . s 1671

The New HAZELL, 1917

Cockburn-Campbell, Sir A. T. . 1821
Coddington, Sir Wm. . . 1896
Codrington, Sir Gerald W. H. . 1876
Codrington, *Maj.* Sir Wm. R. . 1721
Coghill, Sir Egerton Bushe . 1778
Cohen, Sir Herbert B. . . 1905
Collet, Sir Mark E. . . . 1888
Colleton, *B.-Gen.* Sir R. A. W. . 1661
Colman, Sir Jeremiah . . 1907
Colquhoun, *Capt.* Sir Ian . . 1786
Colt, Rev. Sir E. H. Dutton . 1694
Colthurst, Sir Geo. St. J. . . I 1744
Compton-Thornhill, Sir A. J. . 1886
Cook, Sir Fredk. L. . . . 1886
Cooke, Sir Wm. H. C. W. . . 1661
Cooper, Sir Geo. A. . . . 1905
Cooper, Sir R. A., M.P. . . 1905
Cooper, Sir Wm. C. . . . 1863
Cooper, Sir C. N. P. Paston- . 1821
Coote, Sir Algernon C. P. . I 1621
Coote, Sir Chas. A. . . . 1774
Cope, Sir Anthony . . . 1611
Corbet, Sir Gerald V. . . 1808
Cornewall, Sir Geof. . . . 1764
Corry, Sir Wm. 1885
Cory, Sir Clifford J., M.P. . . 1907
Cory-Wright, Sir Arthur C. . 1903
Cotter, Sir Jas. L. . . . I 1763
Cotterell, Sir J. R. G. . . 1805
Couper, Sir Ramsay G. H. . 1841
Craufurd, Sir Chas. W. F. . 1781
Crawley-Boevey, Sir Francis H. 1784
Crisp, Sir Frank . . . 1913
Critchett, Sir G. Anderson . 1908
Croft, Sir Fredk. L. . . . 1818
Croft, Sir James H. . . . 1671
Crofton, Sir Malby . . . 1838
Crofton, *Capt.* Sir Morgan G. . 1801
Crosbie, Sir Wm. E. D. . . S 1630
Crosfield, Sir Arthur Henry . 1915
Cross, Sir Wm. C. . . . 1912
Crossley, *Maj.* Sir Savile B. . 1863
Crossley, Sir Kenneth I. . . 1909
Cumming, *Lt.-Col.* Sir W. G. Gordon- 1804
Cunard, Sir Bache E. . . 1859
Cuninghame, Sir W. E. Fairlie . S 1630
Cuninghame, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Thos. A. A. Montgomery- . . S 1672
Cunliffe, Sir Robert N. H. . 1759
Cunyngham, Sir Wm. Stewart-Dick- . . . . . S 1669
Cunyngham, Sir Percy F. . S 1702
Currie, Sir Fredk. R. . . 1847
Curtis, Sir Roger C. M. . . 1794
Curtis, *Capt.* Sir Wm. M. . . 1802
Cust, *Comm.* Sir Chas. L. . . 1876
Cusack-Smith, Sir Wm. . . I 1799
Cuyler, *Maj.* Sir Chas. . . 1814
Dale, Sir J. Backhouse . . 1895
Dallas, Sir Geo. E. . . . 1798
Dalrymple, Sir Chas. . . 1887
Dalrymple, Sir Walter Hamilton- S 1698
Dancer, Sir Thos. J. . . . I 1662
Darell, Sir Lionel E. . . . 1795
Dashwood, Sir George J. E. . 1684
Dashwood, Sir John L. . . 1707
David, Sir Sassoon J. . . 1911
Davis-Goff, Sir Wm. G. . . 1905
De Bathe, Sir Hugo G. . . 1801
De Capell-Brooke, Sir Arthur R. 1803
De Crespigny, Sir Claude C. . 1805
De Hoghton, *Maj.* Sir James . 1611
De La Rue, Sir Evelyn A. . 1898
Denny, Sir Archibald . . 1913
Denny, Sir R. Arthur . . I 1782
Denys-Burton, Sir Fras. C. E. . 1813
Dering, *Maj.* Sir Hy. E. . . 1627
Des Vœux, Sir Fredk. H. A. . I 1787
De Trafford, Sir Humphrey F. . 1841
Devitt, Sir Thos. Lane . . 1916
Dewar, Sir J. A., M.P. . . 1907
Dilke, Sir Chas. W. . . . 1862
Dillon, Sir John F. . . . 1801
Dillwyn-Llewelyn, Sir J. T. . 1890
Dimsdale, Sir John H. . . 1902
Dixie, Sir Alex. B. C. . . 1660
Dixon, Sir Thos. J. . . . 1903
Dodsworth, Sir Matt. B. S. . 1784
Domville, *Lt.* Sir J. H., R.N. . 1815
Domville, Sir Compton M. . 1814
Donner, Sir Edw. 1907
Don-Wauchope, Sir J. D. . . S 1667
Douglas, Sir Jas. S. . . . 1777
Douglas, Sir Geo. B. . . . 1786
Douglas, Sir Kenneth . . 1831
Doyle, Sir Everard H. . . 1828
D'Oyly, Sir Warren H. . . 1663
Dryden, Sir Arthur . . . 1733
Duckworth, Sir Dyce . . . 1909
Du Cros, Sir Arthur Philip, M.P. 1916
Duff-Gordon, Sir Cosmo E. . 1813
Duke, Sir James 1849
Dunbar, Sir Archbd. Edwd. . S 1700
Dunbar, *Capt.* Sir G. Duff-Sutherland- . . . . . S 1706
Dunbar, Sir Frank G. . . 1814
Dunbar, Sir Geo. A. D. . . S 1698
Dunbar, Sir Wm. Cospatrick . S 1694
Duncan, Sir Fredk. W. . . 1905
Dundas, Sir Geo. W. M. . . 1821
Dundas, *Capt.* Sir Hy. H. P. . 1898
Dunlop, Sir Thomas . . . 1916
Duntze, Sir Geo. A. . . . 1774
Durand, *Lt.-Col.* Sir E. Law . 1892
Durrant, Sir Wm. H. E. . . 1784
Dyer, *Capt.* Sir J. Swinnerton . 1678
Dyke, Sir Wm. Hart . . . 1677
Eardley-Wilmot, Sir John . . 1821
Earle, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hy. . . 1869
Ebrahim, Sir Currimbhoy . . 1910
Echlin, Sir Hy. F. . . . I 1721
Eden, Sir Timothy C. . . 1672
Edmonstone, Sir Archibald . 1774
Edwards, Sir Francis, M.P. . 1907
Edwards, Sir J. H. P. C. . . 1866
Edwards-Moss, Sir J. E. . . 1868
Egerton, Sir Philip H. B. Grey- 1617
Elliott, Sir Arthur B. . . S 1666
Ellerman, Sir John R. . . 1905
Ellis-Nanney, Sir Hugh J. . . 1898
Elphinstone-Dalrymple, *Capt.* Sir Francis N. 1828
Elphinstone, Sir Howard W. . 1816
Elton, Sir Edmund H. . . 1717
Errington, Sir Geo. . . . 1883
Erskine, *Maj.* Sir Thos. W. H. J. 1821
Esmonde, Sir T. H. Grattan, M.P. I 1629
Evans, Sir L. Worthington, M.P. 1916
Evans, Sir Murland de G. . . 1902
Everard, *Col.* Sir Nugent T. . 1911
Every, Sir Edwd. O. . . . 1641
Ewart, *M.-Gen.* Sir Hy. P. . 1910
Ewart, Sir Wm. Quartus . . 1887
Fagge, Sir John C. . . . 1660
Fairbairn, Sir Thos. G. . . 1869
Fairfax-Lucy, *Maj.* Sir H. W. Ramsay- 1836
Falkiner, Sir Leslie E. P. R. . I 1778
Falle, Sir Bertram Godfrey . 1916
Farquhar, Sir Walter R. Fitzroy 1796
Farquhar, Sir Rob. Townsend- . 1821
Farrington, Sir Hy. A. . . 1818
Faudel-Phillips, Sir G. F. . . 1897
Fayrer, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Joseph, K.C.S.I., M.D. 1896
Feilden, Sir Wm. H. . . . 1846
Ferguson-Davie, *Maj.* Sir Wm. A. 1847
Fergusson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Chas. . S 1703
Fergusson, Sir Jas. R. . . 1866
Fetherston, Rev. Sir Geo. R. . I 1776
flolkes, Sir Wm. E. B. . . . 1774
Fiennes, *Maj.* Hon. Sir Eustace, M.P. 1916
Firth, Sir Algernon F. . . 1909
Fison, Sir Fredk. W. . . 1905
Fitzgerald, Sir Edward . . 1903
Fitzgerald, Sir John P. G. Maurice 1889
Fitzgerald, Sir Jos. C. Judkin- . 1801
Fitzherbert, Sir Hugo M. . . 1784
Fitzwygram, *Capt.* Sir F. L. F. . 1805
Flannery, Sir J. Fortescue, M.P. . 1904
Fleming, Sir Andrew F. H. Le . 1705
Fletcher, Sir L. Aubrey- . . 1782
Floyd, Sir Hy. R. P. . . . 1816
Fludyer, Sir Arthur J. . . 1759
Forbes, Sir C. H. Hepburn-Stuart-s 1626
Forbes, Sir Chas. S. . . . 1823
Ford, Sir Francis C. R. . . 1793
Forestier-Walker, *Maj.* Sir G. F. 1835
Forrest, Sir Wm. Charles . . 1838
Forster, Sir Francis V. . . 1874
Forster, Sir Ralph C. . . . 1912
Forwood, Sir Dudley B. . . 1895
Foster, Sir Augustus V. . . 1831
Foster, Sir Wm. Y. . . . 1838
Foulis, Sir Wm. L. . . . S 1634
Fowke, Sir Fredk. F. C. . . 1814
Fowler, Rev. Sir Montague . 1890
Frankland, Sir F. W. F. G. . 1660
Fraser, *Capt.* Sir Keith A. . . 1806
Freake, Sir Thos. Geo. . . 1882
Frederick, *Lt.* Sir C. E. St. J. . 1723
Freeling, Rev. Sir Jas. Rob. . 1828
Frere, *Maj.* Sir Bartle C. A. . 1876
Fry, Sir John Pease . . . 1894
Fuller, Sir John G. H. F. . . 1910
Furness, Sir Christopher . . 1913
Gamble, Sir David . . . 1897
Geary, Sir Wm. N. M. . . 1782
Gethin, Sir R. C. P. . . . I 1665
Gibbes, Sir Edwd. Osborne- . 1774
Gibbons, Sir Alex. D. . . 1752
Gibson-Craig, Sir Hy. Thos. . 1831
Gilbey, Sir H. Walter . . 1893
Gilmour, *Col.* Sir John . . 1897
Gladstone, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John R. . 1846
Glen-Coats, Sir Thos. G. . . 1894
Glyn, Sir Gervas P. . . . 1759
Glyn, Sir Richard G. . . . 1800
Godfrey, Sir Wm. C. . . . I 1785
Godlee, Sir Rickman J. . . 1912
Goldney, Sir G. Prior . . 1880
Gooch, Sir Daniel F. . . 1866
Gooch, Sir Thos. V. S. . . 1746
Goodhart, Sir Ernest F. . . 1911
Goold, Sir J. Stephen . . 1801
Gordon, Sir Robert Chas. . . S 1706
Gordon, Sir Home Seton C. M. . S 1631
Gore, Sir Ralph St. G. C. . . I 1622
Gore-Booth, Sir Josslyn A. R. . I 1760
Goring, Sir Forster G. . . . 1627
Goschen, Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Edwd. 1916
Goulding, Sir E. A., M.P. . . 1915
Goulding, Sir Wm. J. . . . 1904
Graaff, Sir Vaavid De V. . . 1911
Grace, Sir Valentine R. . . 1795
Graham, Sir John H. N. . . 1906
Graham, Sir Reg. H. . . . 1662
Graham, Sir Richard Jas. . . 1783
Graham, Sir Robt. J. Stuart . 1629
Grant, Sir Arthur H. . . . S 1705
Grant, Sir Ludovic J. . . . S 1688
Graves-Sawle, *Adm.* Sir C. J. . 1836
Green, Sir Edwd. 1886
Green, *Maj.* Sir Francis H. . 1901
Green-Price, Sir Robert H. . 1874
Greenall, Sir Gilbert . . 1876
Greene, Sir E. Walter . . . 1900
Greenwell, Sir Walpole L. . 1906
Greenwood, Sir Hamar, M.P. . 1915
Gresley, Sir Robert . . . 1611
Grey, Sir John Foley . . . 1711
Grierson, *Capt.* Sir Robt. G. W. S 1685
Griffith, Sir R. J. Waldie- . . 1858
Grogan, *Lt.-Col.* Sir E. Ion B. . 1859
Grove, Sir Walter J. . . . 1874
Guise, Sir Wm. F. G. . . 1783
Gull, Sir W. Cameron . . 1872
Gunning, Sir Chas. V. . . 1778
Gunter, Sir Robert B. N. . . 1901
Gwynne-Evans, Sir Wm. . . 1913
Haggerston, Sir John de M. . 1642
Hall, Sir John R. . . . . S 1687
Hamilton, Sir Chas. Edwd. . . 1892
Hamilton, Sir Chas. E. A. W. . 1776
Hamilton, *Maj.* Sir Fredk. H. A. 1646
Hamilton, Sir Wm. Stirling- . S 1673
Hamnick, *Col.* Sir St. V. A. . 1834
Hamond-Graeme, Sir G. E. W. G. 1783
Hampson, Sir Geo. F. . . . 1642
Hanham, Sir John Ludlow . 1667
Hanmer, Sir Wyndham C. H. . 1774
Hanson, *Capt.* Sir G. S. . . 1887
Hardinge, Sir Edmund S. . . 1801
Hardy, Sir Reg. 1876
Hare, Sir Geo. R. Leigh . . 1818
Hare, Sir Thos. L. . . . 1905
Harington, Sir Richard . . 1611
Harpur-Crewe, Sir Vauncey . 1626
Hart, Sir E. Bruce . . . 1893
Hartopp, Sir Chas. E. Cradock . 1796
Hartwell, Sir B. C. D. A. . . 1805

Harty, Sir Lionel L. . . 1831
Harvey, Sir Chas. . . 1868
Harvey, Sir Robt. G. . . 1868
Hatch, Sir Ernest F. G. . 1908
Havelock-Allan, Sir H. S. M., M.P. 1858
Hawkins, Rev. Sir John C. . 1778
Hawley, Sir Hy. C. W. . . 1795
Haworth, Sir Arthur A. . . 1911
Hay, Sir William Hy. . . s 1703
Hay, Sir Wm. A. Dalrymple- 1798
Hay, Sir Duncan E. . . s 1635
Hay, Sir Lewis J. E. . . s 1663
Hazelrigg, Sir Arthur G. . 1622
Head, Sir Robert P. S. . . 1838
Heath, Sir James . . . 1904
Heathcoat-Amory, Sir Ian M. 1874
Heathcote, Rev. Sir Wm. A., S.J. 1733
Heaton, Sir J. Henniker . . 1912
Henderson, Sir Alex., M.P. . 1902
Henniker-Hughan, *Capt.* Sir A. J., R.N. 1813
Henry, Sir Chas. S., M.P. . 1911
Herbert, *M.-Gen.* Sir Ivor J. C., M.P. 1907
Hermon-Hodge, *Col.* Sir R. T. . 1902
Herschel, Sir Wm. J. . . . 1838
Hervey-Bathurst, *Capt.* Sir F. E. W. 1818
Hesketh, Sir Thos. G. Fermor- 1761
Hewett, Sir Harold G. . . 1813
Heygate, Sir Fredk. G. . . 1831
Heywood, Sir Graham P. . . 1838
Hickman, Sir Alfred E. . . 1903
Hill, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Hy. Blyth . i 1779
Hingley, Sir Geo. B. . . 1893
Hoare, Sir Hy. H. A. . . 1786
Hoare, Sir Samuel J. G., M.P. 1899
Hoare, Sir Sydney J. O'B. . i 1784
Hobart, Sir R. H., K.C.V.O. . 1914
Hobhouse, Sir Chas. P. . . 1812
Hodson, Sir Robt. Adair . i 1789
Hogg, Sir L. Lindsay- . . 1905
Holcroft, Sir Chas. . . . 1905
Holden, Sir Edwd. H. . . 1909
Holden, Sir John Chas. . . 1898
Hollins, Sir Frank . . . 1907
Holt, Sir Edward . . . 1916
Home, Sir Jas. . . . . s 1671
Honywood, Sir Courtenay J. . 1660
Hope, Sir Alex. . . . s 1628
Hope, Sir Chas. Dunbar . s 1664
Horlick, Sir James . . . 1914
Hornby, Sir Wm. H. . . . 1899
Horsfall, Sir John C. . . 1909
Hort, Sir Arthur Fenton . . 1767
Hoskyns, Sir Leigh . . . 1676
Hoste, Sir Wm. Graham . . 1814
Houldsworth, Sir Wm. H. . . 1887
Houston-Boswall, Sir Thos. R. . 1836
Hughes, Sir A. Collingwood . 1773
Hughes-Hunter, Sir Wm. B. H. . 1906
Hulse, Sir Hamilton J. . . 1739
Hulton, Sir Wm. R. . . . 1905
Hunter, *Maj.* Sir C. R., M.P. . 1812
Hunter-Blair, Rev. Sir D. O. . 1786
Huntington, Sir Chas. P. . . 1906
Ingilby, Sir Wm. 1866
Ingram, Sir Wm. J. . . . 1893
Innes, Sir Jas. . . . . s 1628
Isham, Sir Vere 1627
Jackson, Sir Hy. M. Mather- . 1869
Jackson, Sir Robert M. . . 1815
Jackson, *Maj.* Sir Thos. Dare . 1902
Jackson, Sir Thos. G., R.A. . 1913
Jaffray, Sir Wm. E. . . . 1892
James, Sir J. K. F. . . . 1823
Jameson, Sir L. Starr . . . 1911
Jardine, Sir John, M.P. . . 1916
Jardine, Sir R. W. Buchanan . 1885
Jardine, Sir Alex. . . . s 1672
Jehangier, Sir Jehangier Cowasjee 1908
Jejeebhoy, Sir Jamsetjee . . 1857
Jenkinson, Sir Anthony B. . 1661
Jenner, *Lt.-Col.* Sir W. K. W. 1868
Jerningham, Sir H. Wm. Stafford 1621
Jervis-White-Jervis, *Lt.-Col.* Sir J. H. 1797
Jessel, Sir Chas. J. . . . 1883
Jodrell, Sir Alfred . . . 1784
Johnson, Sir Ed. Gordon . . 1755
Johnson, *B.-Gen.* Sir Hy. A. W. . 1818
Johnson, Sir Wm. Moore . . 1909
Johnson-Ferguson, Sir Jabez E.. 1906
Johnston, Sir Charles . . 1916
Johnston, Sir Wm. . . . s 1626
Johnstone, Sir G. F. T. T. . s 1700
Jones, Sir John Prichard . . 1910
Jones, Sir Lawrence J. . . 1831
Kay, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wm. Algernon 1803
Keane, *Maj.* Sir John . . 1801
Kelk, Sir John Wm. . . . 1874
Kellett, Sir Hy. de C. . . 1801
Kemp, Sir Kenneth H. . . 1642
Kennard, Sir Coleridge A. F. . 1891
Kennaway, Sir John H. . . 1791
Kennedy, Sir John Chas. . . 1836
Kenyon, Rev. Sir J. K. C. . 1874
Kimber, Sir Hy. 1733
Kinahan, Sir E. H. Hudson- . 1904
King, Sir Chas. S. . . . 1887
King, Sir G. H. J. Duckworth- 1821
King, Sir Gilbert . . . 1792
King, Sir John W. . . . 1815
Kinloch, *B.-Gen.* Sir David Alex. s 1686
Kinloch, Sir Geo. . . . 1838
Kirkpatrick, Sir Chas S. . . 1873
Kleinwort, Sir Alex. D. . . 1685
Knatchbull, Sir Wyndham . . 1909
Knightley, Sir Chas. V. . . 1641
Knill, Sir John 1798
Knowles, *Adm.* Sir Chas. G. F. . 1893
Knowles, Sir Lees . . . 1765
Lacon, Sir Geo. H. U. . . 1903
Lake, Sir St. V. A. . . . 1818
Lakin, Sir Michael H. . . 1711
Laking, Sir Guy F. . . . 1909
Lamb, Sir Archibald . . . 1902
Lambart, Sir Gustavus F. W. . 1795
Lamont, Sir Norman . . . 1911
Lampson, Sir Curtis G. . . 1910
Lane, Sir W. Arbuthnot . . 1866
Langham, Sir Herbert C. A. . 1913
Langman, Sir John L. . . 1660
Langrishe, Sir Hercules R. . 1906
Larcom, *Maj.* Sir Thos. P. . i 1777
Lauder, Sir Thos. N. Dick- . 1868
Laurie, Rev. Sir J. R. L. Emilius s 1690
Lawes-Witterwronge, Sir John B. 1834
Lawrence, Sir Alex. W. . . 1882
Lawrence, Sir Walter R. . . 1858
Lawrence, Sir Wm. M. T. . . 1906
Lawson, *Capt.* Sir Digby . . 1867
Lawson, Sir Hy. J. . . . 1900
Lawson, Sir John Grant . . 1841
Lawson, Sir Wilfrid, M.P. . . 1905
Layland-Barratt, Sir F. . . 1831
Lea, Sir T. Sydney . . . 1908
Lechmere, Sir Edmund A. . . 1892
Leeds, Sir Edwd. T. . . . 1818
Lees, Sir Harcourt J. . . 1812
Lees, *Capt.* Sir John Victor E. 1804
Leese, Sir Wm. Hargreaves . 1897
Legard, Sir Algernon W. . . 1908
Leicester, Sir Peter F. F. . . 1660
Leighton, Sir Bryan B. M. . i 1671
Leith-Buchanan, Sir Alex. W. G. T. 1693
Le Marchant, Sir Denis . . 1775
Lennard, Sir Hy. A. H. F. . 1841
Leon, Sir Herbert S. . . . 1880
Leslie, *Lt.-Col.* Sir John . . 1911
Leslie, Sir Norman R. A. D. . 1876
Lethbridge, *Capt.* Sir Wroth P. C. s 1625
Lever, Sir Arthur L. . . . 1804
Lever, Sir Wm. H. . . . 1911
Levinge, Sir Richard V. H. . 1911
Levy, Sir M., M.P. . . . i 1704
Lewis, Sir Geo. J. G. . . 1913
Ley, Sir Hy. Gordon . . . 1902
Lighton, Sir Christopher R. . 1905
Lipton, Sir Thos. J. . . . i 1791
Lister-Kaye, Sir J. P. . . 1902
Lloyd, Sir Marteine O. M. . 1812
Lockhart, Sir Robert D. Sinclair- 1863
Lockhart, *Col.* Sir Simon M. . s 1636
Locock, Sir Chas. B. . . . 1806
Loder, Sir Edmund G. . . 1857
Longman, Sir H. H. . . . 1887
Lonsdale, Sir J. B., M.P. . . 1909
Lopes, Sir H. Yarde Buller . 1911
Loraine, *Adm.* Sir Lambton . 1805
Louis, Sir Chas. 1664
Low, Sir James 1806
Lowther, *Maj.* Sir Chas. B. . 1908
Lowther, Rt. Hon. Sir Gerard A. 1824
Lucas, Sir Edwd. Lingard . 1914
Lushington, *Maj.* Sir Arth. P. D. 1887
Lyle, Sir Robert P. . . . 1791
Lynch-Blosse, Sir Henry . . 1915
Macara, Sir Chas. W. . . . i 1622
Macartney, Sir John . . . 1911
McConnell, Sir Robert J. . . i 1799
Macdonald, Sir Archibald J. . 1900
Macdonald, Sir A. W. M. Bosville 1813
McFarland, Sir John . . . 1914
MacGregor, Sir Cyril P. McC. . 1828
MacGregor, *Capt.* Sir Malcolm, R.N. 1831
McGrigor, *Capt.* Sir J. R. D. . 1795
M'Iver, Sir Lewis, M.P. . . 1831
Mackenzie, Sir Arthur G. R. . 1896
Mackenzie, Sir J. Kenneth D. . s 1673
Mackenzie, Sir Kenneth J. . . s 1703
Mackenzie, *Capt.* Sir Victor A. F. 1890
Mackworth, *Capt.* Sir Humphrey 1776
Maclay, Sir Joseph Paton . . 1914
Maclean, *Col.* Sir Fitz R. D. . s 1631
Maclure, *Col.* Sir John E. S. . 1898
McMahon, *Col.* Sir Horace W. . 1817
McMahon, Sir Lionel . . . 1815
Macnaghten, Sir Edwd. C. . . 1836
Macpherson-Grant, Sir John . 1838
Magnay, Sir Wm. 1844
Mahon, *Col.* Sir Wm. H. . . 1819
Mainwaring, Sir Harry S. . . 1804
Maitland, Sir John N. . . . 1818
Makgill, Sir Geo. . . . s 1627
Making, Sir Paul A. . . . 1903
Malcolm, Sir James W. . . s 1665
Malet, Sir C. St. L. . . . 1791
Mander, Sir Chas. T. . . . 1911
Mann, Sir Edwd. 1905
Manningham-Buller, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Mervyn E. 1866
Mansel, Sir Courtenay C. . . 1622
Mappin, Sir Frank 1886
Markham, Sir Chas. . . . 1911
Marling, Sir Wm. Hy. . . . 1882
Matheson, Sir Kenneth J. . 1882
Maxwell, Sir Herbert E. . . s 1681
Maxwell, *Capt.* Sir Ivor W. H. Heron- . . . . . s 1683
Maxwell, Sir Wm. F. . . . 1804
Maxwell, Sir J. M. Stirling- . i 1682
Medlycott, Rev. Sir Hubert J. . 1808
Meredith, Sir H. Vincent . . 1916
Meredyth, Sir Hy. B. . . . i 1795
Metcalfe, Sir Chas. H. T. . . 1802
Methuen, Sir Algernon M. S. . 1916
Meyer, Sir Carl F. 1910
Meyrick, Sir Geo. A. E. Tappe-Gervis- 1791
Meyrick, *Col.* Sir Thos. C. . . 1880
Middleton, Sir Arthur E. . . 1662
Milbank, Sir Powlett C. J. . 1882
Milbanke, Sir J. C. P. . . . 1661
Milburn, Sir Chas. S. . . . 1905
Mildmay, Sir Gerald A. St. John- 1772
Miles, *Capt.* Sir Charles W. . . 1859
Millais, Sir J. Everett . . . 1885
Miller, *Capt.* Sir Chas. J. H. . 1705
Miller, Sir John Alex. . . . 1874
Miller, Sir Wm. F. 1788
Milman, Sir Francis J. . . . 1800
Milne, *Adm.* Sir A. Berkeley . 1876
Milner, Sir Fredk. G. . . . 1717
Mitchell-Thomson, Sir M. . . 1900
Moir, Sir E. W. 1916
Molesworth, Sir H. Molesworth-St. Aubyn 1689
Molyneux, Rev. Sir John C. . i 1730
Moncrieffe, Sir Robert D. . . s 1685
Mond, Sir A. M., M.P. . . . 1910
Monson, Sir Maxwell W. E. J. . 1905
Montefiore, Sir Francis A. . . 1886
Montgomery, Sir B. T. Graham . 1801
Montgomery, Sir Alex. Cecil . 1808
Moon, Sir Cecil E. 1887
Moon, Sir Arthur W. G. . . . 1855
Moore, Sir Thos. O'C. . . . i 1681
Mordaunt, Sir Osbert L'E. . . 1611
Morris, Sir Hy. 1909
Morris, Sir Robt. A. . . . 1806

Morrison-Bell, *Capt.* Sir C. W. . 1905
Mosley, Sir Oswald . . . 1781
Mostyn, Sir Pyers C. . . . 1670
Mowbray, Sir Reginald A. . 1880
Muir, Sir Alex. K. . . . 1892
Muir Mackenzie, Sir R. S. . 1805
Munro, Sir Hugh T. . . . 1825
Munro, *Col.* Sir Hector . . s 1634
Muntz, Sir Gerard A. . . . 1902
Murphy, Sir James J. . . 1903
Murphy, Sir Michael. . . 1912
Murray, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Edwd. R. . s 1630
Murray, Sir John . . . s 1628
Murray, *Capt.* Sir Patrick K. . s 1673
Musgrave, Sir Richard G. . . 1611
Musgrave, Sir Richard John . i 1782
Naesmyth, Sir Jas. T. . . s 1706
Nairn, Sir Michael . . . 1904
Napier, Sir Alex. L. M. . . s 1627
Napier, Sir Joseph Wm. L. . 1867
Naylor-Leyland, Sir Albert E. H. 1895
Neave, Sir Thos. L. H. . . 1795
Needl, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Audley D. . 1859
Nelson, Sir Wm. . . . 1912
Nepean, Sir Chas. E. M. Y. . 1802
Neumann, Sir Cecil G. J. . . 1912
Newman, Sir R. H. S. D. L. . 1836
Newnes, Sir Frank H. . . . 1895
Newton, Sir A. J. 1900
Nicholson, Sir C. A. . . . 1859
Nicholson, Sir Chas N., M.P. . 1912
Nicolson, Sir Arthur T. B. R. . s 1629
Nightingale, Sir E. Manners . 1628
Nivison, Sir Robert . . . 1914
Nixon, *Maj.* Sir Christopher J. . 1906
Noble, *Capt.* Sir Geo J. Wm. . 1902
Norman, Sir Henry, M.P. . . 1915
Nugent, Sir Charles . . . i 1795
Nugent, Sir Edmund C. . . 1806
Nugent, Sir John (Count) . . 1831
Nugent, Sir Walter R., M.P. . 1831
Nussey, Sir Thos. W. . . . 1909
Nutting, Sir John Gardiner . 1903
Oakeley, Sir Chas. John . . 1790
Oakes, Sir Reginald L. . . 1815
O'Brien, Rt. Hon. Sir Ignatius J. 1916
O'Brien, Sir Timothy C. . . 1849
Ochterlony, Sir David F. . . 1823
O'Connell, Sir Morgan R. . . 1869
Ogilvy, Sir Herbert K. . . s 1626
Ogle, *Capt.* Sir Hy. A., R.N. . 1816
O'Loghlen, Sir Michael . . 1838
Onslow, Sir Roger W. B. . . 1797
Orde, Sir Arthur J. Campbell- . 1790
Orr Ewing, Sir Archd. E. . . 1886
Osborn, Sir Alg. K. B. . . 1662
Osborne, Sir Francis. . . i 1629
Osler, Sir Wm., F.R.S. . . 1911
Outram, Sir James . . . 1858
Oxenden, Sir Percy J. N. Dixwell- 1678
Paget, Sir Geo. E. . . . 1897
Paget, Sir J. Rahere. . . . 1871
Paget, Sir Richard A. S. . . 1886
Palmer, Sir Alfred M. . . 1886
Palmer, Sir Edward G. B. . . 1660
Palmer, Sir Geo. H. . . . 1791
Palmer, Sir Samuel Ernest . . 1916
Parker, Sir H. Gilbert, M.P. . 1915
Parker, Rev. Sir Wm. Hyde . 1681
Parker, Sir Wm. Lorenzo . . 1844
Parkyns, Sir Thos. M. F. . . 1681
Parry, Sir C. Hubert H. . . 1902
Pasley, *Maj.* Sir Thos. E. S. . 1794
Paul, Sir Aubrey E. H. D. . 1821
Paul, Sir Robt. J. . . . i 1794
Pauncefort-Duncombe, Sir E. P. D. 1859
Payne-Gallwey, Sir R. W. F. . 1812
Pearson, Sir C. Arthur . . 1916
Pease, Sir Alfred E. . . . 1882
Pechell, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Augustus A. Brooke- 1797
Peek, Sir Wilfrid . . . 1874
Peel, Sir Robert . . . 1800
Pelly, Sir Harold . . . 1840
Pender, Sir James . . . 1897
Perks, Sir Robert Wm. . . 1908
Perring, Rev. Sir Philip . . 1808
Perrott, *Col.* Sir Herbert A. . 1716
Petit, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee . 1890
Peto, Sir Hy. 1855

Peyton, *Capt.* Sir Alg. Thos. . 1776
Philipps, Sir Chas. E. G. . . 1887
Philipson-Stow, Sir Elliot P. . 1907
Phillimore, Sir Walter G. F. . 1881
Phillips, Sir Lionel . . . 1912
Piers, Sir Chas. P. . . . i 1661
Pigot, Sir Geo. 1764
Pigott, Sir Berkeley . . . 1808
Pile, Sir Thos. D. 1900
Pilkington, *Col.* Sir T. E. Milborne-Swinnerton- . . s 1635
Pocock, Sir Chas. Guy C. . . 1821
Poe, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Wm. H. . . 1912
Pole, Sir Fredk. A. de la . . 1628
Pole, Sir Cecil P. Van-Notten- . 1791
Pollen, Sir Richard H. . . 1795
Pollock, Sir Fred. 1866
Pollock, Sir M. F. Montagu- . . 1872
Poore, *Adm.* Sir Rich. . . 1795
Portal, Sir Wm. Wyndham . . 1901
Porter, Sir Andrew M. . . 1902
Porter, Sir Wm. Hy. . . . 1889
Pound, Sir J. Lulham . . . 1905
Powell, Sir R. Douglas . . 1897
Power, Sir Geo. 1836
Power, Sir Jas. Talbot . . . 1841
Poynter, Sir E. J., P.R.A. . . 1902
Praed, Sir H. B. Mackworth- . 1905
Prescott, *Capt.* Sir Geo. L. L. B. 1794
Preston, Sir Jacob 1815
Prevost, Sir Chas. T. K. . . 1805
Price, Sir Chas. Rugge- . . 1804
Price, Sir Fras. C. Rose . . 1815
Primrose, Sir John Ure . . 1903
Priagle, Sir Norman R. . . s 1683
Quilter, Sir W. E. C., M.P. . 1897
Radcliffe, Sir Jos. Edwd. . . 1813
Ralli, Sir Lucas E. . . . 1912
Ramsay, Sir Herbert . . . 1806
Ramsay, Sir Jas. Hy. . . s 1666
Ramsden, Sir John F. . . . 1689
Rankin, Sir Jas. R. L. . . 1898
Raphael, *Maj.* Sir H. H. . . 1911
Rasch, *Maj.* Sir F. Carne . . 1903
Rashleigh, Sir Colman B. W. . 1831
Rawlinson, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir Hy. S. . 1891
Reade, Sir Geo. C. . . . 1661
Reckitt, Sir Jas. 1894
Redwood, Sir T. Boverton . . 1911
Reid, Sir Jas. 1897
Renals, Sir Jas. H. . . . 1893
Renshaw, Sir Chas. B. . . 1903
Rich, Sir *Lt.-Col.* Almeric E. F. . 1791
Richardson, Sir Ian R. H. Stewart- . . . . s 1630
Richardson-Bunbury, Sir Mervyn W. . . . . i 1787
Ricketts, Sir Fredk. W. R. . . 1828
Riddell, Sir John W. Buchanan . s 1628
Ripley, Sir Fredk. H. . . . 1897
Ripley, *Capt.* Sir Hy. W. A. . 1880
Ritchie, Sir Jas. Wm. . . . 1903
Rivett-Carnac, Sir Claude J. . 1836
Roberts, *Col.* Sir Howland . . 1809
Roberts, Sir James 1909
Roberts, Sir J. Herbert, M.P. . 1908
Robinson, Sir Ernest Wm. . . 1823
Robinson, *Capt.* Sir Fredk. V. L. 1660
Robinson, Sir John Beverley . 1854
Robinson, Sir Jos. Benj. . . 1908
Roche, Sir Standish D. O'G. . 1838
Ropner, *Col.* Sir E. H. O. Robert 1904
Rose, Sir Chas. Hy. 1909
Rose, Sir Francis Cyril S. . . 1872
Rose, Sir Philip F. 1874
Ross, Sir Chas. H. A. F. L. . s 1672
Rowley, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Geo. C. E. . 1836
Rowley, *Col.* Sir Joshua T. . 1786
Royden, Sir Thos. Bland . . 1905
Rumbold, Sir Horace G. M. . 1779
Runchorelal, Sir Chinubhai Madhawlal 1913
Runciman, Sir Walter, M.P. . 1906
Rushout, Sir Chas. H. . . . 1809
Russell, Hon. Sir Charles . . 1916
Russell, Sir Geo. A. C. . . 1812
Rutherford, *Col.* Sir John, M.P. . 1916
Rycroft, Sir Rd. Nelson . . 1784
St. George, Sir John . . . i 1766
Salomons, Sir David L., Goldsmid-Stern- 1869

Salt, Sir Shirley H. 1869
Salt, *Maj.* Sir Thos. A. . . 1899
Samuel, Sir Edwd. L. . . 1898
Samuel, Sir Marcus . . . 1903
Samuel, Sir Stuart M., M.P. . 1912
Samuelson, Sir Hy. B. . . 1884
Sassoon, Sir Jacob E. . . 1909
Sassoon, Sir Philip A. G. D., M.P. 1890
Savory, Sir Joseph . . . 1891
Savory, Sir Wm. B. . . . 1890
Scarisbrick, Sir Tom T. L. . 1909
Schuster, Sir Felix O. . . 1906
Scott, Rev. Sir Douglas E. . 1806
Scott, Sir Francis M. S. . . 1806
Scott, Sir John 1907
Scott, *Adm.* Sir Percy M. . . 1913
Scott, Sir Sam. Edwd., M.P. . 1821
Scott, Sir Sam. Haslam . . 1909
Scourfield, Sir Owen H. P. . 1876
Seale, Sir John H. . . . 1838
Sebright, Sir Edgar R. S. . . 1626
Seely, Sir Charles Hilton . . 1896
Seton, *Col.* Sir Bruce M. . . s 1663
Seton, Sir John H. . . . s 1683
Seymour, Sir Albert V. F. . 1869
Seymour, *Adm.* Sir M. Culme- . 1809
Shakerley, *Col.* Sir Walter G. . 1838
Shaw, Rev. Sir Chas. J. M. . 1665
Shaw, *Col.* Sir Fredk. W. . . 1821
Shaw, Sir T. F. Chas. Edwd. . 1908
Sheffield, Sir Berkeley D. G. . 1755
Shelley, Sir John 1611
Shelley, *Capt.* Sir John C. E. . 1806
Shiffner, Sir John B. . . . 1818
Shuckburgh, Sir Stewkley F. D. 1660
Simeon, Sir John Walter B. . 1815
Simpson, Sir James W. M. . 1866
Sinclair, *Col.* Sir John R. G. . s 1704
Sinclair, *Capt.* Sir Archibald H. M. 1786
Sitwell, Sir George R. . . 1808
Skinner, Sir Thos. . . . 1912
Skipwith, Sir Grey H, d'E. . 1622
Slade, Sir Alfred F. . . . 1831
Smijth, Sir Alfred John Bowyer- 1661
Smiley, Sir John 1903
Smith, Sir Drummond C. . . 1804
Smith, Sir Fredk. Hy. . . 1912
Smith, Sir Prince . . . 1911
Smith, Sir T. Rudolph H. . 1897
Smith, Sir Wm. Sydney W. . 1809
Smith-Gordon, Sir Lionel E. P. . 1838
Smith-Marriott, Sir W. H. . 1774
Smythe, Sir J. Walter . . 1661
Soame, Sir Chas. Buckworth-Herne- 1697
Spearman, Sir Jos. L. E. . . 1840
Speelman, Jonkheer Sir Cornelius J. 1686
Speyer, Sir Edgar . . . 1906
Spicer, Sir Albert, M.P. . . 1906
Stafford, Sir Thos. Joseph . 1914
Stamer, *Maj.* Sir Lovelace . 1809
Staples, Sir John M. . . . i 1628
Stapleton, Sir Miles T. . . 1679
Stephen, Sir Herbert . . . 1891
Steuart, Sir Douglas A. Seton- . 1815
Stewart, Sir Harry J. Urquhart- i 1623
Stewart, Sir Hugh H. . . 1803
Stewart, *Col.* Sir Mark J. MacTaggart- 1892
Stewart, Sir M. Hugh Shaw . s 1667
Stewart, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Norman R. 1881
Stirling, *Maj.* Sir Geo. M. H. . s 1666
Stirling, Sir W. George . . 1800
Stockenström, Sir Andries . 1840
Stonhouse, Sir Ernest Hay . 1628
Stracey, Sir Edward P. . . 1818
Strickland, Sir Walter W. . 1641
Stronge, Sir James Hy. . . 1803
Stuart-Menteth, Sir Jas. . . 1838
Stuart, Sir Simeon H. L. . . 1660
Stuxley, Sir Edward A. G. . 1859
Sturdee, Sir F. C. Doveton . 1916
Style, Sir Fredk. M. . . . 1627
Sullivan, Sir Edwd. . . . 1881
Sullivan, Rev. Sir Fredk. . . 1804
Suttie, Sir George Grant- . . s 1702
Sutton, Sir Richard V. . . 1772
Swann, Sir Chas. E., M.P. . . 1906

Swinburne, Sir Hubert . . 1660
Sykes, *Capt.* Sir Henry, R.N. . 1781
Sykes, Sir Mark, M.P. . . 1783
Synge, *Maj.* Sir Francis R. M. . 1801
Tancred-Lawson, *Maj.* Sir Thos. S. 1662
Tangye, Sir H. Lincoln . . 1912
Tate, Sir Wm. Hy. . . . 1898
Tatem, Sir W. J. . . . 1916
Temple, *Col.* Sir Richard C. . 1876
Thomas, Sir Geo. S. M. . . 1766
Thomas, *B.-Gen.* Sir Godfrey V. 1694
Thompson, Sir Hy. F. H. . . 1899
Thompson, *Capt.* Sir Thos. R. L. 1806
Thompson, Rev. Sir Peile . 1890
Thorold, Sir John Hy. . . 1642
Throckmorton, Sir N. Wm. Geo. 1642
Thursby, Sir John O. S. . . 1887
Tichborne, Sir J. H. B. Doughty-Tooth, *Capt.* Sir Archbd. L. L. Lucas- 1621
Trelawny, Sir Wm. L. Salusbury 1906
Treloar, Sir Wm. P. . . . 1628
Trevelyan, Sir Geo. O. . . . 1907
Trevelyan, Sir Walter J. . . 1874
Treves, Sir Fredk. . . . 1662
Tritton, Sir C. Ernest . . 1902
Troubridge, Sir Thos. H. C. . 1905
Truscott, Sir George W. . . 1799
Tuck, Sir Adolph . . . 1909
Tuite, Sir Morgan H. P. . . 1910
Tupper, Sir Chas. Stewart . I 1622
Turing, Sir Jas. W. . . . 1888
Twisden, Sir John R. . . . s 1641
Twysden, Sir Roger T. . . 1666
Tyrwhitt-Wilson, Sir Raymond R. 1611
Uniacke-Penrose-Fitzgerald, Sir Robert U. 1808
Usher, Sir Robt. 1896
Vane, Sir Fras. P. Fletcher- . 1899
Vavasour, Sir Leonard P. . . 1786
Verdin, Sir Joseph . . . 1828
Verner, Sir Edwd. W. . . 1896
Verney, Sir Harry C. W., M.P. . 1846
Vernon, *Col.* Sir Harry F. . . 1885
Vernon, Sir William. . . . 1914
Vestey, Sir Wm. 1913
Vincent, Sir Francis E. . . 1620
Vyvyan, Rev. Sir Vyell D. . . 1645
Waechter, Sir Harry . . 1911
Wake, *Maj.* Sir Herewald . . 1621
Wakeman, Sir Offley . . 1828
Walker, Sir Alex. A. . . . 1906
Walker, Sir Francis E. . . 1856
Walker, Sir Ian Peter A. M. . 1886
Walker, Sir Robt. J. M. . . 1868
Waller, Sir Wm. Edgar . . I 1780
Waller, Sir Wathen A. . . 1815
Walsh, Sir Hunt H. A. Johnson- I 1775
Walsham, Sir John S. . . 1831
Walton, Sir Joseph, M.P. . . 1910
Ward, *Col.* Sir Edwd. W. D. . 1914
Ward, Sir Joseph G. . . . 1911
Wardlaw, Sir Henry . . . s 1631
Warmington, Sir M. Denham . 1908
Warner, *Col.* Sir T. C. T., M.P. . 1910
Warren, Sir Aug. R. B. . . I 1784
Warrender, *V.-Adm.* Sir Geo. J. S. 1715
Waterlow, Sir Philip H. . . 1873
Watson, Sir Chas. R. . . . 1866
Watson, Sir John 1895
Watson, Sir Wm. Geo. . . 1912
Webb, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Henry, M.P. .
Webley-Parry-Pryse, Sir E. J. . 1866
Webster, Sir Aug. F. W. E. . 1703
Wedderburn, Sir Wm. . . 1803
Welby, Sir Chas. G. Earle . 1801
Weldon, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Anthony A. I 1723
Wernher, Sir Derrick J. . . 1905
Western, Sir Thos. C. C. . . 1864
Wheeler-Cuffe, Sir Otway F. L. 1800
Wheler, Sir Trevor W. . . 1660
Whichcote, Sir Geo. . . . 1660
White, Sir Archibald W. . . 1802
White, Sir George S. . . 1904
White-Todd, Sir Joseph . . 1913
Whitehead, Sir James . . 1889
Wigan, Sir Roderick G. . . 1898
Wiggin, Sir Hy. Arthur . . 1892
Wilkie Dalyell, *Maj.* Sir J. B. . s 1685
Willia ns, Sir Arthur O. . . 1909
Williams, Sir Burton R. . . 1866
Williams, Sir John 1894
Williams, *Col.* Sir Robert, M.P. . 1915
Williams, Sir Wm. Willoughby . 1798
Williams-Bulkeley, Sir Rd. H. . 1661
Williams-Drummond, Sir Jas. H. W. 1828
Williams-Wynn, *Col.* Sir Herbert L. W. 1688
Williamson, Sir Archibald, M.P. . 1909
Williamson, Sir Hedworth. . 1642
Willoughby, *Maj.* Sir John C. . 1794
Wills, Sir Edwd. C. . . . 1904
Wills, Sir Gilbert A. H., M.P. . 1897
Willshire, Sir Arthur R. T. Maxwell- 1841
Wilmot, Sir Ralph H. S. . . 1759
Wilmot, Sir Robt. R. . . . 1772
Wilson, Sir John 1906
Wilson, Sir Matthew R. H., M.P. 1874
Wilson, Sir Roland K. . . 1858
Wilson, Sir S. P. M. Maryon- . 1661
Wilson-Todd, Sir Wm. P. . . 1903
Winnington, Sir Fras. S. . . 1755
Wiseman, Sir Wm. G. Eden . 1628
Wolseley, Sir Capel C. . . I 1745
Wolseley, Sir Chas M. . . 1628
Wombwell, Sir Hy. H. . . 1778
Wood, Sir John S. P. . . 1836
Wood, Sir Lindsay . . . 1897
Worsley, Sir Wm. Hy. A. . . 1838
Wraxall, Sir Chas. F. Lascelles . 1813
Wrey, *Capt.* Sir R. Bourchier S., R.N. 1628
Wrightson, Sir Thos. . . 1900
Wrixon-Becher, Sir Eustace W. W. 1831
Yarrow, Sir Alfred F. . . 1916
Young, Sir George . . . 1813
Young, Sir Wm. Lawrence . 1769
Young, Sir Wm. M. Need . . 1821
Younger, Sir George . . 1911
Younger, Sir Wm. . . . 1911

Registrar of the Baronetage, Harry B. Simpson, C.B., Home Office, S.W.
Asst. do. R. F. Reynard, I.S.O.

KNIGHTS BACHELOR

The Knights Bachelor do not constitute a Royal Order, but comprise the surviving representation of the ancient State Order of Knighthood. The Register of Knights Bachelor instituted by James I in the 17th century having in 1908 lapsed, a voluntary association under the title of the Society of Knights Bachelor (which in 1912 by Royal Command became the "Imperial Society of Knights Bachelor") was formed, with the primary objects of continuing the various registers dating from 1257 and obtaining the uniform registration of every created Knight. An annual Knightage is published from information supplied by the authorities, and can be obtained on application.

The officers of the Society are: *Knight Principal*, Sir Henry Pellatt, Kt., C.V.O.; *Hon. Registrar*, Sir William Bull, Kt., M.P.; *Secretary*, Willoughby Bullock; *Registry and Library*, Clifford's Inn, E.C.

(*The following list of Knights Bachelor is exclusive of those who have afterwards received the higher honour of K.C.B., etc.*)

Abbot-Anderson, Sir W. Maurice, M.V.O.
A'Beckett, Hon. Sir Thomas.
Acland, Sir Reginald B. Dyke, K.C.
Adam, Sir Frank F., C.I.E.
Adamson, Sir William, C.M.G.
Adcock, Sir Hugh, C.M.G.
Addis, Sir Charles S.
Adkins, Sir Ryland, M.P.
Affleck, Sir James O., M.D.
Agg-Gardner, Sir James T., M.P.
Aikins, Sir James A. M.
Aikman, Sir Robert S.
Alexander, Sir George.
Allan, Sir Hugh M., C.V.O.
Allen, *Col.* Sir Charles, V.D.
Allen, Sir Harry B., M.D.
Allison, Sir Robert A.
Allom, Sir Charles.
Ames, Sir Herbert B.
Anderson, Sir George.
Anderson, Sir John.
Anderson, Sir R. Rowand.
Angers, Hon. Sir Auguste R.
Angier, Sir Theodore V. S.
Anthony, Sir John.
Arbuthnot, Sir George G.
Archambault, Hon. Sir Horace.
Armstrong, Sir Charles H.
Armstrong, Sir Walter.
Arthur, Sir Allan.
Arunáchalam, Sir Ponnambalam.
Ashton, *Maj.* Sir Ralph F.
Aske, Sir Robert W., LL.D.
Astbury, Hon. Sir John M.
Atkin, Hon. Sir James R.
Avory, Hon. Sir Horace E.
Ayling, Hon. Sir William B.
Azopardi, Sir Vincenzo F., C.M.G.
Baddeley, Sir John J.
Bahadur, Sir Rai.
Bailey, Sir Rowland, C.B., M.V.O., I.S.O.
Baillache, Hon. Sir Clement M.
Baines, Sir Jervoise A., C.S.I.
Baker, Sir Augustine F.
Ballantyne, Sir Henry.
Bancroft, Sir Squire B.
Bandaranaike, Sir Solomon D., C.M.G.
Banerjee, Sir Gooroo.
Banerji, Sir Pramada.
Bankes, Rt. Hon. Sir John E.
Barclay, Sir Thomas, LL.B.
Barclay, Sir Thomas.
Barker, *Col.* Sir Francis W. J.
Barker, Sir Frederic E.
Barnard, Sir Herbert.
Barnes, Sir Frederic.
Barnsley, *Col.* Sir John.
Barr, Sir James, M.D.
Barrett, Sir W. Fletcher, F.R.S.
Barrow, Sir Reuben V.
Barry, Sir John E.
Barter, Sir Richard.
Bartlett, Sir Herbert F., I.S.O.
Barton, Sir John G., C.B.
Batchelor, Hon. Sir Stanley L.
Bate, Sir Henry N.
Baxter, Sir George W.
Baxter, Sir William J.
Beachcroft, Sir R. Melvill.
Beaumont, Sir William H.
Beck, *Col.* Hon. Sir Adam.
Beck, Hon. Sir John H. M.
Beck, Sir Raymond.
Bedford, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles H.
Bedi, Sir Baba.
Begbie, Sir James.
Behrens, Sir Charles.
Beilby, Sir George T., F.R.S.
Bell, Sir James.
Bellamy, Sir Joseph A.
Bennett, Sir Courtenay W., C.I.E.
Bennett, Sir Francis S.
Benson, Sir Frank R.
Benson, Sir J. Hawtrey, M.D.
Benson, Sir Ralph S.
Berridge, Sir Thomas H. D.
Berry, Sir George.
Bertram, Sir Alexander.
Bertram, Sir Anton.
Bethell, Sir Thomas R.

Bhatawadekar, Sir Balchandra.
Bigge, Sir William E.
Biggs, Sir Arthur W.
Biles, Sir John H.
Binnie, Sir Alexander R.
Bisset-Berry, Hon. Sir William.
Black, Sir Arthur W.
Black, Sir Frederick W., C.B.
Blair, Sir Robert.
Blaker, Sir John G.
Bland-Sutton, Sir John.
Boschoten, Sir Johannes G. van.
Bois, Sir Stanley.
Bolton, Sir Frederic.
Bonython, Hon. Sir J. Langdon.
Boot, Sir Jesse.
Boraston, Sir John.
Bosanquet, Sir Frederick A., K.C.
Bose, Sir Bipin K., C.I.E.
Bourne, Sir Frederick.
Bovell, Sir Henry A.
Bowater, Sir William.
Bower, Sir Alfred L.
Bowring, Hon. Sir Edgar R.
Bowron, Sir Edward.
Boyson, Sir John A.
Brabrook, Sir Edward W.
Bradfield, Sir Thomas de Multon Lee.
Bradford, Sir James.
Bradley, *Col.* Sir Augustus M.
Brain, Sir Francis W. T.
Bramsdon, Sir Thomas A.
Bray, Hon. Sir Reginald M.
Brett, Hon. Sir Cecil M. W., C.S.I.
Brett, Sir Charles H.
Brevitt, Sir Horatio.
Brickwood, Sir John.
Bridge, Sir Frederick, C.V.O., M.V.O.
Briggs, Sir Henry.
Bright, Sir Joseph.
Broacha, Sir Shapoorji.
Brooke-Hitching, Sir Thomas.
Broom, Sir James T.
Brown, Sir Frank.
Brown, Sir Joseph.
Brown, Sir John McL., C.M.G.
Brown, Sir William S.
Browne, Sir Benjamin C.
Bruce, Sir Alexander C.
Bruce, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir David, C.B., F.R.S.
Bruce, Sir Robert, C.B.
Bruton, Sir James.
Buchanan, Hon. Sir Ebenezer J.
Buchanan, Sir George C., C.I.E.
Buckell, Sir Robert.
Buckingham, Sir Henry C.
Bucknill, Sir John.
Bull, Sir William J., M.P.
Bullough, Sir George.
Burnand, Sir Francis C.
Burnet, Sir John J.
Burnet, Sir Robert W.
Burt, Sir John M.
Busk, Sir Edward H.
Butler, Hon. Sir Richard.
Butterworth, Sir Alexander K.
Byers, Sir John W., M.D.
Byles, Sir William P., M.P.
Cable, Sir Ernest.
Caillard, Sir Vincent H. P.
Callaghan, Sir Alfred J.
Cameron, Sir Charles A., C.B.
Cameron, Sir Hector C.
Campbell, Hon. Sir Marshall.
Carlile, Sir Edward, K.C.
Carlile, *Col.* Sir E. Hildred, M.P.
Carr, Sir William St. J.
Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir Edward H., M.P.
Cave, Rt. Hon. Sir George, M.P.
Cave-Browne-Cave, Sir Thomas.
Chalmers, Sir Alfred J. G.
Chambers, Sir R. Newman.
Chamier, Sir Alfred G.
Chance, Sir Arthur.
Chandavarkar, Sir Narayan.
Chandler, Sir William K., C.M.G.
Channell, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur M.
Chapman, Sir Arthur.
Chapman, Sir Arthur W.
Charles, Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur.
Chater, Sir C. Paul, C.M.G.
Chatfield-Clarke, Sir Edgar.
Chatterji, Sir Pratul, C.I.E.
Chirol, Sir Valentine.
Clare, Sir Harcourt.
Clark, Hon. Sir W. Mortimer.
Clark, Sir William O.
Clarke, Rt. Hon. Sir Edwd., K.C.
Clarke, Sir Ernest.
Clarke, Sir Fielding.
Clarke, Sir William H.
Clayton, Maj. Sir Edward G.
Clegg, Sir William E.
Clough, Sir John.
Cobbett, Sir William.
Cockburn, Sir George J.
Coghlan, Sir Charles P. J.
Coghlan, Sir Timothy A., I.S.O.
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Collard, Sir George.
Collie, Sir John, M.D.
Collins, Sir Thomas.
Collins, Sir Stephen, M.P.
Colvin, Sir Sydney, D.Litt.
Compton-Rickett, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph, M.P.
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Cook, Sir Henry, W.S.
Cook, Sir Theodore A.
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Cooper, *Col.* Sir William E., C.I.E.
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Corke, Sir John H.
Cornwall, Sir Edwin A., M.P.
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Courtis, Sir John W.
Couzens, Sir George E.
Cowan, Sir John.
Cowen, Sir Frederic H.
Cowley, Hon. Sir Alfred S.
Cox, Sir W. H. Lionel.
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Cramp, Sir William D.
Crawford, Sir Homewood.
Crawford, Sir William.
Crichton-Browne, Sir James.
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Crookes, Sir William, O.M., F.R.S.
Croom, Sir J. Halliday, M.D.
Crossman, Sir William S.
Cruickshank, Sir William D., C.I.E.
Crump, Sir William J.
Crundall, Sir William H.
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Davar, Sir Dinsha D.
Davidson, Hon. Sir Charles P.
Davidson, Sir James M.
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Davies, Hon. Sir William R., K.C.
Davis, Sir Charles H.
Dawson, Sir Arthur T.
Deane, Hon. Sir H. Bargrave.
Deane, Sir Thomas M.
Delafaye, Hon. Sir Louis V.
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Denby, Sir Ellis.
Dent, Sir Francis.
De Sausmerez, Sir Havilland W.
Desikacharry, Sir Vembakkam.
Dewar, Sir James, F.R.S.
Dewar, Sir Thomas R.
Dibdin, Sir Lewis T.
Dickinson, Sir John.
Dill, Sir Samuel.
Dobbie, Sir James J., F.R.S.
Dobbin, Sir Alfred G.
Dockrell, Sir Maurice E.
Dods-Shaw, Sir James.
Donaldson, Sir George.
Donkin, Sir Horatio B.
Doolette, Sir George P.
Doran, Sir Henry F.
Dowdall, Sir Laurence C. E. D., C.B.
Downes, Sir Arthur H., M.D.
Downes, Sir Joseph.
Doyle, Sir A. Conan, M.D.
Drake-Brockman, Sir Henry V.
Drayton, Sir Henry L.
Dubuc, Hon. Sir Joseph.
Dudgeon, Sir Charles J.
Dumayne, Sir Frederick G.
Dunbar, Sir Loraine G.
Duncan, Sir James H., M.P.
Dunlop, Sir Nathaniel.
Dunn, Sir William H.
Dunning, Sir Edwin H.
Dupree, *Col.* Sir William T.
Durrant, Sir A. I., M.V.O.
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Dyson, Sir Frank W., F.R.S.
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Eardley-Wilmot, R.-Adm. Sir Sidney.
Eaton, Sir John C.
Ebrahim, Sir Fazulbhoy.
Edgcumbe, Sir E. Robert P.
Edge, Rt. Hon. Sir John.
Edridge, Sir Frederick T.
Edwards, Sir Owen.
Egan, Sir Henry K.
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Eggar, Sir Henry C., M.V.O.
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Ellis, Sir Joseph B.
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Evans, Sir Edward.
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Evans, Sir E. Vincent.
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Eve, Hon. Sir Harry T.
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Fay, Sir Sam.
Fenton, Sir Myles.
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Fletcher, Sir Lazarus.
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Fox, Sir C. Douglas.
Fox, Sir Francis.
Fox, *Col.* Sir G. Malcolm.
Fox, Sir Robert E.
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Fraser, Sir Edward H.
Fraser, Sir Hugh S.
Fraser, Sir J. George.
Fraser, Sir Thomas R., M.D.
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Friswell, Sir Charles H.
Frizelle, Sir Joseph.

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Fry, Sir William.
Fryer, Sir C. Edward, I.S.O.
Fulton, Sir Forrest, K.C.
Fulton, Sir Robert F.
Furley, Sir John, C.B.
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Gallagher, Sir W.
Galsworthy, Sir Edwin H.
Gardner, Sir Robert.
Garforth, Sir William E.
Garneau, Sir J. George.
Garth, Sir William.
Garton, Sir Richard C.
Gatty, Sir Stephen H.
Gavey, Sir John, C.B.
Geddes, Sir E. C.
Gelder, Sir William A., M.P.
Gentle, Sir William B.
George, Sir Ernest, A.R.A.
Ghose, Sir Behari.
Ghose, Sir Chunder Madhub.
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Gibbon, Sir William D.
Gibbons, Sir George C.
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Glover, Sir John.
Glynn, Sir Joseph A.
Goddard, Sir Daniel F., M.P.
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Godsell, Sir William.
Godwin, Sir J. Arthur.
Gold, Sir Charles.
Goldney, Hon. Sir J. Tankerville.
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Gould, Sir F. Carruthers.
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Graham, Sir Claverhouse.
Graham, Sir Hugh.
Graham, Hon. Sir Wallace.
Granet, Sir W. Guy.
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Gray, Sir Walter.
Greaves, Hon. Sir William H.
Green, Sir Frederick.
Green, Sir George.
Greene-Kelly, Sir Henry.
Greenhill, Sir A. George, F.R.S.
Greenwood, Sir George, M.P.
Gregory, Sir P. Spenser.
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Griffith, Sir John P.
Griffith, Sir W. Brandford.
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Grubb, Sir Howard, F.R.S.
Gunn, Sir John.
Gurney, Sir Eustace.
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Harrison, Sir J. Humphreys, C.V.O.
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Hartnoll, Sir Henry S.
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Herchenroeder, Sir Furcy A.
Herringham, Sir Wilmot P., M.D., C.B.
Hertslet, Sir Cecil.
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Hewitt, Sir Thomas, K.C.
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Hill, Sir Maurice, K.C.
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Holland, Sir R. Sothern.
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Holt, Sir Herbert S.
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Hopkinson, Sir Alfred, K.C.
Horne, Sir Andrew J.
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Horwood, Hon. Sir William H.
Hosie, Sir Alexander.
Ho Tung, Sir Robert.
Howard, Sir John.
Hoy, Sir William.
Hudson, Sir Robert A.
Hughes, Hon. Sir Thomas.
Hughes, Sir Thomas.
Hughes, Sir Thomas.
Hughes, Sir Walter C., C.I.E.
Hulett, Hon. Sir J. Liege.
Hulsteyn, Sir Willem van.
Humphery, Sir John.
Hunter, Sir Thomas.
Hunter, Sir William.
Hussey, Sir George.
Hutchinson, Sir G. Thompson.
Hutchinson, Sir Joseph T.
Hutchinson, Sir Sydney H. C.
Hyde, Sir Clarendon G.
Hyndman-Jones, Sir William H.
Hyslop, Sir Thomas.
Inches, Sir Robert.
Inglis, Sir Albemarle P., M.V.O., I.S.O.
Inglis, *Col.* Sir Robert W.
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Irwin, Sir John.
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Jackson, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir Robert W., C.B.
Jaffé, Sir Otto.
James, Sir Edward B.
James, Hon. Sir Walter, K.C.
Jelf, Sir Arthur R.
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Johnson, Sir Benjamin S.
Johnson, Sir Henry J.
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Johnston, Sir John B.
Johnstone, Hon. Sir Donald C.
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Jones, Sir Henry.
Jones, Sir James E.
Jones, Sir Philip S., M.D.
Joyce, Hon. Sir Matthew I.
Juta, Hon. Sir Henry H., K.C.
Kai, Sir Ho, C.M.G.
Kearney, Sir Francis E.
Keightley, Sir Samuel R.
Kelly, Sir Malachy.
Kempe, Sir Alfred B.
Kennaway, Sir Walter, C.M.G.
Kennedy, Sir Alexander B. W.
Kennedy, Sir John.
Kenrick, Sir George H.
Kensington, Sir Alfred.
King, Sir Charles A., C.B.
King, *B.-Gen.* Sir C. Wallis, M.V.O., C.B.
King, Sir Henry C.
Kinloch-Cooke, Sir Clement, M.P.
Kirby, Sir Woodburn.
Kirk, Sir John.
Knight, Sir Henry E.
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Knox, Sir James.
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Langerman, Sir Jan W. S.
Larmor, Sir Joseph, F.R.S., M.P.
Lascelles, Sir Alfred G.
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Lawrence, Hon. Sir Alfred T.
Lawrence, Sir Joseph.
Le Bas, Sir Hedley.
Leclézio, Sir Eugène P. J.
Ledgard, Sir Henry.
Lee, Sir Sidney.
Leetham, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Arthur.
Leishman, Sir James.
Leishman, *Col.* Sir William B., C.B F.R.S.
Lemieux, Hon. Sir François X.
Lemon, Sir James.
Letchworth, Sir Edward.
Lewis, Sir Henry.
Lewis, Sir Walter L.
Liberty, Sir Arthur L.
Liddell, Sir Robert M.
Lindley, Sir William H.
Lindsay, Sir John.
Lister, Sir R. Ashton.
Lloyd, Sir Horatio.
Loch, Sir Charles S.
Lockhart, Sir Robert C.
Lodge, Sir Oliver, F.R.S.
Long, Sir James.
Longhurst, Sir Henry B.
Lord, Sir Riley.
Lorimer, Sir Robert S.
Low, Hon. Sir Frederick.
Lowe, Sir Francis W., M.P.
Lucie-Smith, Sir Alfred van W.
Lucy, Sir Henry W.
Lunn, Sir Henry S., M.D.
Luscombe, Sir John H.
Lush, Hon. Sir C. Montague.
Lynch, Sir John P.
Lyon, Sir Alexander.
Lyons, Sir Joseph.
Maasdorp, Sir Andries F. S.
Macalpine, Sir George W.
McBride, Hon. Sir Peter.
McCabe, Sir Daniel.
McCall, Hon. Sir John, M.D.
McCallum, Sir John M., M.P.
McCardie, Sir Henry A.
MacCaughey, Hon. Sir Samuel.
McClure, Sir John D.
MacCormick, Sir Alexander, M.D.
McCormick, Sir William S.
McCrae, Sir George.
McCraith, Sir John T.
McCullagh, Sir Crawford.
MacCullagh, Sir James A., M.D.
McDonald, Sir Andrew.
MacDonald, Hon. Sir Hugh J., K.C.
Macdonald, Sir William C.
McDougall, Sir John.
MacEwen, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir William, F.R.S.
McFadyean, Sir John.
McGrath, Sir Joseph.
Mack, Sir Hugh.
Mackellar, Sir Charles K.
Mackenzie, Sir Alexander C., MUS.D.
Mackenzie, Sir James, M.D.
Mackenzie, Sir William.
Mackie, Sir Richard.
Mackinnon, Sir Lachlan.
McLean, Hon. Sir George.
McLearn, Sir William.
Macmillan, Sir Frederick O.
McMillan, Hon. Sir Robert F.
Macnaghten, Sir Melville L., C.B.
McNeill, Sir Malcolm, C.B.
Macpherson, Sir Duncan J., C.I.E.
Macrae, Sir Colin G.
McRobert, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Alexander.
McVail, Sir David C.
Madden, Hon. Sir Frank.
Maden, Sir J. Henry.
Madhowlal, Sir Chinubhai.

Magnus, Sir Philip, M.P.
Maitland, Sir Herbert L.
Major, Hon. Sir Charles H.
Mallet, Sir Claude C., C.M.G.
Manby, Sir Alan R., M.V.O., M.D.
Mance, Sir Henry C., C.I.E.
Mann, Sir Donald D.
Mann, Sir T. Duncombe.
Manton, Sir Henry J.
Marks, Sir G. Croydon, M.P.
Marshall, *Col.* Sir Arthur W.
Marshall, Sir Herbert.
Marshall, Sir Horace B.
Marshall, Sir John H., C.I.E.
Marshall, *Col.* Sir Thomas H., C.B.
Martin, Sir T. Carlow.
Mason, Sir Thomas.
Masson, *Col.* Sir David, C.I.E.
Mathias, Sir Richard.
Mather, Rt. Hon. Sir William.
Matheson, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert E.
Matthews, Sir Alfred H. H.
Matthews, Sir J. Bromhead, K.C.
Matthews, Sir Thomas.
Maule, Sir Robert.
Mawson, Sir Douglas.
Maxwell, Sir Frederic M.
Meldon, Sir Albert.
Mellor, Sir James R.
Melvin-Jones, Sir Lyman.
Menendez, Sir Manuel R.
Meredith, Hon. Sir William R.
Meta, Sir Bezonji.
Michell, Hon. Sir Lewis, C.V.O.
Middlebrook, Sir William.
Middleton, Sir John P.
Miers, Sir Henry A.
Miller, Sir Francis H.
Miller, Hon. Sir Henry J.
Miller, Sir Leslie C.
Milligan, Sir William, M.D.
Mitchell, Sir Thomas, C.V.O
Molteno, Hon. Sir James T., K.C.
Money, Sir L. Chiozza, M.P.
Monteath, Sir Ruthven G.
Moody, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir John M.
Moore, Sir John W., M.D.
Morgan, Hon. Sir Arthur.
Moyers, Sir George.
Moynihan, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Berkeley G. A.
Muir, Sir Thomas, C.M.G.
Mukharji, Sir Asutosh, C.S.I.
Mulji, Sir Vasanji.
Munro, Sir Henry.
Munro, Sir Thomas.
Murphy, Sir Shirley F.
Murray, Sir George S.
Murray, Sir James.
Murray, Sir Robert.
Murray, *Col.* Sir Wyndham, C.B.
Murton, Sir Walter, C.B.
Myles, Sir Thomas.
Nair, Sir Sankaran.
Nairne, Sir J. Gordon.
Nairne, Sir Perceval A.
Napier, Sir Walter J.
Nariman, Sir Temulji B.
Nash, Sir Vincent.
Nathan, *Col.* Sir Frederick.
Nathan, Sir Nathaniel.
Needham, Sir Frederick, M.D.
Nevill, Sir Walter P.
Neville, Hon. Sir Ralph.
Newbolt, Sir Henry J.
Newman, Sir George, M.D.
Newton, Sir William.
Newton-Brady, Sir Andrew.
Nicholl, Sir Edward.
Nicholls, Hon. Sir Herbert.
Nicholson, Sir Arthur.
Nicoll, Sir W. Robertson.
Norman, Sir Frederick J.
North, *Maj.* Sir Harry.
Nott-Bower, *Capt.* Sir J. William, C.V.O.
Oakeley, Sir H. Evelyn.
Oakes, Sir Augustus H., C.B.
Obeyesekere, Sir Solomon C.
O'Connell, Sir John R.
O'Connell, Sir Peter.
Oddy, Sir J. James.
O'Donohoe, Sir James.
O'Farrell, Sir Edward, C.B.
Ohlson, Sir Erik O.
Oldfield, Sir Richard C.
Oldroyd, Sir Mark.
Oliver, Sir Thomas, M.D.
Olphert, Sir John, C.V.O.
O'Malley, Sir Edward L.
Oppenheimer, Sir Francis.
Ormsby, Sir Lambert.
O'Shea, Sir Henry.
Osler, Sir Edmund B.
Outerbridge, Sir Joseph.
Owen, Sir Douglas.
Owen, Sir Isambard, M.D.
Owens, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Charles J.
Paget-Cooke, Sir Henry.
Painter, Sir Frederic G.
Paish, Sir George.
Palgrave, Sir R. H. Inglis, F.R.S.
Palit, Sir Tarak.
Palmer, Sir Francis B.
Park, Sir Maitland H.
Parkington, *Col.* Sir Roper.
Parkinson, Sir Thomas.
Parks, Sir John.
Parratt, Sir Walter, M.V.O.
Parrott, Sir J. Edward.
Parsons, Sir Herbert J. F.
Partington, Sir Edward.
Paul, Sir George M.
Paul, Sir James B., C.V.O.
Paulin, Sir David.
Payton, Sir Charles A., M.V.O.
Pearce, Sir Robert, M.P.
Pearce, Sir William, M.P.
Pearce-Edgcumbe, Sir Robert.
Pears, Sir Edwin.
Peat, Sir William B.
Pedler, Sir Alexander, C.I.E.
Pellatt, *Col.* Sir Henry M., C.V.O.
Penfold, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Stephen.
Pennefather, Sir Alfred R., C.B.
Perry, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Allan, M.D.
Perry, Sir Edwin C.
Peterson, Hon. Sir Arthur F.
Petheram, Sir William C.
Petrie, Sir Charles.
Pettigrew, Sir Andrew H.
Philip, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Robert W.
Phillipps-Wolley, Sir Clive O. L.
Philipson, Sir George H., M.D.
Phillips, Sir Claude.
Pickford, Rt. Hon. Sir William.
Piggott, Sir Francis T.
Pigott, Sir Paynton, M.V.O.
Pigott, Sir T. Digby, C.B.
Pilter, Sir John.
Pinero, Sir Arthur W.
Pink, Sir Thomas.
Plender, Sir William.
Plowden, Sir Henry M.
Plummer, Sir Walter R.
Pocock, Sir Sidney J.
Poland, Sir Harry B., K.C.
Pollard, Sir George H., M.P.
Porter, Sir Alexander.
Power, Sir James A.
Prain, *Lt.-Col.* Sir David, C.M.G., C.I.E.
Prendergast, Hon. Sir James.
Price, Sir Robert, M.P.
Price, Sir William.
Prideaux, Sir Walter S.
Priestley, Sir Arthur, M.P.
Priestley, Sir William E. B., M.P.
Prince, Sir Alexander W.
Proctor, Sir Henry E. E.
Pryce-Jones, Sir Pryce.
Purcell, Hon. Sir Gilbert K. T.
Purvis, Sir Robert.
Pyne, Sir T. Salter, C.S.I.
Quayle-Jones, Sir William H.
Quick, Hon. Sir John.
Quiller-Couch, Sir Arthur T.
Radford, Sir George, M.P.
Rae, Sir Alexander.
Raleigh, Sir Walter.
Rahimtoola, Sir Ibrahim.
Ramsay, Sir George D., C.B.
Randall, Sir Henry E.
Randles, Sir John S., M.P.
Rason, Hon. Sir Cornthwaite H.
Ratcliffe-Ellis, Sir Thomas R.
Raynor, Sir William P.
Read, Sir C. Hercules.
Redford, Sir Edward P. W.
Redmond, Sir Joseph M., M.D.
Rees, Sir Milsom.
Reichel, Sir Harry.
Reid, Sir Arthur H. S.
Reid, Sir Marshall.
Reid, Sir William.
Renton, Hon. Sir A. Wood.
Reynolds, Sir Alfred J.
Reynolds, Sir Frank.
Richards, Hon. Sir Henry G.
Riddell, Sir George A.
Riddell, Sir Oliver.
Ridley, Hon. Sir Edward.
Rigg, Sir Edward, C.B., I.S.O.
Ritchie, Sir George.
Roberts, *Lt.-Col.* Sir James R., C.I.E.
Roberts, Sir John.
Roberts, Sir John R.
Roberts, Sir Thomas E.
Robertson, Sir Frederick A.
Robertson, Sir Helenus R.
Robertson, Sir Henry B.
Robertson, Sir William.
Robinson, Sir John.
Robinson, Sir Richard.
Robinson, Sir Thomas W.
Robinson, Sir William H.
Roche, Sir George.
Roddick, Sir Thomas G., M.D.
Roe, Sir Charles A.
Roe, Sir Thomas, M.P.
Roger, Sir A. F. P.
Rogers, Sir Hallewell.
Rogers, *Lt.-Col.* Sir Leonard, C.I.E.
Rogers, Sir Robert H.
Rolleston, Sir John F. L.
Rollit, Sir Albert K.
Rose, Sir Thomas K.
Rosling, Sir Edward.
Rotton, Sir John F., K.C.
Routhier, Sir Adolphe B.
Rowlatt, Sir Sidney A. T.
Royse, Sir Samuel W.
Ruffer, Sir Armand M., C.M.G., M.D.
Runtz, Sir John J.
Russell, Sir Edward R.
Russell, Sir James A.
Rutherford, Sir Ernest, F.R.S.
Rutledge, Hon. Sir Arthur.
Ryan, Sir Gerald H.
Rymer, Sir Joseph S.
Saltmarsh, Sir Edward G.
Salvidge, Sir A. Tutton.
Samuel, Sir Harry, M.P.
Sanderson, Hon. Sir Lancelot.
Sandys, Sir John E.
Sankey, Hon. Sir John.
Santley, Sir Charles.
Sargant, Hon. Sir Charles H.
Savage, Sir George H.
Sawyer, Sir James, M.D.
Scarisbrick, Sir Charles.
Scarth, Sir Charles.
Schäfer, Sir Edward A., F.R.S.
Schiff, Sir Ernest.
Scholfield, Sir Henry.
Schuster, Sir Claud.
Scott, Hon. Sir Basil.
Scott, Sir Benjamin.
Scott, Sir James.
Scott, Sir John H.
Scott, Sir Robert T., I.S.O.
Scott-Barrett, Sir William.
Scovell, Sir Augustus C.
Scrutton, Hon. Sir Thomas E.
Seaman, Sir Owen.
Selfe, Sir Robert C.
Selfe, His Hon. Sir William L.
Semple, *Lt.-Col.* Sir David.
Serjeant, *Col.* Sir William C. E.
Shackleton, Sir Ernest, C.V.O.
Shann, Sir Thomas T.
Sharkey, Sir Seymour J., M.D.
Shaw, Sir Alexander W.
Shaw, Sir Archibald M'I.
Shaw, Sir George W.

Shaw, Sir W. Napier, F.R.S.
Shearman, Hon. Sir Montague.
Shephard, Sir Horatio H.
Sherburn, Sir John.
Shipley, Sir William.
Short, Sir Frank, R.A.
Shortall, Sir Patrick.
Simpson, Sir Alexander R., M.P.
Sinha, Sir Satyendra.
Slaughter, Sir W. Capel.
Slingo, Sir William.
Smalley, Sir Herbert, M.D.
Smallman, Sir H. George.
Smith, Hon. Sir C. Abercrombie.
Smith, Sir Clarence.
Smith, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick E., M.P.
Smith, Sir Frederick W.
Smith, Sir George.
Smith, Sir George J.
Smith, Sir Henry.
Smith, Sir James.
Smith, Sir Lindsey.
Smith, Sir Lumley, K.C.
Smith, Sir Swire, M.P.
Smith, Sir William E.
Smyly, Sir P. Crampton.
Smyly, Sir William J., M.D.
Snell, Sir John F. C.
Snowden, Hon. Sir Arthur.
Soares, Sir Ernest J.
Soulsby, Sir William J., C.B., C.I.E.
Soundy, Sir John T.
Spear, Sir John W., M.P.
Speed, Sir Edwin A.
Spencer, Sir J. Ernest.
Spielmann, Sir Isidore, C.M.G.
Sprott, Sir Frederick L.
Stanford, Sir Charles V., Mus.D.
Stanley, Sir Albert H.
Stapley, Sir Richard.
Stenning, Sir Alexander R.
Stephen, Sir Harry L.
Stephen, Hon. Sir Henry.
Stephens, Sir William.
Stephenson, Sir William H.
Stern, Sir Edward D.
Stevens, Hon. Sir John F.
Stevenson, Sir Edmond S.
Stewart, Sir David.
Stewart-Bam, Sir Pieter C. van B.
Stockman, Sir Stewart.
Stuart, Sir T. Anderson, M.D.
Stupart, Sir Robert F.
Sullivan, Hon. Sir William W.
Sutherland, Hon. Sir George H.
Sutton, Sir Abraham.
Sutton, Sir Henry.
Szlumper, Sir James W.
Tacon, Sir Thomas H.
Tagore, Sir Kumar.
Tagore, Sir Rabindranath.
Taillon, Sir Louis.
Tait, Sir Melbourne McT.
Tait, Sir Thomas.
Talbot, Sir William H.
Tanner, Sir Henry, C.B., L.S.O.
Tarring, Sir Charles J.
Taschereau, Rt. Hon. Sir H. Elzéar.
Tata, Sir Dorabji J.
Taylor, Sir Allen.
Taylor, Sir Thomas W.
Teal, Sir Jethro J. H., F.R.S.
Tedder, Sir Arthur J.
Thomas, Sir A. Garrod, M.D.
Thomas, Sir A. Brumwell.
Thomas, Sir Griffith.
Thomas, Sir John.
Thomas, Sir W. James.
Thompson, Sir Robert J.
Thompson, Sir William J.
Thomson, Sir Alfred E., M.D.
Thomson, Sir Courtauld.
Thomson, Sir Joseph J., O.M.
Thomson, Sir St. Clair.
Thorne, Sir William.
Thornycroft, Sir John, F.R.S.
Thorpe, Sir Thomas E., C.B., F.R.S.
Thrift, Sir John E.
Thynne, Sir Henry, C.B.
Tilden, Sir William A.
Tirard, Sir Nestor.
Toulmin, Sir George, M.P.
Townshend, Sir Charles J.
Towse, Sir J. Wrench.
Tree, Sir Herbert B.
Trevelyan, Sir Ernest J.
Trevor, Sir Charles C., C.B.
Trippel, *Maj.* Sir Francis.
Trotter, *Col.* Sir Philip D.
Trower, Sir Walter.
Tupper, Sir Daniel A. A., M.V.O.
Turnbull, *Col.* Sir Robert, M.V.O.
Turner, Sir Montagu C.
Turner, Sir Samuel.
Turney, Sir John.
Tweedy, Sir John.
Tylor, Sir Edward B.
Tyser, Sir Charles R.
Urquhart, Sir James.
Urwick, Sir Henry.
Varjivandas, Sir Jaqmohandas.
Vaudrey, Sir William H.
Vaughan-Williams, Rt. Hon. Sir Roland.
Veitch, Sir Harry J.
Venables-Vernon, Sir William H.
Venning, Sir Edgcumbe.
Viljoen, Hon. Sir Antonie G.
Vincent, Sir William H. H.
Vine, Sir John R. Somers, C.M.G.
Voules, Sir Gordon B.
Wadson, Hon. Sir Thomas J.
Waechter, Sir Max L.
Wakefield, Sir Charles C.
Waldstein, Sir Charles.
Walker, Sir Byron E., C.V.O.
Walker, Sir Edward D.
Walker, Sir Herbert A.
Walker, *Lt.-Col.* Sir James, C.I.E.
Wallace, Sir Matthew G.
Wallace, Sir Robert.
Wallis, Sir John E. Power.
Wallis, Sir Whitworth.
Walpole, Sir Charles G.
Walters, Sir John T., M.P.
Ward, Sir Adolphus W.
Warner, Sir George F.
Warrington, Rt. Hon Sir Thomas R.
Waterlow, Sir Ernest, R.A.
Watney, Sir John.
Watson, Sir Alfred W.
Watson, Sir William.
Watt, Sir George, C.I.E.
Weatherbe, Hon. Sir Robert L.
Weber, Sir Hermann, M.D.
Webster, Sir Francis.
Wedmore, Sir Frederick.
Weedon, Sir Henry.
Welby, Sir George E., C.M.G.
Wessels, Hon. Sir Johannes W.
West, Sir George H.
Weston-Stevens, Sir Joseph.
White, Sir C. Arnold.
White, Sir Henry A., C.V.O.
White, Sir Luke, M.P.
Whitla, Sir William, M.D.
Whitley-Thomson, Sir Frederick W.
Whitney, Sir Benjamin.
Whittaker, Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas P., M.P.
Wilkinson, Sir Hiram S.
Wilkinson, Sir William H.
Williams, Hon. Sir Hartley.
Williamson, Sir James, C.B.
Williams-Taylor, Sir Frederick.
Willison, Sir John S.
Wills, Sir Frank W.
Wilson, Sir Frederick W.
Wilson, Sir James G.
Windle, Sir Bertram C. A.
Winfrey, Sir Richard, M.P.
Winter, Hon. Sir Francis P., C.M.G.
Wood, Sir Edward.
Wood, Sir Henry J.
Wood, Sir Henry T.
Woodhouse, Sir James T.
Woodhouse Sir Stewart.
Woodroffe, Hon. Sir John G.
Woods, Sir Robert H.
Worthington, *Maj.* Sir Edward S. C.M.G., M.V.O.
Wright, Sir Almroth E., C.B., M.D.
Wright, Sir R. Patrick.
Wyndham, Sir Charles.
Yorke, *Lt.-Col.* Sir H. Arthur, C.B.
Young, *Col.* Sir John S., C.V.O.
Younger, Hon Sir Robert.
Yoxall, Sir James H., M.P.
Yule, Sir David.
Yusuf, Sir Haji M.

The Albert Medal was instituted in 1866, and extended in 1867 and 1877, for the purpose of rewarding acts of heroism performed by civilians at sea or on land. The **first class** are awarded a decoration consisting of a gold oval-shaped badge bearing the words on a garter "For Gallantry in Saving Life at Sea," or "on Land," as the case may be. Members of the **second class,** whose acts of bravery, though meritorious, have not been so striking, receive a bronze badge with the same inscription.

The **Kaisar-i-Hind** Medal was instituted in 1900, and is bestowed for the rendering of public service in India, without distinction of race or sex. It consists of two classes: a gold medal for the first class, and a silver medal for the second class.

The **Territorial Decoration** (T.D.) was established in 1908, and is restricted to commissioned officers of twenty years' good service in the Territorial Force.

The **Edward Medal** was established in 1907, and is awarded to those who in course of industrial employment endanger their own lives in saving or endeavouring to save others.

The **Royal Red Cross** (R.R.C.) was founded in 1883. It is conferred upon ladies of any rank, who may be brought to the Sovereign's notice for acts of mercy in attending to the sick and wounded in time of war.

Medals which are not in the gift of the Crown are the medals of the Royal Humane Society, those given by the Board of Trade for gallantry in saving life at sea, the medals of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution, and Lloyd's Honorary Silver medal. The Stanhope Gold Medal, the most prized of all, is awarded annually by the Royal Humane Society for the most gallant of all the acts of rescue for which the society have awarded medals during the year. The ribbon of the Stanhope Gold Medal has a broad dark blue centre edged with yellow and black borders.

THE VICTORIA CROSS

The Victoria Cross is the most highly prized of all awards. It was instituted on Jan. 29, 1856, and consists of a Maltese cross, in bronze, 1½ in. in diameter. In the centre is the Royal crest (lion and crown), and beneath it a scroll, with the inscription "FOR VALOUR." It is suspended from a bronze laureated bar, connected with the Cross by a V. On the reverse of the bar are engraved the name, rank, and corps of the recipient. The ribbon is red for the Army and blue for the Navy. Previous to the Great War the Cross had not been conferred on native ranks of the Indian Army, but now no branch of His Majesty's Forces is excluded. The Cross carries with it a pension of £10 per annum to non-commissioned officers and men, with an extra £5 for every clasp.

The following is a list of those who have been awarded the V.C. in the present war, together with all surviving recipients previous to the Great War. * Posthumous.

Acton, *Pte.* A., Border R. . . . 1915
Adams, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir R. B., K.C.B., I.A. . 1897
Addison, Rev. W. R. F., *Chaplain* . . 1916
Alexander, *B.-Gen.* E. W., C.M.G., R.F.A. . 1915
Allen, *Capt.* W. B., M.C., M.B., R.A.M.C. . 1916
Anderson, *Corpl.* W., York R. . . . 1915
Angus, *L.-Corpl.* W., 8 Bn. High. L.I. . 1915
Aylmer, *Lt.-Gen.* F. J., R.E. . . . 1891
Babtie, *Surg.-Gen.* Sir W., K.C.M.G., C.B. . 1899
Barber, *Pte.* E., G. Gds. 1915
Barter, *2nd Lt.* F., 3 Bn. R.W. Fus. . . 1915
Bassett, *Corpl.* C. R. G., N.Z. Mil. Forces . 1915
Batten-Pool, *Lt.* A. H., R. Mun. F. . . 1916
*Baxter, *2nd-Lt.* E. F., Liverpool R. . 1916
Bees, *Pte.* W., Derby R. 1901
Beet, *Corpl.* H., Derby R. 1900
Belcher, *2nd Lt.* D. W., 9 Bn. London R. . 1915
Bell, *Pte.* D., S.W. Bord. 1867
*Bell, *2nd Lt.* D. S., York R. . . . 1916
*Bell, *Capt.* E. N. F., R. Innis. Fus. . 1916
Bell, *Lt.* F. W., C'wealth Mil. Forces . 1901
Bent, *Drummer* S. J., E. Lan. R. . . 1914
Bingham, *Commdr.* Hon. E. B. S., R.N. . 1916
Bisdee, *Capt.* J. H., C'wealth Mil. Forces . 1900
Blackburn, *2nd Lt.* A. S., C'wealth Mil. Forces 1916
Boisragon, *Bt.-Col.* G. H., I.A. . . . 1891
Boulter, *Sergt.* W. E., Northants R. . . 1916
Boyd-Rochfort, *Lt.*, G. A. S. Gds. Spec. Res. 1915
Boyle, *Commdr.* E. C., R.N. . . . 1915
*Bradbury, *Capt.* E. K., R.H.A. . . . 1914
Bradley, *Lt.* F. H., S. Afr. Def. Forces . 1901
Brodie, *Capt.* W. L., High L.I. . . . 1914
*Brooke, *Lt.* J. A. O., 2 Bn. Gordon High. . 1915
Brooks, *L.-Sergt.* O., 3 Bn. C. Gds. . . 1915
Buchanan, *Capt.* A., S. Wales Bord. . . 1916
Buckingham, *Pte.* Wm., Leic. R. . . 1915
Burt, *Corpl.* A. A., Herts R. . . . 1916
*Burton, *Corpl.* A. S., C'wealth Mil. Forces 1915
Butler, *Capt.* J. F. P., D.S.O., K.R.R.C. . 1914
Byrne, *Pte.* T., 21st Lancers . . . 1898
Cadell, *Col.* T., C.B., I.A. 1857
Caffrey, *Pte.* J., York & Lanc. R. . . 1916
Campbell, *Lt.* F. W., Canadian Mil. Forces 1915
Campbell, *Lt.-Col.* J. V., D.S.O., Oldstrm. Gds. 1916
*Carter, *Co. Sergt.-M.* N. V., R. Suss. R. . 1916
Carton de Wiart, *Lt.-Col.* A., D.S.O., Dn. Gds. 1916
*Castleton, *Sergt.* C. C., Aus. Machine Gun Co. 1916
*Cather, *Lt.* G. St. G. S., R. Irish Fus. . 1916
Chafer, *Pte.* G. W., E. York R. . . . 1916
Chaplin, *Col.* J. W., C.B., Hants R. . . 1860
Chatta Singh, *Sepoy*, 9 Inf. 1916
Chavasse, *Capt.* N. G., M.C., M.B., R.A.M.C. . 1916
Christian, *Pte.* H., R. Lanc. R. . . . 1916
Clarke, *Cpl.* L., Canadian Inf. . . . 1916
Clements, *Corpl.* J. J., Rimgtn's Guides . 1900
Cobbe, *Maj.-Gen.* A. S., C.B., D.S.O., 32 Pioneers 1902
Colvin, *Maj.* J. M. C., R.E. 1897
*Congreve, *Maj.* W. La T., D.S.O., M.C., Rifle Brigade 1916
Congreve, *Maj.-Gen.* W. N., C.B., M.V.O., R.B. 1899
*Cooke, *Pte.* T., C'wealth Mil. Forces . 1916
Cookson, *Lt.-Comdr.* E. C., D.S.O., R.N. . 1916
*Cornwell, *1st Class Boy* John T., R.N. . 1916
Cosgrove, *Corpl.* W., R. Muns. Fus. . . 1915
Costello, *Maj.* E. W., I.A. 1897
Cotter, *L.-Corpl.* W. R., 6 Bn. E. Kent R. . 1916
Coughlan, *Sergt.-Maj.* C., Gordon High. . 1857
Coury, *2nd Lt.* G. G., S. Lancs. R. . . 1916
Crandon, *Pte.* H. G., 18 Hussars . . 1901
Creagh, *Gen.* Sir O'M., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., I.A. . 1879
Crean, *Capt.* T. J., D.S.O., Imp. Lt. Horse . 1901
Crimmin, *Col.* J., C.B., C.I.E., I.M.S. . . 1889
Curtis, *Sergt.* A. E., E. Surrey R. . . 1900
Danaher, *Sergt.* J., Connaught R. . . 1881
Daniels, *2nd Lt.* H., Rifle Bgde. . . 1915
Dartnell, *Lt.* W., 25 Bn. R. Fus. . . 1916
Darwan Sing Negi, *Naik*, 39 Garhwal Rif. . 1915
Davies, *Corpl.* J., R. Welsh Fus. . . 1916
Davies, *Squadron-Comdr.* R. B., D.S.O., R.N. 1916
Dawson, *2nd Lt.* J. L., R.E. . . . 1916
*Dease, *Lt.* M. J., 4 Bn. R. Fus. . . 1914
*de Pass, *Lt.* F. A., Poona Horse . . 1915
Dimmer, *Capt.* J. H. S., K.R.R.C. . . 1914
Dobson, *L.-Corpl.* F. W., C. Gds. . . 1914
Doogan, *Pte.* J., 1st D. G. . . . 1881
Dorrell, *Capt.* G. T., R.F.A. . . . 1914
*Doughty-Wylie, *Lt.-Col.* C. H. M., C.B., C.M.G., W. Fus. 1915
*Douglas-Hamilton, *Lt.-Col.* A. F., Cam. High. 1915
Douglas, *Lt.-Col.* H. E. M., C.M.G., D.S.O., R.A.M.C. 1899
Doxat, *Capt.* A. C., K.R.R.C. . . . 1901
Drain, *Driver* J. H. C., R.F.A. . . . 1914
Drake, *Corpl.* A., 8 Bn. R.B. . . . 1916
Drewry, *Mdshpmn.* G. L., R.N. . . . 1915
Dunmore, Mai. Earl of, M.V.O., 16 Lcrs. . 1897
Dunsire, *Pte.* R., 13 Bn. R. Scots. . . 1915
Dunstan, *Corpl.* W., C'wealth Mil. Forces . 1915
Durrant, *L.-Corpl.* E., Rifle B. . . 1900
Dwyer, *Pte.* E., E. Surrey R. . . . 1915
Edwards, *Pte.* T., 42 Highrs. . . . 1884
Engleheart, *Sergt.* H., 10 Hussars . . 1900
English, Capt. C., A.S.C. 1901
Erskine, Sergt. J., Scot. Rif. . . . 1916
Farmer, *Lt. Qr.-Mr.* D. D., Cam. High. . 1900
Farmer, *Corpl.* J. J., A. H. Corps . . 1881
Faulds, *Pte.* W. F., South Af. Mil. Forces . 1916
Findlater, *Piper* G., Gord. High. . . 1897
Finlay, *L.-Corp.* D., R. Highrs. . . . 1915
Firth, *Sergt.* J., W. Riding R. . . . 1900
*Fisher, *L.-Corp.* F., Canadian Mil. Forces . 1915
Fitzpatrick, *Pte.* J., Connaught R. . . 1879
Flawn, *Pte.* T., Connaught R. . . . 1879
Fleming-Sandes, *2nd Lt.* A. J. T., E. Surrey R. 1915
Forshaw, *Lt.* W. T., 9 Bn. Manch. R. . . 1915
Foss, *Maj.* C. C., D.S.O., Beds R. . . 1915
Fowler, *L.-Corpl.* E., Scot. Rif. . . . 1879
Fuller, *L.-Corpl.* W., Welsh R. . . . 1914
Fynn, *Pte.* J. H., S. Wales Bord. . . 1916
Garforth, *Corpl.* C. E., 15 Hrs. . . . 1914
Geary, *Lt.* B. H., 4 Bn. E. Surrey R. . . 1915
*Gill, *Sergt.* A., K.R.R.C. 1916
Glasock, *Driver* H. H., R.H.A. . . . 1900
*Gobar Singh Negi, *Rifleman*, 39 Garhwal R. 1915
Godley, *Pte.* S. F., R. Fus. . . . 1914
Gordon, *Col.* W. E., Gordon H. . . . 1900

Gordon, *Sergt.* W. J., W.I.R. . . . 1892
Grant, *Col.* C. J. W., I.A. 1891
Grant, Maj. J. D., Gurkha Rif. . . . 1904
*Green, Capt. J. L., R.A.M.C. . . . 1916
Grenfell, Capt. F. O., 9 Lancers . . . 1914
*Hackett, *Sappr.* W., R.E. . . . 1916
*Hall, *C.-Sergt.* F. W., Canadian Mil. Forces 1915
Halliday, *Lt.-Col.* L. S. T., C.B., R.M.L.I. . 1900
*Hallowes, *2nd Lt.* R. P., 4 Middx. R. . 1915
Hamilton, *Pte.* J., C'wealth Mil. Forces . 1915
Hammond, *Col.* Sir A. G., K.C.B., D.S.O., I.A. 1879
Hampton, *C.-Sergt.* H., L'pool R. . . . 1901
Hansen, *Maj.* P. H., Lincs. R. . . . 1915
Hardham, *Capt.* W. J., N.Z. Mil. For. . 1901
Harlock, *Sergt.* E. J., R.F.A. . . . 1914
Hart, *Gen.* Sir R. C., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., R.E. . 1879
Hartley, *Col.* E. B., C.M.G., Cape Local F. . 1879
*Harvey, *Maj.* F. J. W., R.M.L.I. . . 1916
Harvey, *Pte.* S., York & Lanc. R. . . 1915
Hawker, Maj. L. G., D.S.O., R.E. . . 1915
Heaton, *Corpl.* W., L'pool R. . . . 1900
Henderson, *Trooper* H. S., Buluwayo Fd. Fce. 1896
Hill, *Pte.* Albert, R. Welsh Fus. . . 1916
Hills-Johnes, *Lt.-Gen.* Sir J., G.C.B., R.A. . 1851
Hill-Walker, *Maj.* A. R., Nrthmp. R. . 1880
Hogan, *Sergt.* J., Manch. R. . . . 1914
Holbrook, *Com.* N. D., R.N. . . . 1914
Holland, *Maj.* E. J., 13 Can. Dns. . . 1900
Holland, *Lt.* J. V., Leinster R. . . . 1916
Holmes, *L.-Corpl.* F. W., Yorks L.I. . . 1914
Hore-Ruthven, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. A. G. A., D.S.O., Welsh Gds. 1898
Howse, *Lt.-Col.* N. R., C.B., C'wealth Mil. Forces 1900
Hughes, *Pte.* T., Connaught Rangers . . 1916
Hull, *Pte.* C., 21 Lancers 1916
Hutchinson, *Pte.* J., Lanc. Fus. . . . 1916
Ind, *Corpl. Shoe.-Smith* A. E., R.H.A. . . 1901
Inkson, *Lt.-Col.* E. T., R.A.M.C. . . 1900
Insall, *Lt.* G. S. M., R. Flying C. . . 1916
Jacka, *L.-Corpl.* A., C'wealth Mil. Forces . 1915
Jackson, *Pte.* W., C'wealth Mil. Forces . 1916
James, *Lt.* H., Worc. R. 1915
Jarvis, *L.-Corpl.* C. A., R.E. . . . 1914
Johnson, *Lt.* F. H., R.E. 1915
Johnston, *Maj.* R., Impl. Lt. Hor. . . 1899
Johnston, *Capt.* W. H., R.E. . . . 1914
Jones, *Lt.-Col.* A. S., 9 Lcrs. . . . 1857
Jones, *Sergt.* D., Liverpool R. . . . 1916
Jones, *Capt.* H. M., R. Fus. . . . 1855
*Jones, Lt. R. B. B. 1916
Jones, *Pte.* T. A., Cheshire R. . . . 1916
Jotham, *Capt.* E., 51 Sikhs . . . 1915
Keneally, *Pte.* W., Lancs. Fus. . . . 1915
Kenny, *Pte.* H., N. Lan. R. . . . 1915
Kenny, *Pte.* T., 13 Bn. Durh. L.I. . . 1915
Kenny, *Drummer* W., Gord. High. . . 1915
Kerr, *Pte.* J. C., Canadian Inf. . . . 1916
Kerr, *Lt.* W. A., Bomb. Inf. . . . 1857
Keyzor, *Pte.* L., C'wealth Mil. Forces . 1915
Khudadad, *Sepoy*, 129 Baluchis . . . 1914
*Kilby, *Capt.* F. G. K., S. Staffs. R. . . 1916
Kirby, *Lt. Qr.-Mr.* F. H., R.E. . . . 1900
Knight, Lt. H. J., Manch. R. . . . 1900
Kulbir Thapa, *Rifleman*, 3 Gurkha Rif. . 1915
Laidlaw, *Piper* D., 7 Bn. K.O. Scot. Bord. . 1915
Lala, *Lance Naik*, 41 Dogras . . . 1916
Lawrence, *Capt.* T., 18 Hussars . . . 1900
Lawson, *Pte.* E., Gord. High. . . . 1897
Leach, *Lt.* J., Manch. R. 1914
Leak, *Pte.* J., C'wealth Mil. Forces . . 1916
Le Quesne, *Lt.-Col.* P. S., R.A.M.C. . . 1889
Liddell, *Capt.* J. A., R. Flying Corps . . 1915
Lloyd, *Surg.-Gen.* O. E. P., C.B., A.M.S. . 1893
Lodge, *Bombdr.* I., R.H.A. 1900
*Loudoun-Shand, *Maj.* S. W., York R. . 1916
Luke, *Driver* F., R.F.A. 1914
*Lynn, *Pte.* J., Lancs. Fus. . . . 1915
Lyster, *Lt.-Gen.* H. H., C.B., I.A. . . 1858
*McFadzean, *Pte.* W. F., R. Ir. Rif. . . 1916
Mackay, *Capt.* J. F., Arg. & Suth. High. . 1900
*Mackenzie, *Pte.* J., Scots Gds. . . 1914
McNair, Lt. E. A., 9 Bn. R. Suss. R. . 1916
McNess, *L.-Sergt.* F., Scots Gds. . . 1916
Maling, *Capt.* G. A., R.A.M.C. . . . 1915
Malleson, *Midshipman* W. St. A., R.N. . 1915
Mansel-Jones, *Maj.* C., D.S.O., W. York R. 1900
Mariner, *Pte.* W., K.R.R.C. . . . 1915
Marling, *Col.* P. S., C.B., K.R.R.C. . . 1884
Marshall, *Maj. Qr.-Mr.* W. T., 19 Hussars . 1884
Martin, *Lt.* C. G., D.S.O., R.E. . . . 1915
Martin-Leake, *Surg.-Maj.* A., *V.C.*, R.A.M.C., *clasp* 1915
Masterson, *Maj.* J. E. I., R. Lancs. R. . 1900
Maxwell, *Lt.-Col.* F. A., C.S.I., D.S.O., I.A. . 1900
May, *Pte.* H., Sco. Rif. 1914
Maygar, *Capt.* L. C., C'wealth Mil. Forces . 1901
Meekosha, *Corpl.* S., 6 Bn. W. York. R. . 1916
Mellish, Rev. E. N., *Chaplain* . . . 1916
Melliss, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir C. J., K.C.B. . . 1900
*Miller, *Pte.* J., R. Lanc. R. . . . 1916
Mir Dast, *Jemadar*, 55 Rif. . . . 1915
Moor, *2nd Lt.* G. R. D., Hants R. . . 1915
Morrow, *Pte.* R., R. Ir. Fus. . . . 1915
Mullane, *Sergt.-Maj.* P., R.A. . . . 1880
Mullins, *Maj.* C. H., C.M.G., Imp. L.H. . 1899
Murray, *L.-Corpl.* J., Connaught R. . . 1881
Myles, *2nd Lt.* E. K., Welsh R. . . 1916
Nasmith, *Lt.-Commdr.* M. E., R.N. . . 1915
Neame, *Capt.* P., D.S.O., R.E. . . . 1915
Nelson, *Lt.* D., R.A. 1914
Nesbitt, *Capt.* R. C., B.S.A. Police . . 1896
Nickerson, *Lt.-Col.* W. H. S., C.M.G., R.A.M.C. 1900
*Noble, *Corpl.* C. R., Rif. Brig. . . 1915
Nurse, *Lt.* G. E., R.A. 1899
O'Leary, *2nd Lt.* Michael, Connaught R. . 1915
O'Meara, *Pte.* M., C'wealth Mil. Forces . 1916
Osborne, *Pte.* J., Northampton R. . . 1881
O'Sullivan, *Capt.* G. R., R. Innis. Fus. . 1915
Parker, *Sergt.* C., R.H.A. 1900
*Peachment, *Pte.* G., K.R.R.C. . . . 1915
Phipps-Hornby, *B.-Gen.* E. J., C.B., C.M.G., R.A. 1900
Pitts, *L.-Corpl.* J., Manch. R. . . . 1900
Pollock, *Corpl.* J. D., 5 Bn. Cam'n. High. . 1915
Potts, *Pte.* F. W. O., Berks Yeo. . . 1915
Price-Davies, *B.-Gen.* L. A. E., K.R.R.C. . 1901
Probyn, *Gen.* Rt. Hon. Sir D. M., G.C.B., Punjab Cav. 1857
Proctor, *Pte.* A. H., L'pool R. . . . 1916
Quinn, *Pte.* R., R. Irish Rifles . . . 1916
Ramsden, *Lt.* H. E., Johannsb'g Mtd. Rf. . 1899
*Ranken, *Capt.* H. S., R.A.M.C. . . . 1914
Raynes, *Sergt.* J. C., R.F.A. . . . 1915
*Read, *Capt.* A. M., Northants R. . . 1915
Reed, *B.-Gen.* H. L., C.M.G., R.A. . . 1899
Rees, *Capt.* L. W. B., R.A. & R.F.C. . . 1916
Rendle, *Bandsman* T. E., D. of Corn. L.I. . 1914
Reynolds, *Maj.* D., R.H.A. 1914
Reynolds, *Lt.-Col.* J. H., R.A.M.C. . . 1879
*Rhodes-Moorhouse, *2nd Lt.* W. B., R. Flying Corps 1915
Richards, *Sergt.* A., Lan. Fus. . . . 1915
Richardson, *Sergt.* A. H. L., Strathcona's . 1900
Richardson, *Pte.* G., Border R. . . . 1859
Ridgeway, Col. R. K., C.B., I.A. . . . 1879
Ripley, *Corpl.* J., R. Highrs. . . . 1915
Ritchie, *Commdr.* H. P., R.N. . . . 1914
Ritchie, *Dmr.* W., Seaforth High. . . 1916
*Rivers, *Pte.* J., Notts & Derby R. . . 1915
Robertson, *Maj. Qr.-Mr.* W., Gord. H. . 1899

Robinson, *Commdr.* E. G., R.N.	1915
Robinson, *Lt.* W. L., Worc. R. & R.F.C.	1916
Robson, *Pte.* H. H., R. Scots	1914
Rochfort, *2nd Lt.* G. A. B., Scots. G.	1915
Rogers, *Lt.* J., C'wealth Mil. Forces	1901
Roupell, *Capt.* G. R. P., E. Surr. R.	1915
Samson, *Seaman* G. McK., R.N.R.	1915
Sanders, *Corpl.* G., W. Yorks R.	1916
Sartorius, *Maj.-Gen.* E. H., C.B., E. Lanc. R.	1879
Saunders, *Sergt.* A. F., 9 Bn. Suffolk R.	1916
Schofield, *Maj.* H. N., R.A.	1899
Scott, *C.-Sergt.* R., Manch. R.	1900
Scott, *Lt.-Col.* R. G., D.S.O., Cape Local For.	1897
Scrimger, *Capt.* F. A. C., Can. Local Forces	1915
Shahamad Khan, *Naik*, Punjabis	1916
Sharpe, *Corpl.* C., Lincs R.	1915
Shaul, *Sergt.* J., High. L.I.	1899
Shelley, *Pte.* J., Manch. R.	1915
*Short, *Pte.* W., York R.	1916
*Shout, *Capt.* A. J., C'wealth Mil. Forces	1915
Shubotham, *Sergt.* R., Chesh. R.	1915
Sinton, *Capt.* J. A., I.M.S.	1916
Smith, *Gunner* A., R.A.	1885
*Smith, *2nd Lt.* A. V., E. Lancs. R.	1916
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* C. L., D. of Corn. L.I.	1904
Smith, *Corpl.* Issy, Manch. R.	1915
Smith, *Sergt.* J., The Buffs	1897
Smith, *Pte.* J., Border R.	1914
Smith, *Lt.-Col.* J. M., C.V.O., C.I.E., I.A.	1891
Smyth, *Lt.* J. G., 15 Sikhs	1915
Smyth, *B.-Gen.* N. M., C.B., 2nd D.G.	1898
Somers, *Sergt.* J. R., Innis. Fus.	1915
Stringer, *Pte.* Manch. R.	1915
Sylvester, *Assist.-Sergt.* H. T., R.W. Fus.	1855
Symons, *Lt.* W. J., C'wealth Mil. Forces	1915
Temple, *Lt.-Col.* W., R.A.M.C.	1864
Thackeray, *Col.* Sir E. T., K.C.B., R.E.	1857
Throssell, *2nd Lt.* H. V. H., C'wealth Mil. Forces	1915
*Tisdall, *Sub.-Lieut.* A. W. St. C., R.N.V.R.	1916
Tollerton, *Pte.* R., Cam'n Highrs.	1914
Tombs, *L.-Corpl.* J., L'pool R.	1915
Towse, *Capt.* E. B. B., Gord. Highrs.	1899
Traynor, *Sergt.* W. B., W. Yorks R.	1901
Tubb, *Lt.* F. H., C'wealth Mil. Forces	1915
*Turner, *2nd Lt.* A. B., Berks R.	1915
Turner, *Maj.-Gen.* R. E. W., C.B., D.S.O., R. Can. Dns.	1900
Turrall, *Pte.* T. G., Worc. R.	1916
Unwin, *Commdr.* E., R.N.	1915
Upton, *Corpl.* J., Notts & Derby R.	1915
*Vallentin, *Capt.* J. F., S. Staffs R.	1914
Veale, *Pte.* T. W. H., Devon R.	1916
Vickers, *Pte.* A., War. R.	1915
Vickers, *Capt.* C. G., 7 Bn. Notts & Derby R.	1915
Vickery, *Corpl.* S., Dorset R.	1897
*Walford, *Capt.* G. N., R.A.	1915
Walker, *Maj.-Gen.* W. G., C.B., I.A.	1903
Ward, *Pte.* C., Yorks L.I.	1900
Ware, *Corpl.* S. W., Sea. High'rs.	1916
Warneford, *Flight-Lt.* R. A. J., R.N.	1915
*Warner, *Pte.* E., Beds R.	1915
Wassall, *Pte.* S., S. Staff. R.	1879
Watson, *Gen.* Sir J., G.C.B., I.A.	1857
Watson, *Lt.-Col.* T. C., R.E.	1897
*Wells, *Sergt.* H., R. Sussex R.	1915
*Wheeler, *Maj.* G. G. M., 7 Hariana Lcrs.	1915
White, *Capt.* A. C. T., Yorks R.	1916
*Wilkinson, *Lt.* T. O. L., N. Lan. R.	1916
Williams, *Pte.*, S. Wales Bord.	1879
Williams, *Seaman* W. C., R.N.	1915
Willis, *Maj.* R. R., Lan. Fus.	1915
Wilson, Adm. Sir A. K., G.C.B., O.M.	1884
Wilson, *Pte.* G., High. L.I.	1914
Wood, *F.-M.* Sir H. E., G.C.B., 17 Lancers	1858
*Woodroffe, *2nd Lt.* S. C., 8 Bn. R.B.	1914
Woolley, *Capt.* G. H., 9 Bn. Lond. R.	1915
*Wright, *Capt.* T., R.E.	1914
Wright, *Lt.-Col.* W. D., C.M.G., R.W. Sur. R.	1903
Wyatt, *L.-Corpl.* G. H., Coldstream Gds.	1915
Wylly, *Capt.* G. G. E., Corps of Guides	1900
*Yate, *Maj.* C. A. L., Yorks L.I.	1914
Young, *2nd Lt.* A., S. Afr. Def. Forces	1901
Young, *Pte.* W., 8 Bn. E. Lancs. R.	1916

Other ribbons commonly seen at present are the "Queen's" South African Medal—**Ribbon,** centre orange bordered with blue, outside edges red; the "King's" South African Medal—**Ribbon,** green, white, and orange; Meritorious Service (Army and Royal Marines), for non-commissioned officers of or above the rank of sergeant—**Ribbon,** crimson with white edges for Army, navy blue for Royal Marines; Long Service and Good Conduct—**Ribbon** (Army) crimson with white edges, as for Meritorious Service Medal, (Navy) blue with white edges, (Territorial) green with a yellow centre. The Imperial Yeomanry and the Hon. Artillery have also long-service medals.

Decorations issued up to July 24, 1916: V.C. 160; D.S.O. 1,676; M.C. 3,851; D.C.M. 6,279.

BADGE FOR WAR SERVICES

Officers and men who have served at home or abroad since Aug. 4, 1914, and who, on account of age or physical infirmity arising from wounds or sickness caused by military service, have left the services are entitled to a silver badge. It is in the form of a circle, 1¼ in. in diameter. The circle bears the words, "For King and Empire—Services rendered," and circumscribes the imperial cipher surmounted by a crown. It is worn on the right breast or on the right lapel of the jacket with plain clothes only.

BADGE FOR THE WOUNDED

All officers and soldiers wounded since Aug. 4, 1914, are entitled to wear on the service dress jacket strips of gold russia braid, No. 1, 2 in. in length sewn perpendicularly on the left sleeve of the jacket to mark each occasion on which wounded. In the case of officers, the lower end of the first strip of gold braid is immediately above the upper point of the flap on cuff. Warrant officers, non-coms. and men wear the lower edge of the braid 3 in. from the bottom of sleeve. The additional strips, marking each subsequent occasion on which wounded, are placed on either side of the original one at ½ in. intervals.

OTHER WAR DECORATIONS

Distinguished Service Order, denoted by the letters D.S.O. after the recipient's name. Founded 1886, to recognise the special services of officers in the Army and Navy. Ranks after the 4th class of the Royal Victorian Order. **Badge,** white and gold cross with a red centre, bearing the imperial crown surrounded by a laurel wreath. **Ribbon,** red edged with blue. Numbers unlimited.

Military Cross, instituted 1915. Conferred on captains, commissioned officers of a lower grade, warrant officers, and Indian and Colonial military forces. **Badge,** a cross of silver, bearing the imperial crown on each arm, with the letters G.R.I. in the centre. **Ribbon,** white with purple stripe. Position, on the left breast, immediately following the Victoria Cross, and before all decorations and medals, but after all orders.

The New HAZELL, 1917

The Military Medal, instituted 1916. Conferred on non-commissioned officers and men and women "for individual or associated acts of bravery on the recommendation of a Commander-in-Chief on the field." Worn immediately before all war medals on the left breast. **Ribbon,** dark blue with three white and two crimson strips alternating in the centre.

Distinguished Conduct Medal, instituted 1862, For the Army (non-commissioned officers and men). Conferred for "individual acts of distinguished conduct in the field." Obverse, a military trophy, with, in the centre, the Royal Arms; reverse, inscription, "For Distinguished Conduct in the Field." **Ribbon,** three stripes equal width, outside red, centre blue.

Conspicuous Gallantry Medal, instituted 1874. For petty officers and seamen of the Royal Navy, and non-commissioned officers of the Royal Marines, to reward "acts of pre-eminent bravery in action with the enemy." **Ribbon,** three stripes of equal length, outside blue, centre white.

Distinguished Service Cross (formerly the Conspicuous Service Cross), instituted 1901, renamed 1915, for "distinguished service before the enemy." Confined to warrant officers or subordinate officers of the Royal Navy until 1915, when it was extended to all officers below the rank of Lieutenant-Commander, in addition to those previously eligible. **Ribbon,** three stripes equal width, outside white, centre blue.

Distinguished Service Medal, instituted 1915, awarded to chief petty officers, men, and boys of all branches of the Royal Navy, to non-commissioned officers and men of the Royal Marines, and to all other persons holding positions in H.M. service afloat, for distinguished conduct in war in cases where the award of the Conspicuous Gallantry Medal would not be applicable. **Ribbon,** three stripes equal width, outside blue, centre red.

[In the case of those who have already one of the above decorations, and again perform such service as would render them eligible for the award of the particular decoration or medal, a bar is awarded. On undress and service dress uniform this bar is indicated by the wearing of a small silver rose on the riband. For the V.C. a miniature bronze replica of the Cross may be worn.]

PRECEDENCE IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

The Sovereign.

The Prince of Wales.

Younger Sons of the Sovereign.

Grandsons of the Sovereign
Brothers of the Sovereign.
Uncles of the Sovereign.
Nephews of the Sovereign.
Ambassadors.
Archbishop of Canterbury.
Lord High Chancellor.
Archbishop of York.
Prime Minister.
Lord High Treasurer.
Lord President of the Council.
Lord Privy Seal.
Lord Great Chamberlain.
Earl Marshal.
Lord Steward.
Lord Chamberlain.
Master of the Horse.
Dukes:
1. Of England; 2. Of Scotland; 3. Of Great Britain; 4. Of Ireland; 5. Those created since the Union.
Eldest Sons of Dukes of the Blood Royal.
Marquesses
(in the order as for Dukes).
Eldest Sons of Dukes.
Earls
(in the same order as for Dukes).
Eldest Sons of Marquesses.
Younger Sons of Dukes.
Viscounts
(in the order as for Dukes).
Eldest Sons of Earls.
Younger Sons of Marquesses.
Bishops of London, Durham, Winchester.
Other English Bishops, according to seniority of creation.
Secretaries of State, if of Baronial rank.
Barons
(in the same order as for Dukes).
Speaker of the House of Commons.
Treasurer of the Household.
Comptroller of the Household.
Vice-Chamberlain of the Household.
Secretaries of State, being under Baronial rank.
Eldest Sons of Viscounts.
Younger Sons of Earls.
Eldest Sons of Barons.
Knights of the Garter, if not of Baronial rank.
Privy Councillors.
Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.
Lord Chief Justice of England.
Master of the Rolls.
Lords Justices of Appeal, according to seniority of appointment.
Judges of the High Court, according to seniority of appointment.
Younger Sons of Viscounts.
Younger Sons of Barons.
Sons of Life Peers.
Baronets, according to date of Patents.
Knights Grand Cross of the Bath.
Knights Grand Commanders of the Star of India.
Knights Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.
Knights Grand Commanders of the Indian Empire.
Knights Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.
Knights Commanders of the above Orders.
Knights Bachelors.
Commanders of the Royal Victorian Order.
Judges of the County Courts of England, Wales and Ireland (including Judges of the City of London Court), according to seniority of appointment.
Serjeants-at-Law.
Masters in Chancery.
Masters in Lunacy.
Companions of the Bath, Star of India,
St. Michael and St. George, and Indian Empire.
Members of the Royal Victorian Order (4th Class).
Companions of the Distinguished Service Order.
Companions of the Imperial Service Order.
Gentlemen of the Privy Chamber.
Eldest Sons of the younger Sons of Peers.
Eldest Sons of Baronets.
Eldest Sons of Knights of the Garter.
Eldest Sons of Knights Grand Cross in the precedence of their fathers.
Members of the Royal Victorian Order (5th Class).
Younger Sons of Baronets.
Esquires.
Younger Sons of Knights.

Knights of the Thistle and Knights of St. Patrick have no relative precedence accorded to them by statute in the Table of General Precedence.

Ladies.—Precedence of Ladies is always derived from the father, or husband, except in the case of a Peeress in her own right.

A Dowager Peeress, or Baronetess, while a widow, takes precedence of the wife of the incumbent of the title.

The children of a living Peer, or Baronet, have precedence above the children of the previous possessor of the title. If the daughter of a Peer marries a Peer, she takes her husband's rank, but if she marries the eldest or younger son of a Peer she ranks either according to her own inherent precedence or according to that of her husband, whichever happens to be the higher, whatever the courtesy title may be.

Lieutenants and Sheriffs of Counties have the first place in their own counties during office, the Lieutenant taking precedence of the Sheriff, but neither has assigned to him any place in the Official Scale of General Precedence. In London and other corporations the Mayor has first place, followed by the aldermen, sheriff, chief officers, and livery.

Divines, naval and military officers, members of the legal and medical professions, graduates of universities, citizens and burgesses, have no precedence assigned to them, either by statute or on any fixed principle.

THE PARLIAMENT OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

Parliament is composed of the *Sovereign* and the *Three Estates of the Realm*, which are the Lords Spiritual, the Lords Temporal, and the Commons; the Lords Spiritual and Temporal sitting together and forming the House of Lords. The Sovereign alone has the power of summoning or proroguing or dissolving Parliament, and gives the Royal Assent to measures which have passed both Houses. Unless it be dissolved by the Crown, Parliament exists five years from the date on which it was first to meet. The *demise of the Crown* does not dissolve Parliament, but, on the contrary, renders an immediate assembling of the two Houses necessary; and if there be no Parliament in existence, the old Parliament must reassemble, and may sit again for six months, if it be not within that time dissolved by the new Sovereign.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS

The peerage collectively may be classified as consisting of peers of England, of Scotland, of Great Britain, of Ireland, and of the United Kingdom, but of the Scottish and Irish peers only a portion are peers of Parliament. Irish peers who have not been elected to represent their order in the House of Lords may be returned and may sit for any borough or county constituency in Great Britain. The petition of every claimant to a title of nobility is referred to the *Committee for Privileges* of the House of Lords, a body which is composed of the Lord Chancellor, the ex-Lord Chancellors, and the Lords of Appeal, or some of them, the President being the Chairman of Committees. Counsel and witnesses may be heard, and the case is decided by the majority of the members of the committee present.

The *House of Lords* is composed of two of the estates of the realm, the *lords spiritual* and *temporal*. The first consists of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and twenty-four bishops of the Church of England, the number not having been increased with the successive creation of new bishoprics. The Archbishops and the Bishops of London, Durham, and Winchester are always entitled to sit; the other bishops only receive a writ of summons when the voidance of a see decreases the total number of lords spiritual to less than twenty-six, and then in order of seniority of appointment. The Bishop of Sodor and Man is not included in this rotation, and has no vote in Parliament. A bishop ceases to be a lord of Parliament on resigning his see.

The following list shows those who are, and who are not, spiritual lords of Parliament:

Apptd.			
1903	*Canterbury*	Randall Thos. Davidson	*b.* 1848
1909	*York*	Cosmo Gordon Lang	*b.* 1864
1901	*London*	A. F. W.-Ingram	*b.* 1858
1901	*Durham*	Handley C. Glyn Moule	*b.* 1841
1911	*Winchester*	Edward Stuart Talbot	*b.* 1844
	The above always sit in the House of Lords		
1889	*Chester*	Francis John Jayne	*b.* 1845
1889	*St. Asaph*	Alfred G. Edwards	*b.* 1848
1894	*Bath and Wells*	Geo. W. Kennion	*b.* 1845
1895	*Hereford*	John Percival	*b.* 1834
1903	*St. Albans*	Edgar Jacob	*b.* 1844
1897	*St. David's*	John Owen	*b.* 1854
1897	*Wakefield*	Geo. Rodney Eden	*b.* 1853
1899	*Bangor*	Watkin H. Williams	*b.* 1845
1900	*Liverpool*	Francis Jas. Chavasse	*b.* 1846
1911	*Oxford*	Charles Gore	*b.* 1853
1903	*Manchester*	Edmund A. Knox	*b.* 1847
1904	*Southwell*	Edwyn Hoskyns	*b.* 1851
1905	*Ely*	Frederic Hy. Chase	*b.* 1853
1905	*Carlisle*	John Wm. Diggle	*b.* 1847
1905	*Gloucester*	Edgar Chas. S. Gibson	*b.* 1848
Apptd.			
1905	*Rochester*	John R. Harmer	*b.* 1857
1905	*Worcester*	Huyshe W. Y.-Biggs	*b.* 1845
1905	*Llandaff*	Joshua P. Hughes	*b.* 1847
1907	*Chichester*	Chas. J. Ridgeway	*b.* 1841
1910	*Norwich*	Bertram Pollock	*b.* 1863
1910	*Lincoln*	Edwd. Lee Hicks	*b.* 1843
	Without Seats at Present		
1911	*Southwark*	Hubert M. Burge	*b.* 1862
1911	*Birmingham*	H. Russell Wakefield	*b.* 1854
1911	*Salisbury*	Frederic E. Ridgeway	*b.* 1848
1911	*Ripon*	Thos. W. Drury	*b.* 1847
1912	*Truro*	Winfrid O. Burrows	*b.* 1858
1912	*Sodor and Man*	Jas. Denton Thompson	*b.* 1856
1913	*Lichfield*	J. Augustine Kempthorne	*b.* 1864
1914	*Sheffield*	Leonard H. Burrows	*b.* 1857
1914	*Chelmsford*	J. E. Watts-Ditchfield	*b.* 1868
1914	*St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich*	Henry B. Hodgson	*b.* 1856
1914	*Bristol*	George Nickson	*b.* 1864
1915	*Newcastle*	Hubert Louis Wild	*b.* 1866
1916	*Peterborough*	Frank Theodore Woods	*b.* 1874
1916	*Exeter*	Lord William Gascoigne-Cecil	*b.* 1863

The *temporal lords* may be divided into peers whose right to sit and vote in the House is hereditary, representative peers of Scotland and Ireland, and lords of appeal in ordinary. By the Act of Union between England and Scotland the *Scottish peers* send sixteen representatives to the House of Lords, who are elected immediately after every general election, and sit until Parliament is dissolved. The *Irish peers* elect twenty-eight representatives for life. The *Lords of Appeal*, of whom there may not be more than four appointed, enjoy the dignity of a baron for life.

The *lords temporal* are divided into dukes, marquesses, earls, viscounts, and barons, these titles taking precedence in the order given. But it should be borne in mind that a peer may hold a superior Scottish or Irish title (by which he may be generally known) to that under which he sits as a peer of the United Kingdom. The lords spiritual and temporal have each an equal vote in the house, whatever may be their rank.

The House of Lords has both *legislative and judicial powers*. Previously to 1911 it had power to alter or reject any Bill sent up from the House of Commons. The *Parliament Act* of that year provides that if a Money Bill, having been passed by the House of Commons, and sent up to the House of Lords at least one month before the end of the session, is not passed by that House without amendment within a month, it may become an

Act on the royal assent being signified. If any Public Bill (other than a Money Bill or a Bill containing any provision to extend the maximum duration of Parliament beyond five years) is passed by the House of Commons in three successive sessions (whether of the same Parliament or not), and, having been sent up to the House of Lords at least one month before the end of the session, is rejected or unacceptably amended by the House of Lords in each of those sessions, that Bill may receive the royal assent, provided that two years have elapsed between the second reading in the first of the three sessions and the final reading in the third.

The House of Lords is the highest appellate court of the United Kingdom. It may in certain cases try members of its own body; it tries any person who may be impeached by the House of Commons, and it also decides claims to the peerage.

The following is the *present composition of the House of Lords*: Peers of the Blood Royal, 3; Archbishops, 2; Dukes, 21; Marquesses, 25; Earls, 126; Viscounts, 47; Bishops, 24; Barons, 364; Scottish Representative Peers, 16; Irish Representative Peers, 28; total, 656.

The *Lord High Chancellor*, who is appointed by mere delivery of the Great Seal to him by the sovereign, is principal legal adviser of the Crown, is by prescription Speaker of the House of Lords, and may act in that capacity even though he be not a peer; he is by virtue of his office a privy counsellor, and as the first existing great officer of State he takes precedence of all but princes of the blood royal and the Archbishop of Canterbury. He presides, if present, when the House of Lords is sitting as an appellate court. He is president of the Chancery Division of the High Court and of the Court of Appeal, and is one of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. In the absence of the sovereign he reads the King's Speech at the opening and prorogation of Parliament, and he is always one of the Commission for giving the royal assent to bills. He is visitor of all hospitals of royal foundation, the general guardian of all infants, idiots, and lunatics, and has the general supervision of all charitable trusts. His patronage is very extensive. He nominates the puisne judges and county court judges; and, except for Lancashire, he appoints the county magistrates, generally accepting the nominations of the lords-lieutenant and the borough justices. He is the patron of twelve canonries and a large number of livings. On retiring from office he receives a pension of £5,000 a year, but in such case he commonly assists the Lord Chancellor and the Lords of Appeal in Ordinary in the transaction of the judicial business of the House of Lords. The holder of the office may not be a Roman Catholic. The present Lord Chancellor is Lord Buckmaster.

The *Chairman of Committees in the House of Lords* is appointed at the commencement of every session. The holders of the office have been:

Earl of Redesdale (*d.* 1886)	1851–1886
Duke of Buckingham and Chandos (*d.* 1889)	1886–1889
Earl of Morley (*d.* 1905)	1889–1905
Earl of Onslow (*d.* 1911)	1905–1911
Earl of Donoughmore	1911–

The *Chairman of Committees* and several other peers are authorised by commission to act as deputy Speaker in the absence of the Lord Chancellor; and should none of these be present, any lord may be chosen to act.

The *Serjeant-at-Arms* of the House of Lords attends the Lord Chancellor with the mace; but the duty of maintaining order in certain parts of the chamber is one of the functions of Black Rod. *The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod* is an officer of the House of Lords appointed by the Crown who assists at the introduction of Peers.

Clerk of the Parliaments

The *Clerk of the Parliaments* is the chief officer of the House of Lords, and Registrar of the House in its judicial capacity. By him, in conjunction with the Clerk Assistant and the Reading Clerk, are performed such duties as making minutes of the proceedings, swearing peers and witnesses, and signifying the royal assent to bills which have passed both Houses.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF PEERS AND BISHOPS

The following list contains in alphabetical order the names of peers of whatever classification whether theybe English, Scottish, Irish, of Great Britain, or of the United Kingdom, **those who are not entitled to a seat in the House of Lords having an * prefixed.**

It also includes the diocesan bishops, whether they be lords of Parliament or not, the distinction between these being indicated in the same manner.

The initials **S.P.** and **I.P.** are used to signify that the lord is a Scottish or Irish peer, representative Scottish and Irish peers having a † prefixed.

The **abbreviations** *H.*, *n.*, *s.*, *bro.*, *un.*, *h.b.*, *g.s.*, etc., will be readily understood to mean heir, nephew, son, brother, uncle, half-brother, grandson, etc.

Methods of Address

Archbishops.—The Most Rev. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of ——. Addressed as, My Lord, Archbishop, or, Your Grace.

Dukes.—His Grace the Duke of ——. Addressed as, My Lord Duke, or, Your Grace. The eldest sons of Dukes and Marquesses take, by courtesy, their father's second title. The other sons and daughters are styled Lord Arthur, Lady Mary, etc.

Marquesses.—The Most Hon. the Marquess of ——. Addressed as, My Lord Marquess.

Earls.—The Right Hon. the Earl of ——. Addressed as, My Lord. The eldest sons of Earls take, by courtesy, their father's second title; the younger sons are styled "the Hon.," and the daughters, Lady ——.

Viscounts.—The Right Hon. the Viscount ——. Addressed as, My Lord. The sons and daughters of Viscounts and Barons are styled, without distinction, "the Hon."

Bishops.—The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of ——. Addressed as, My Lord.

Barons.—The Right Hon. Lord ——. Addressed as, My Lord.

Aberconway, Chas. Benj. Bright McLaren, P.C., 1st Baron (cr. 1911). B. 1850. *H.* Hon. H. D. McL. *s. b.* '79.

Abercorn, Jas. A. E. Hamilton, 3rd D. of (cr. 1868). B. 1869, s. 1913. *H.* M. of Hamilton, *s. b.* '04.

Abercromby, Geo. Ralph C. Abercromby, 4th B. (cr. 1801). B. 1838, s. 1852. *H.* Hon. John A. *bro. b.* '41.

Aberdare, Hy. Campbell Bruce, 2nd B. (cr. 1873). B. 1851, s. 1895. *H.* Hon. Clarence N. B. *s. b.* '85.

Aberdeen and Temair, John Campbell Gordon, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., 1st M. of (cr. 1915) and 7th E. of (cr. 1682). (U.K. Vct. Gordon, cr. 1814.) B. 1847, s. 1870. *H.* E. of Haddo, *s. b.* '79.

Abergavenny, Reginald Wm. Bransby Nevill, 2nd M. of (cr. 1876). B. 1853, s. 1915. *H.* Lord Henry G. R. N. *bro. b.* '54.

Abingdon, Montagu Arthur Bertie, 7th E. of (cr. 1682). B. 1836, s. 1884. *H.* Lord Norreys, *s. b.* '60.

Abinger, Shelley Leopold L. Scarlett, 5th B. (cr. 1835). B. 1872, s. 1903. *H.* Hon. Robert B. C. S. *bro. b.* '76.

Acton, Richard M. Dalberg-Acton, M.V.O., 2nd B. (cr. 1869). B. 1870, s. 1902. *H.* Hon. John E. H. D.-A. *s. b.* '07.

Addington, John Gellibrand Hubbard, 3rd B. (cr. 1887). B. 1883, s. 1915. *H.* Hon. Raymond E. H. *bro. b.* '84.

Ailesbury, Geo. W. J. C. Brudenell-Bruce, D.S.O., 6th M. of (cr. 1821). B. 1873, s. 1911. *H.* E. of Cardigan, *s. b.* '04.

Ailsa, Archibald Kennedy, 3rd M. of (cr. 1831). B. 1847, s. 1870. *H.* E. of Cassillis, *s. b.* '72.

Airedale, Albert Ernest Kitson, 2nd B. (cr. 1907). B. 1863, s. 1911. *H.* Hon. Jas. C. K. *bro. b.* '64.

***Airlie,** David L. G. W. Ogilvy, 7th E. of (cr. 1639). S.P. B. 1893, s. 1900. *H.* Hon. Bruce A. A. O. *bro. b.* '95.

Albany, H.R.H. Leopold C. E. G. A., 2nd D. of (cr. 1881). B. 1884, s. 1884. *H.* H.H. Prince Johann, *s. b.* '06.

Albemarle, Arnold A. C. Keppel, K.C.V.O., C.B., 8th E. of (cr. 1696). B. 1858, s. 1894. *H.* Vct. Bury, *s. b.* '82.

Aldenham, Alban G. H. Gibbs, 2nd B. (cr. 1896). B. 1846, s. 1907. *H.* Hon. Gerald G. *s. b.* '79.

Alington, Humphrey N. Sturt, K.C.V.O., 2nd B. (cr. 1876). B. 1859, s. 1904. *H.* Hon. Gerard S. *s. b.* '93.

Allendale, Wentworth C. B. Beaumont, P.C., 1st V. (cr. 1911). B. 1860. *H.* Hon. Wentworth B., *s. b.* '90.

Allerton, Wm. Lawies Jackson, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1902). B. 1840. *H.* Hon. George H. J. *s. b.* '67.

Amherst, Hugh Amherst, 4th E. (cr. 1826). B. 1856, s. 1910. *H.* Vct. Holmesdale, *s. b.* '96.

***Amherst of Hackney,** Mary Rothes Cecil, Baroness (cr. 1892). B. 1857, s. 1909. *H.* Wm. A. E. Cecil, *g.s. b.* '12.

Ampthill, Arthur Oliver V. Russell, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., 2nd B. (cr. 1881). B. 1869, s. 1884. *H.* Hon. John H. R. *s. b.* '96.

Ancaster, Gilbert H.-D.-Willoughby, 2nd E. of (cr. 1892). B. 1867, s. 1910. *H.* Lord Willoughby de Eresby, *s. b.* '07.

Anglesey, Chas. H. A. Paget, 6th M. of (cr. 1815). B. 1885, s. 1905. *H.* Lord Victor W. Paget, *bro. b.* '89.

Annaly, Luke White, K.C.V.O., 3rd B. (cr. 1863). B. 1857, s. 1888. *H.* Hon. Luke W. *s. b.* '85.

***Annesley,** Walter Beresford Annesley, 7th E. (cr. 1789). I.P. B. 1861, s. 1914. *H.* Vct. Glerawly, *s. b.* '94.

Anslow, Tonman Mosley, C.B., 1st B. (cr. 1916). B. 1850. *H.* none.

***Antrim,** Wm. Randal M'Donnell, 6th E. of (cr. 1785). I.P. B. 1851, s. 1869. *H.* Vct. Dunluce, *s. b.* '78.

***Arbuthnott,** William Arbuthnott, 12th V. (cr. 1641). S.P. B. 1849, s. 1914. *H.* Walter C. W. A. *c. b.* '47.

Argyll, Niall Diarmaid Campbell, 10th D. of (cr. 1701, U.K. 1892). B. 1872, s. 1914. *H.* Douglas W. C. *c. b.* '77.

Armstrong, Wm. H. A. F. Watson-Armstrong, 1st B. (cr. 1903). B. 1863. *H.* Hon. Wm. J. M. W.-A. *s. b.* '92.

Arran, Arthur J. C. Gore, K.P., 6th E. of (cr. 1762). (U.K. Baron Sudley, 1884.) B. 1868, s. 1901. *H.* Vct. Sudley, *s. b.* '03.

Arundell of Wardour, Edgar C. Arundell, 14th B. (cr. 1605). B. 1859, s. 1907. *H.* Gerald A. *bro. b.* '61.

Ashbourne, Wm. Gibson, 2nd B. (cr. 1885). B. 1868, s. 1913. *H.* Hon. Edward G. *bro. b.* '73.

***Ashbrook,** Robert T. Flower, 8th V. (cr. 1751). I.P. B. 1836, s. 1906. *H.* Hon. Llowarch F. *s. b.* '70.

Ashburnham, Thomas Ashburnham, 6th E. of (cr. 1730). B. 1855, s. 1913. *H.* none.

Ashburton, Francis D. E. Baring, 5th B. (cr. 1835). B. 1866, s. 1889. *H.* Hon. Alex. B. *s. b.* '98.

Ashby St. Ledgers, B. (See Wimborne, B.)

Ashcombe, Geo. Cubitt, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1892). B. 1828. *H.* Hon. Hy. C., C.B. *s. b.* '67.

Ashton, Jas. Williamson, 1st B. (cr. 1895). B. 1842. *H.* none.

Ashton of Hyde, Thos. Gair Ashton, 1st B. (cr. 1911). B. 1855. *H.* Hon. Thos. R. A. *s. b.* '01.

***Ashtown,** Fredk. O. Trench, 3rd B. (cr. 1800). I.P. B. 1868, s. 1880. *H.* Hon. Robert P. *s. b.* '97.

Astor, William Waldorf Astor, 1st B. (cr. 1916). B. 1848. *H.* Hon. Waldorf A. *s. b.* '79.

Athlumney, Jas. H. G. M. Somerville, 2nd B. (cr. 1863). (U.K. Baron Meredyth, 1866.) B. 1865, s. 1873. *H.* none to Barony.

Atholl, John J. H. H. Stewart-Murray, K.T., 7th D. of (cr. 1703). (G.B. Earl Strange, 1786.) B. 1840, s. 1864. *H.* M. of Tullibardine, M.V.O., D.S.O. *s. b.* '71.

Atkinson, John Atkinson, P.C., B. (cr. 1905). B. 1844. Life peerage.

Auckland, Wm. M. Eden, 5th B. (cr. 1789). B. 1859, s. 1890. *H.* Hon. Fredk. C. G. E. *s. b.* '95.

Avebury, John B. Lubbock, 2nd B. (cr. 1900). B. 1858, s. 1913. *H.* Hon. Norman L. *bro. b.* '61.

Aylesford, Chas. W. Finch, 8th E. of (cr. 1714). B. 1851, s. 1885. *H.* Ld. Guernsey, *g.s. b.* '08.

***Aylmer,** Matthew Aylmer, 8th B. (cr. 1718). I.P. B. 1842, s. 1901. *H.* Hon. John A. *s. b.* '80.

Bagot, Wm. Bagot, 4th B. (cr. 1780). B. 1857, s. 1887. *H.* Hon. Walter B., D.S.O. *bro. b.* '64.

†**Balfour of Burleigh,** Alex. H. Bruce, P.C., K.T., G.C.M.G., 6th B. (cr. 1607). S.P. B. 1849, s. 1869. *H.* Master of Burleigh, *s. b.* '83.

Balinhard, B. (See Southesk, E. of.)

†**Bandon,** Jas. F. Bernard, K.P., 4th E. of (cr. 1800). I.P. B. 1850, s. 1877. *H.* Ronald Percy B. *c. b.* '75.

Bangor, Watkin H. Williams, 72nd Bp. of. App 1899. B. 1845.

†**Bangor,** Maxwell R. C. Ward, 6th V. (cr. 1781). I.P. B. 1868, s. 1911. *H.* Hon. Edward W. *s. b.* '05.

Barnard, Hy. de Vere Vane, 9th B. (cr. 1698). B. 1854, s. 1891. *H.* Hon. Hy. V. *s. b.* '82.

Barrington, Walter B. Barrington, 9th V. (cr.

1770). (U.K. Baron Shute, 1880.) B. 1848, s. 1901. *H.* Hon. W. Shute B. *s. b.* '73.

Barrymore, Arthur H. Smith-Barry, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1902). B. 1843. *H.* none.

Basing, Geo. L. Sclater-Booth, C.B., 2nd B. (cr. 1887). B. 1860, s. 1894. *H.* Hon. John S.-B. *s. b.* '90.

Bateman, Wm. S. Bateman-Hanbury, 3rd B. (cr. 1837). B. 1856, s. 1901. *H.* Hon. Chas. B.-H. *bro. b.* '77.

Bath, Thos. Hy. Thynne, 5th M. of (cr. 1789). B. 1862, s. 1896. *H.* Vct. Weymouth, *s. b.* '05.

Bath and Wells, Geo. Wyndham Kennion, 70th Bp. of. App. 1894. B. 1845.

Bathurst, Seymour Hy. Bathurst, C.M.G., 7th E. (cr. 1772). B. 1864, s. 1892. *H.* Ld. Apsley, *s. b.* '95.

Beauchamp, Wm. Lygon, K.G., P.C., K.C.M.G., 7th E. (cr. 1815). B. 1872, s. 1891. *H.* Vct. Elmley, *s. b.* '03.

Beaufort, Hy. A. W. F. Somerset, 9th D. of (cr. 1682). B. 1847, s. 1899. *H.* M. of Worcester, *s. b.* 1900.

***Beaumont,** Mona Josephine T. Stapleton-Howard, Baroness (cr. 1309). B. 1894, s. 1896. *H.* Hon. Miles F. H. *s. b.* '15.

Bedford, Herbrand Arthur Russell, K.G., 11th D. of (cr. 1694). B. 1858, s. 1893. *H.* M. of Tavistock *s. b.* '88.

†Belhaven and Stenton, Alex. C. Hamilton, 10th B. (cr. 1647). S.P. B. 1840, s. 1893. *H.* Master of Belhaven, *s. b.* '83.

†Bellew, Geo. L. Bryan, 4th B. (cr. 1848). I.P. B. 1857, s. 1911. *H.* Hon. Richard B. *bro. b.* '58.

***Belmore,** Armar Lowry-Corry, 5th E. of (cr. 1797). I.P. B. 1870, s. 1913. *H.* Hon. Cecil L.-C. *bro. b.* '73.

Belper, Algernon Hy. Strutt, 3rd B. (cr. 1856). B. 1883, s. 1914. *H.* Hon. Alex. R. G. S. *s. b.* '12.

Beresford (of Metemmeh), Charles Wm. De la P. Beresford, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., 1st B. (cr. 1916). B. 1846. *H.* none.

***Berkeley,** Eva Mary F. Foley, Baroness (cr. 1421). B. 1875, s. 1899. *H.* Hon. Mary L. F. *d. b.* '05.

Berkeley, Randal M. T. Berkeley, 8th E. of (cr. 1679). B. 1865, s. 1888. *H.* none.

***Berners,** Emma Harriet Tyrwhitt, Baroness (cr. 1455). B. 1835, s. 1871. *H.* Hon. Sir Raymond R. Tyrwhitt-Wilson, Bart. *s. b.* '55.

Bertie of Thame, Francis Leveson Bertie, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., 1st B. (cr. 1915). B. 1844. *H.* Hon. Vere F. B. *s. b.* '78.

Berwick, Thos. H. Noel-Hill, 8th B. (cr. 1784). B. 1877, s. 1897. *H.* Charles N.-H. *c. b.* '97.

Bessborough, Edward Ponsonby, K.P., C.V.O., C.B., 8th E. of (cr. 1739). (G.B. Baron Ponsonby of Sysonby, 1749.) B. 1851, s. 1906. *H.* Vct. Duncannon, *s. b.* '80.

Biddulph, Michael Biddulph, 1st B. (cr. 1903). B. 1834. *H.* Hon. John M. B. *s. b.* '69.

***Birmingham,** Hy. Russell Wakefield, 2nd Bp. of. App. 1911. B. 1854.

Blyth, Jas. Blyth, 1st B. (cr. 1907). B. 1841. *H.* Hon Herbert W. B. *s. b.* '68.

Blythswood, Barrington B. Douglas-Campbell, 3rd B. (cr. 1892). B. 1845, s. 1916. *H.* Hon. Archibald D.-C.-D. *s. b.* '70.

Bolingbroke and St. John, Vernon H. St. John, 6th V. (cr. 1712). B. 1896, s. 1899. *H.* Hy. Percy St. J. *c. b.* '54.

Bolton, Wm. T. Orde-Powlett, 4th B. (cr. 1797). B. 1845, s. 1895. *H.* Hon. Wm. A. Algar O.-P. *s. b.* '69.

Boston, Geo. F. Irby, 6th B. (cr. 1761). B. 1860. s. 1877. *H.* Hon. Cecil I. *bro. b.* '62.

Botreaux, B. (See Loudoun, E. of.)

Bowes B. (See Strathmore and Kinghorne, E. of.)

Boyle, L. (See Cork and Orrery, E. of.)

Boyne, Gustavus Wm. Hamilton-Russell, 9th V. (cr. 1717). (U.K. Baron Brancepeth, 1866.) B. 1864, s. 1907. *H.* Hon. Gustavus H.-R. *s. b.* '07.

Brabourne, Cecil Marcus Knatchbull-Hugessen, 4th B. (cr. 1880). B. 1863, s. 1915. *H.* Hon. Michael K.-H. *s. b.* '95.

Bradford, Orlando Bridgeman, 5th E. of (cr. 1815). B. 1873, s. 1915. *H.* Vct. Newport, *s. b.* '11.

Brancepeth, B. (See Boyne, V.)

Brandon, D. of. (See Hamilton and Brandon, D. of.)

Brassey, Thos. Brassey, G.C.B., 1st E. (cr. 1911). B. 1836. *H.* Vct. Hythe, *s. b.* '63.

Braybrooke, Hy. Neville, 7th B. (cr. 1788). B. 1855, s. 1904. *H.* Rev. Hon. Grey N. *bro. b.* '57.

Braye, Alfred T. T. Verney-Cave, 5th B. (cr. 1529). B. 1849, s. 1879. *H.* Hon. Adrian V.-C. *s. b.* '74.

Breadalbane, Gavin Campbell, K.G., P.C., 1st M. of (cr. 1885). B. 1851. *H.* Hon. Ivan C. *bro. b.* '59 (to Scottish earldom only).

Bridport, Arthur W. A. Nelson Hood, C.B., 2nd V. (cr. 1868). B. 1839, s. 1904. *H.* Rowland A. H. N. H. *g.s. b.* '11.

Bristol, Fredk. W. F. Hervey, M.V.O., 4th M. of (cr. 1826). B. 1863, s. 1907. *H.* Ld. Walter H. *bro. b.* '65.

***Bristol,** George Nicksoń, 49th Bp. of. App. 1914. B. 1864.

Brodrick, B. (See Midleton, V.)

Brougham and Vaux, Hy. C. Brougham, K.C.V.O. 3rd B. (cr. 1830). B. 1836, s. 1886. *H.* Hon. Hy. B. *s. b.* '87.

Brownlow, Adelbert W. B. Cust, P.C., 3rd E. (cr. 1815). B. 1844, s. 1867. *H.* Hy. Jno. C. C. *c. b.* '61 (to Barony).

Bryce, James Bryce, O.M., P.C., 1st Vct. (cr. 1914). B. 1838. *H.* none.

Buccleuch and Queensberry, John Charles Montagu-Douglas-Scott, 7th D. of B. and 9th D. of Q. (cr. 1663). (Eng. E. Doncaster, 1662.) B. 1864, s. 1914. *H.* E. of Dalkeith, *s. b.* '94.

***Buchan,** Shipley G. S. Erskine, 14th E. of (cr. 1469). S.P. B. 1850, s. 1898. *H.* Ld. Cardross, *s. b.* '78.

Buckinghamshire, Sidney C. Hobart-Hampden, 7th E. of (cr. 1746). B. 1860, s. 1885. *H.* Ld. Hobart, *s. b.* '06.

Buckmaster, Stanley Owen Buckmaster, 1st B. (cr. 1915). B. 1861. *H.* Hon. Owen S. B. *s. b.* '90.

Burgh, Alexander Henry Leith, 5th B. (cr. 1529; called out of abeyance 1916). B. 1866. *H.* Hon. Alexander L. H. L. *s. b.* '06.

Burghclere, Herbert C. Gardner, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1895). B. 1846. *H.* none.

Burnham, Harry L. W. Lawson, 2nd B. (cr. 1903). B. 1862, s. 1916. *H.* Hon. Wm. A. W. L. *bro. b.* '64.

***Burton,** Nellie L. Baillie, Baroness (cr. 1897). B. 1873, s. 1909. *H.* Hon. Geo. E. M. B. *s. b.* '94.

Bute, John Crichton-Stuart, 4th M. of (cr. 1796). B. 1881, s. 1900. *H.* E. of Dumfries, *s. b.* '07.

Butler, B. (See Carrick, E. of.)

Buxton, Sydney Charles, P.C., G.C.M.G., 1st Vct. (cr. 1914). B. 1853. *H.* Hon. Denis B. *s. b.* '97.

Byron, Geo. F. W. Byron, 9th B. (cr. 1643). B. 1855, s. 1870. *H.* Rev. Hon. Fredk. B. *bro. b.* 61.

Cadogan, Gerald Oakley Cadogan, 6th E. (cr. 1800). B. 1869, s. 1915. *H.* Vct. Chelsea, *s. b.* '14.

Cairns, Wilfrid D. Cairns, C.M.G., 4th E. (cr. 1878). B. 1865, s. 1905. *H.* Vct. Garmoyle, *s. b.* '07.

*__Caithness,__ Norman M. Buchan, 18th E. of (cr. 1455). S.P. B. 1862, s. 1914. *H.* Rev. Hon. C. A. Sinclair, *bro. b.* '65.

*__Caledon,__ Erik J. D. Alexander, 5th E. of (cr. 1801). I.P. B. 1885, s. 1898. *H.* Hon. Herbrand A., D.S.O. *bro. b.* '88.

Calthorpe, Somerset F. Gough-Calthorpe, 8th B. (cr. 1796). B. 1862, s. 1912. *H.* Hon. Fredk. G.-C. *s. b.* '92.

Camden, John Chas. Pratt, 4th M. (cr. 1812). B. 1872, s. 1872. *H.* E. of Brecknock, *s. b.* '99.

Camoys, Ralph F. J. Stonor, 5th B. (cr. 1264). B. 1884, s. 1897. *H.* Hon. Ralph R. W. S. *s. b.* 1913.

Camperdown, Robert A. H. P. Haldane-Duncan, 3rd E. of (cr. 1831). B. 1841, s. 1867. *H.* Hon. Geo. H.-D. *bro. b.* '45.

Canterbury, Randall Thos. Davidson, P.C., G.C.V.O., 94th Archbp. of. App. 1903. B. 1848.

Canterbury, Hy. F. W. Manners-Sutton, 5th V. (cr. 1835). B. 1879, s. 1914. *H.* Charles Graham M.-S. *c. b.* '72.

*__Carbery,__ John Evans-Freke, 10th B. (cr. 1715). I.P. B. 1892, s. 1898. *H.* Hon. Ralfe E.-F. *bro. b.* '97.

Carew, Robert S. G. J. Carew, 3rd B. (cr. 1838). B. 1860, s. 1881. *H.* Hon. Geo. C., *bro. b.* 63.

Carleton, B. (See Shannon, E. of.)

Carlisle, Geo. J. L'E. Howard, 11th E. of (cr. 1661). B. 1895, s. 1912. *H.* Hubert A. G. H. *c. b.* '01.

Carlisle, John Wm. Diggle, 60th Bp. of. App. 1905. B. 1847.

Carmichael, Thos. D. Gibson-Carmichael, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G., 1st B. (cr. 1912). B. 1859. *H.* none to Barony.

Carnarvon, Geo. E. S. M. Herbert, 5th E. of (cr. 1793). B. 1866, s. 1890. *H.* Ld. Porchester, *s. b.* '98.

Carnock, Arthur Nicolson, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E., 1st B. (cr. 1916). B. 1849. *H.* Hon. Fredk. A. N., M.C. *s. b.* '83.

*__Carnwath,__ Ronald A. Dalzell, 16th E. of (cr. 1639). S.P. B. 1883, s. 1910. *H.* Hon. Arthur D. *un. b.* '51.

Carrick, Chas. E. A. F. S. Butler, 7th E. of (cr. 1748). (U.K. Baron Butler, 1912). B. 1873, s. 1909. *H.* Vct. Ikerrin *s. b.* '03.

†__Castlemaine,__ Albert E. Handcock, 5th B. (cr. 1812). I.P. B. 1863, s. 1892. *H.* Hon. Robert H. *bro. b.* '64.

*__Castle Stewart,__ Andrew John Stuart, 6th E. of (cr. 1800). I.P. B. 1841, s. 1914. *H.* Vct. Stuart, *s. b.* '86.

Castletown, Bernard Edward B. FitzPatrick, P.C., K.P., C.M.G., 2nd B. (cr. 1869). B. 1848, s. 1883. *H.* none.

Cathcart, Geo. Cathcart, 5th E. (cr. 1814) and 14th B. (cr. 1447). B. 1862, s. 1911. *H.* Hon. Archibald C. *bro. b.* '73.

†__Cavan,__ Fredk. R. Lambart, K.P., C.B., M.V.O., 10th E. of (cr. 1647). I.P. B. 1865, s. 1900. *H.* Hon. Lionel L. *bro. b.* '73.

Cawdor, John D. V. Campbell, 5th E. (cr. 1827). B. 1900, s. 1914. *H.* Hon. Andrew C. C. *bro. b.* '07.

Channing of Wellingborough, Francis A. Channing, 1st B. (cr. 1912). B. 1841. *H.* none.

Chaplin, Henry Chaplin, P.C., 1st V. (cr. 1916). B. 1841. *H.* Hon. Eric C. *s. b.* '77.

*__Charlemont,__ Jas. Edward Caulfeild, 8th V (cr. 1665). I.P. B. 1880, s. 1913. *H.* Chas. C. *c. b.* '87.

Charnwood, Godfrey R. Benson, 1st B. (cr. 1911). B. 1864. *H.* Hon. John R. B. *s. b.* '01.

Chaworth, L. (See Meath, E. of.)

*__Chelmsford,__ John Edwin Watts-Ditchfield, 1st Bp. of. App. 1914. B. 1861.

Chelmsford, Fredc. J. N. Thesiger, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., 3rd B. (cr. 1858). B. 1868, s. 1905. *H.* Hon. Fredc. T. *s. b.* '96.

Chesham, John C. Cavendish, 4th B. (cr. 1858). B. 1894, s. 1907. *H.* Hon. John C. C. *s. b.* '16.

Chester, Francis John Jayne, 33rd Bp. of. App. 1889. B. 1845.

Chesterfield, Edwyn F. Scudamore-Stanhope, K.G., G.C.V.O., 10th E. of (cr. 1628). B. 1854, s. 1887. *H.* Hon. Henry S.-S. *bro. b.* '55.

*__Chetwynd,__ Godfrey John B. Chetwynd, 8th V. (cr. 1717). I.P. B. 1863, s. 1911. *H.* Hon. Adam C. *s. b.* '04.

Cheylesmore, Herbert F. Eaton, K.C.V.O., 3rd B. (cr. 1887). B. 1848, s. 1902. *H.* Hon. Francis O. H. E. *s. b.* '93.

Chichester, Jocelyn B. Pelham, 6th E. of (cr. 1801). B. 1871, s. 1905. *H.* Ld. Pelham, *s. b.* '05.

Chichester, Chas. John Ridgeway, 95th Bp. of. App. 1907. B. 1841.

Chilston, Aretas Akers-Douglas, P.C., 1st V. (cr. 1911). B. 1851. *H.* Hon. Aretas A.-D. *s. b.* '76.

Cholmondeley, Geo. H. H. Cholmondeley, P.C., 4th M. of (cr. 1815). B. 1858, s. 1884. *H.* E. of Rocksavage, *s. b.* '83.

Churchill, Victor A. F. C. Spencer, G.C.V.O., 1st V. (cr. 1902). B. 1864, s. 1886 (to Barony). *H.* Hon. Victor A. S. *s. b.* '90.

Churston, John R. L. Yarde-Buller, M.V.O., 3rd B. (cr. 1858). B. 1873, s. 1910. *H.* Hon. Richard Y.-B. *s. b.* '10.

Clancarty, Wm. F. Le Poer Trench, 5th E. of, (cr. 1803). B. 1868, s. 1891. *H.* Ld. Kilconnel *s. b.* '91.

*__Clanmorris,__ Arthur Morris Robt. Bingham, 6th B. (cr. 1800). I.P. B. 1879, s. 1916. *H.* Hon. Jno. Michael W. B. *s. b.* '08.

Clanwilliam, Arthur Vesey Meade, 5th E. of (cr. 1776). B. 1873, s. 1907. *H.* Lord Gillford *s. b.* '14.

Clarendon, Geo. H. Hyde Villiers, 6th E. of (cr. 1776). B. 1877, s. 1914. *H.* Ld. Hyde, *s. b.* '06.

*__Clarina,__ Lionel E. Massey, 5th B. (cr. 1800). I.P. B. 1837, s. 1897. *H.* Hon. Eyre M. *s. b.* '80.

Clements, B. (See Leitrim, E. of.)

Clifden, Thos. C. Agar-Robartes, 6th V. (cr. 1781). B. 1844, s. father as B. Robartes, 1882, and kinsman as B. Mendip (U.K.) and V. Clifden (I.), '99. *H.* Hon. Francis G. A.-R. *s. b.* '83.

Clifford of Chudleigh, William Hugh Clifford, 10th B. (cr. 1672). B. 1858, s. 1916. *H.* Hon. Chas. O. H. C. *s. b.* '87.

*__Clifton,__ Elizabeth A. M. Bligh, Baroness (cr. 1608). B. 1900, s. 1900. *H.* E. of Darnley (*q.v.*).

inton, Chas. J. R. H.-S.-F.-Trefusis, 21st B. (cr. 1299). B. 1863, s. 1904. *H.* Two coheiresses.

†__Clonbrook,__ Luke G. Dillon, K.P., P.C., 4th B. (cr. 1790). I.P. B. 1834, s. 1893. *H.* Hon. Robert E. D. *s. b.* '69.

Cloncurry, Valentine F. Lawless, 4th B. (cr. 1789). B. 1840, s. 1869. *H.* Hon. Edward L. *bro. b.* '41.

*__Clonmell,__ Rupert Chas. Scott, 7th E. of (cr. 1793). I.P. B. 1877, s. 1898. *H.* Hon. Dudley S. *un. b.* '53.

Cobham, Chas. Geo. Lyttelton, 8th V. (cr. 1718). B. 1842, s. 1876. *H.* Hon. John L. *s. b.* '81.

Cobham, Gervase Disney Alexander, 11th B.

(cr. 1313 ; attainder removed 1916). B. 18—. *H.* none.

Colchester, Reginald C. E. Abbot, 3rd B. (cr. 1817). B. 1842, s. 1867. *H.* none.

Colebrooke, Edward Arthur Colebrooke, P.C., C.V.O., 1st B. (cr. 1906). B. 1861. *H.* Hon. Guy C. *s. b.* '93.

Coleridge, Bernard J. S. Coleridge, 2nd B. (cr. 1873). B. 1851, s. 1894. *H.* Hon. Geof. C. *s. b.* '77.

Colville of Culross, Chas. R. W. Colville, 2nd Vct. (cr. 1902). B. 1854, s. 1903 as 12th B. (cr. 1604). *H.* Master of Colville, *s. b.* '88.

Combermere, Francis L. W. Stapleton-Cotton, 4th Vct. (cr. 1826). B. 1887, s. 1898. *H.* Hon. Richard S.-C. *un. b.* '49.

Congleton, John B. M. Parnell, 6th B. (cr. 1841). B. 1892, s. 1914. *H.* Arthur R. B. P. *c. b.* '71.

Connaught and Strathearn, H.R.H. Duke of. (See p. 134.)

***Conyers,** Marcia A. M. Pelham, Countess of Yarborough, Baroness Fauconberg and Conyers in her own right (cr. 1509). B. 1863, s. father as 13th B. 1892. *H.* Lord Worsley, *s. b.* '88.

Conyngham, Victor G. H. F. Conyngham, 5th M. (cr. 1816). B. 1883, s. 1897. (U.K. B. Minster, cr. 1821.) *H.* Ld. Fredk. C. *bro. b.* '90.

Cork and Orrery, Chas. S. C. Boyle, 10th E. of (cr. 1620). (U.K. Baron Boyle, cr. 1711.) B. 1861, s. 1904. *H.* Hon. Robert B. *bro. b.* '64.

Cottenham, Kenelm Chas. E. Pepys, 4th E. of (cr. 1850). B. 1874, s. 1881. *H.* Vct. Crowhurst, *s. b.* '01.

Cottesloe, Thos. F. Fremantle, 2nd B. (cr. 1874). B. 1830, s. 1890. *H.* Hon. Thos. F. *s. b.* '62.

Courtney of Penwith, Leonard H. Courtney, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1906). B. 1832. *H.* none.

Courtown, Jas. W. M. Stopford, 6th E. of (cr. 1762). (Br. B. Saltersford, cr. 1794.) B. 1853, s. 1914. *H.* Vct. Stopford, *s. b.* '77.

Coventry, Geo. W. Coventry, P.C., 9th E. of (cr. 1697). B. 1838, s. 1843. *H.* Vct. Deerhurst, *s. b.* '65.

Cowdray, Weetman D. Pearson, 1st B. (cr. 1910). B. 1856. *H.* Hon. Weetman H. P. *s. b.* '82.

Cowley, Henry A. M. Wellesley, 3rd E. (cr. 1857). B. 1866, s. 1895. *H.* Vct. Dangan, *s. b.* '90.

Cozens-Hardy, Herbert H. Cozens-Hardy, 1st B. (cr. 1914). B. 1838. *H.* Hon. Wm. H. C.-H. *s. b.* '68.

Cranbrook, John David Gathorne-Hardy, 4th E. of (cr. 1892). B. 1900, s. 1915. *H.* Hon. Ralph E. G.-H. *bro. b.* '01.

Cranworth, Bertram F. Gurdon, 2nd B. (cr. 1899). B. 1877, s. 1902. *H.* Hon. Robert G. *s. b.* '04.

Craven, Wm. G. R. Craven, 4th E. of (cr. 1801). B. 1868, s. 1883. *H.* Vct. Uffington, *s. b.* '97.

Crawford, David Alex. E. Lindsay, P.C., 27th E. of (cr. 1398). (U.K. Baron Wigan, cr. 1826.) B. 1871, s. 1913. *H.* Ld. Balniel, *s. b.* '00.

Crawshaw, Wm. Brooks, 2nd B. (cr. 1892). B. 1853, s. 1908. *H.* Hon. Gerald B. *s. b.* '84.

Crewe, Robert O. A. Crewe-Milnes, K.G., P.C., 1st M. of (cr. 1911). B. 1858. *H.* E. of Madeley, *s. b.* '11.

†**Crofton,** Arthur E. L. Crofton, 4th B. (cr. 1797) I.P. B. 1866, s. 1912. *H.* Hon. Edward C. *s. b.* '96.

***Cromartie,** Sibell L. Blunt-Mackenzie, Countess of (cr. 1861). B. 1878, s. 1895. *H.* Vct. Tarbat, *s. b.* '04.

Cromer, Evelyn Baring; P.C., G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., C.I.E., 1st E. of (cr. 1901). B. 1841. *H.* Vct. Errington, *s. b.* '77.

Cross, Richard A. Cross, 2nd V. (cr. 1886). B. 1882, s. 1914. *H.* Hon. John E. C. *un. b.* '58.

Cumberland and Teviotdale, H.R.H. Ernest A. W. A. G. F., 3rd D. of (cr. 1799). B. 1845, s. 1878. *H.* Duke of Brunswick, *s. b.* '87. (See p. 134.)

Cunliffe, Walter Cunliffe, 1st B. (cr. 1914). B. 1855. *H.* Hon. Rolf C. *s. b.* '99.

†**Curzon of Kedleston,** Geo. Nat. Curzon, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., 1st E. (cr. 1911). (Irish Baron, Curzon of Kedleston, cr. 1898.) S. as Baron Scarsdale, 1916. B. 1859. *H.* none to earldom ; Hon. Alfred N. C. to viscounty and barony of Scarsdale ; special remainder of barony of Ravensdale to Lady Irene C. *dau. b.* '96.

D'Abernon, Edgar Vincent, K.C.M.G., 1st B. (cr. 1914). B. 1857. *H.* none.

Dalhousie, Arthur G. M. Ramsay, 14th E. of (cr. 1633). (U.K. Baron Ramsay, cr. 1875.) B. 1878, s. 1887. *H.* Ld. Ramsay, *s. b.* '04.

***Darcy de Knayth,** Violet (Countess of Powis), Baroness (cr. 1332). B. 1865. *H.* Vct. Clive, *s. b.* '92.

†**Darnley,** Ivo F. Bligh, 8th E. of (cr. 1725). I.P. B. 1859, s. 1900. *H.* Ld. Clifton, *s. b.* '86.

Dartmouth, Wm. H. Legge, P.C., 6th E. of (cr. 1711). B. 1851, s. 1891. *H.* Vct. Lewisham, *s. b.* '81.

Dartrey, Vesey Dawson, 2nd E. of (cr. 1866). B. 1842, s. 1897. *H.* Hon. Edward D. *bro. b.* '43.

***de Blaquière,** Wm. de Blaquière, 6th B. (cr. 1800). I.P. B. 1856, s. 1889. *H.* Hon. Alan de B. *s. b.* '95.

†**Decies,** John G. H. De la P. Horsley-Beresford, D.S.O., 5th B. (cr. 1812). I.P. B. 1866, s. 1910. *H.* Hon. Arthur M. G. De la P. H.-B. *s. b.* '15.

De Clifford, Edward S. Russell, 26th B. (cr. 1299). B. 1907, s. 1909. *H.* Hon. Diana R. *sis. b.* '09.

De Freyne, Francis Charles French, 6th B. (cr. 1851). B. 1884, s. 1915. *H.* Hon. Wm. Joseph F. *bro. b.* '85.

Delamere, Hugh Cholmondeley, 3rd B. (cr. 1821). B. 1870, s. 1887. *H.* Hon. Thos. C. *s. b.* '00.

De La Warr, Herbrand E. D. B. Sackville, 9th E. (cr. 1761). B. 1900, s. 1915. *H.* to earldom and Buckhurst Barony, Bn. Sackville (*q.v.*) ; to Barony of De la W., two co-heiresses.

De l'Isle and Dudley, Philip Sidney, 3rd B. (cr. 1835). B. 1853, s. 1898. *H.* Hon. Algernon S. *bro. b.* '54.

De Mauley, Wm. A. W. Ponsonby, 3rd B. (cr. 1838). B. 1843, s. 1896. *H.* Rev. Hon. Maurice P. *bro. b.* '46.

Denbigh, Rudolph R. B. A. A. Feilding, C.V.O., 9th E. of (cr. 1622). B. 1859, s. 1892. *H.* Vct. Feilding, *s. b.* '85.

Denman, Thos. Denman, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., 3rd B. (cr. 1834). B. 1874, s. 1894. *H.* Hon. Thos. D. *s. b.* '05.

Deramore, Robert W. de Yarburgh-Bateson, 3rd B. (cr. 1885). B. 1865, s. 1893. *H.* Hon. Geo. de Y.-B. *bro. b.* '70.

De Ramsey, Wm. H. Fellowes, 2nd B. (cr. 1887). B. 1848, s. 1887. *H.* Ailwyn E. F. *g.s. b.* '10.

Derby, Edward G. V. Stanley, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., C.B., 17th E. of (cr. 1485). B. 1865, s. 1908. *H.* Ld. Stanley, *s. b.* '94.

***De Ros,** Mary Frances Dawson, Baroness (cr. 1264). B. 1854, s. 1907. *H.* Three co-heiresses.

Derwent, Francis V.-B.-Johnstone, 2nd B. (cr. 1881). B. 1851, s. 1916. *H.* Leopold Edwd. J. *n. b.* '97.

Desart, Hamilton J. A. Cuffe, P.C., K.C.B., 5th E. of (cr. 1793). B. 1848, s. 1898. *H.* none.

De Saumarez, James St. V. Saumarez, 4th B. (cr. 1831). B. 1843, s. 1891. *H.* Hon. Jas. S. *s. b.* '89.

Desborough, Wm. H. Grenfell, K.C.V.O., 1st B. (cr. 1905). B. 1855. *H.* Hon. Ivo. Geo. Wm. G. *s. b.* '98.

†**De Vesci,** Ivo R. Vesey, 5th V. (cr. 1776). I.P. B. 1881, s. 1903. *H.* Hon. Osbert V. *bro. b.* '84.

De Villiers, Chas. P. De Villiers, 2nd B. (cr. 1910). B. 1871, s. 1914. *H.* Hon. Arthur P. De V. *s. b.* '11.

Devon, Chas. P. Courtenay, 14th E. of (cr. 1553). B. 1870, s. 1904. *H.* Rev. Hon. Hy. H. C. *bro. b.* '72.

Devonport, Hudson E. Kearley, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1910). B. 1856. *H.* Hon. Gerald K. *s. b.* '90.

Devonshire, Victor C. W. Cavendish, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., G.C.M.G., 9th D. of (cr. 1694). B. 1868, s. 1908. *H.* M. of Hartington, *s. b.* '95.

Digby, Edward H. T. Digby, 10th B. (cr. 1620). B. 1846, s. 1889. *H.* Hon. Edward D. *s. b.* '94.

*†**Dillon,** Harold A. Lee-Dillon, 17th V. (cr. 1622). I.P. B. 1844, s. 1892. *H.* Hon. Harry L.-D. *s. b.* '74.

Dinevor. (See Dynevor.)

Doncaster, E. of. (See Buccleuch and Queensberry, D. of.)

Donegall, Edward A. D. St. G. H. Chichester, 6th M. of (cr. 1791). (Brit. Baron Fisherwick, cr. 1790.) B. 1903, s. 1904. *H.* Ld. Hy. Fitzwarrine C. *un. b.* '34.

*†**Doneraile,** Edward St. Leger, 6th V. (cr. 1785). I.P. B. 1866, s. 1891. *H.* Hon. Hugh St. L. *bro. b.* '69.

Donoughmore, Richard W. J. Hely-Hutchinson, K.P., 6th E. of (cr. 1800). (U.K. Vct. Hutchinson, cr. 1821.) B. 1875, s. 1900. *H.* Vct. Suirdale, *s. b.* '02.

*†**Dorchester,** Henrietta Anne Carleton, Baroness (cr. 1786). B. 1846. *H.* Hon. Dudley C. *s. b.* '76.

Dormer, Roland J. Dormer, 13th B. (cr. 1615). B. 1862, s. 1900. *H.* Hon. Chas. D. *bro. b.* '64.

Douglas, B. (See Home, E. of.)

Downe, Hugh R. Dawnay, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.I.E., 8th V. (cr. 1680). B. 1844, s. 1857. *H.* Hon. John D., C.M.G., D.S.O. *s. b.* '72.

Downshire, Arthur W. J. W. Blundell Trumbull Hill, 6th M. of (cr. 1789). (Brit. E. Hillsborough, cr. 1772.) B. 1871, s. 1874. *H.* E. of Hillsborough, *s. b.* '94.

†**Drogheda,** Hy. Chas. P. Moore, 10th E. of (cr. 1661). I.P. B. 1884, s. 1908. *H.* Vct. Moore, *s. b.* '10.

Ducie, Henry J. Reynolds-Moreton, P.C., G.C.V.O., 3rd E. of (cr. 1837). B. 1827, s. 1853. *H.* Ld. Moreton, *s. b.* '57.

Dudley, Ferdinando Dudley Wm. Lea Smith, 12th B. (cr. 1439; called out of abeyance, 1916). B. 1872. *H.* Hon. Ferdinando D. H. L. S. *s. b.* '10.

Dudley, Wm. H. Ward, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., 2nd E. of (cr. 1860). B. 1867, s. 1885. *H.* Vct. Ednam, *s. b.* '94.

Dufferin and Ava, Terence T. H.-T.-Blackwood, 2nd M. of (cr. 1888). B. 1866, s. 1902. *H.* Ld. Basil B. *bro. b.* '70.

†**Dunalley,** Hy. O'C. Prittie, 4th B. (cr. 1800). I.P. B. 1851, s. 1885. *H.* Hon. Hy. Cornelius P. *s. b.* '77.

*†**Dunboyne,** Fitzwalter G. Probyn Butler, 17th B. (cr. 1324). I.P. B. 1874, s. 1913. *H.* Hon. Lesley B. *bro. b.* '76.

†**Dundonald,** Douglas M. B. H. Cochrane, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., 12th E. of (cr. 1669). S.P. B. 1852, s. 1885. *H.* Ld. Cochrane, *s. b.* '86.

Dunedin, Andrew G. Graham-Murray, P.C., K.C.V.O., 1st B. (cr. 1905). B. 1849. *H.* Hon. Ronald G.-M. *s. b.* '75.

Dunleath, Henry L. Mulholland, 2nd B. (cr. 1892). B. 1854, s. 1895. *H.* Hon. Chas. H. G. M. *s. b* '86.

Dunmore, Alex. E. Murray, *V.C.*, M.V.O., 8th E. of (cr. 1686). B. 1871, s. 1907. *H.* Vct. Fincastle, *s. b.* '08.

Dunning, L. (See Rollo, L.)

Dunraven and Mount Earl, Windham T. Wyndham-Quin, P.C., K.P., C.M.G., 4th E. of (cr. 1822). (U.K. Baron Kenry, cr. 1866.) B. 1841, s. 1871. *H.* Windham W.-Q. *c. b.* '57.

*†**Dunsany,** Edward J. M. D. Plunkett, 18th B. (cr. 1439). I.P. B. 1878, s. 1899. *H.* Hon. Randal P. *s. b.* '06.

Durham, John G. Lambton, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., 3rd E. of (cr. 1833). B. 1855, s. 1879. *H.* Hon. Fredk. L. *bro. b.* '55.

Durham, Handley C. G. Moule, 85th Bp. of. App. 1901. B. 1841.

Dynevor, Walter F. Rice, 7th B. (cr. 1780). B. 1873, s. 1911. *H.* Hon. Chas. R. *s. b.* '99.

*†**Dysart,** Wm. J. M. Tollemache, 9th E. of (cr. 1643). S.P. B. 1859, s. 1878. *H.* Wenefryde Scott, *niece, b.* '89.

Ebury, Robert W. Grosvenor, 2nd B. (cr. 1857). B. 1834, s. 1893. *H.* Hon. Robert G. *s. b.* '68.

Effingham, Hy. A. G. Howard, 4th E. of (cr. 1837). B. 1866, s. 1898. *H.* Gordon H. *c. b.* '73.

Egerton of Tatton, Alan de T. Egerton, 3rd B. (cr. 1859). B. 1845, s. 1909. *H.* Hon. Maurice E. *s. b.* '74.

Eglinton and Winton, Geo. A. Montgomerie, 15th E. of (cr. 1507). (U.K. Earl Winton, cr. 1859.) B. 1848, s. 1892. *H.* Ld. Montgomerie, *s. b.* '80.

Egmont, Chas. J. Perceval, 9th E. of (cr. 1733). (Brit. Baron Lovel and Holland, cr. 1762.) B. 1858, s. 1910. *H.* Geo. D. I. P. *c. b.* '47.

Eldon, John Scott, 3rd E. of (cr. 1821). B. 1845, s. 1854. *H.* Vct. Encombe, *g.s. b.* '99.

Elgin and Kincardine, Victor A. Bruce, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., 9th E. of (cr. 1633). (U.K. Baron Elgin, cr. 1849.) B. 1849, s. 1863. *H.* Ld. Bruce, *s. b.* '81.

Elibank, Montolieu F. Oliphant-Murray, 1st V. (cr. 1911). B. 1840, s. 1871 as 10th B. *H.* Ld. Murray of Elibank, *s. b.* '70 (*q.v.*).

Ellenborough, Cecil Hy. Law, C.B., 6th B. (cr. 1802). B. 1849, s. 1915. *H.* Hon. Henry A. L. *s. b.* '89.

Ellesmere, John F. G. S. Egerton, M.V.O., 4th E. of (cr. 1846). B 1872, s. 1914. *H.* Vct. Brackley, *s. b.* '15.

Elphinstone, Sidney H. B.-F.-Elphinstone, 16th B. (cr. 1509). B. 1869, s. 1893. *H.* Master of Elphinstone, *s. b.* '14.

Ely, John Hy. Loftus, 5th M. of (cr. 1800). (U.K. Baron Loftus, cr. 1801.) B. 1851, s. 1889. *H.* Lord Geo. L. *bro. b.* '54.

Ely, Fredc. Hy. Chase, 51st Bp. of. App. 1905. B. 1853.

Emly, Gaston Thos. W. G. Monsell, 2nd B. (cr. 1874). B. 1858, s. 1894. *H.* none.

Emmott, Alfred Emmott, P.C., G.C.M.G., 1st B. (cr. 1911). B. 1858. *H.* none.

Enniskillen, Lowry E. Cole, K.P., 4th E. of (cr. 1789). (U.K. Baron Grinstead, cr. 1815.) B. 1845, s. 1886. *H.* Vct. Cole, *s. b.* '76.

Erne, John Hy. George Crichton, 5th E. of (cr. 1789). (U.K. Baron Fermanagh, cr. 1876.) B. 1907, s. 1914. *H.* Hon. George A. C. C. *un. b.* '74.

Erroll, Chas. G. Hay, K.T., C.B., 19th E. of (cr. 1452). (U.K. Baron Kilmarnock, cr. 1831.) B. 1852, s. 1891. *H.* Ld. Kilmarnock, *s. b.* '76.

Erskine, Montagu Erskine, 6th B. (cr. 1806). B. 1865, s. 1913. *H.* Hon. Donald F. C. E. *s. b.* '99.

Esher, Reginald B. Brett, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., 2nd V. (cr. 1897). B. 1852, s. 1899. *H.* Hon. Oliver B. *s. b.* '81.

Essex, Algernon Geo. de V. Capell, 8th E. of (cr. 1661). B. 1884, s. 1916. *H.* Vct. Malden, *s. b.* '06.

Ettrick, B. (See Napier, B.)

Eversley, Geo. J. Shaw-Lefevre, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1906). B. 1832. *H.* none.

Exeter, Wm. T. B. Cecil, 5th M. of (cr. 1801). B. 1876, s. 1898. *H.* Ld. Burghley, *s. b.* '05.

***Exeter,** Lord William R. E. Gascoyne-Cecil, 65th Bp. of. App. 1916. B. 1863.

Exmouth, Edward A. H. Pellew, 5th V. (cr. 1816). B. 1890, s. 1899. *H.* Hy. P. *c. b.* '28.

Faber, Edmund B. Faber, 1st B. (cr. 1905). B. 1847. *H.* none.

***Fairfax,** Albert K. Fairfax, 12th B. (cr. 1627). S.P. B. 1870, s. 1900. *H.* Hon. Chas. F. *bro. b.* '76.

Fairlie, B. (See Glasgow, E. of.)

†**Falkland,** Byron P. Cary, 12th V. (cr. 1620). S.P. B. 1845, s. 1886. *H.* Master of Falkland, *s. b.* '80.

Falmouth, Evelyn E. T. Boscawen, K.C.V.O., C.B., 7th V. (cr. 1720). B. 1847, s. 1889. *H.* Hon. Evelyn B. *s. b.* '87.

Faringdon, Alexander Henderson, 1st B. (cr. 1916). B. 1850. *H.* Hon. Harold G. H. *s. b.* '75.

†**Farnham,** Arthur K. Maxwell, 11th B. (cr. 1756). I.P. B. 1879, s. 1900. *H.* Hon. Somerset M. *s. b.* '05.

Farquhar, Horace B. Farquhar, P.C., G.C.V.O., 1st B. (cr. 1898). B. 1844. *H.* none.

Farrer, Thos. C. Farrer, 2nd B. (cr. 1893). B. 1859, s. 1899. *H.* Hon. Cecil F. *s. b.* '93.

Fauconberg, Baroness. (See Conyers, B.)

Fermanagh, B. (See Erne, E. of.)

***Fermoy,** Edward F. B. Roche, 2nd B. (cr. 1856). I.P. B. 1850, s. 1874. *H.* Hon. Jas. R. *bro. b.* '52.

Ferrers, Walter K. Shirley, 11th E. (cr. 1711). B. 1864, s. 1912. *H.* Vct. Tamworth, *s. b.* '94.

Feversham, Chas. Wm. D. Duncombe, 3rd E. of (cr. 1868). B. 1906, s. 1916. *H.* Hon. David W. E. D. *bro. b.* '10.

***ffrench,** Chas. A. T. R. J. J. ffrench, 6th B. (cr. 1798). I.P. B. 1868, s. 1893. *H.* Hon. John ff. *bro. b.* '72.

***Fife,** H.R.H. Princess Alexandra (Princess Arthur of Connaught), Duchess of (cr. 1889). B. 1891, s. 1912. *H.* H.R.H. Prince Alastair Arthur, *s. b.* '14.

Fingall, Arthur J. Plunkett, P.C., 11th E. of (cr. 1628). B. 1859, s. 1881. *H.* Ld. Killeen, *s. b.* '96.

Fisher, John A. Fisher, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., 1st B. (cr. 1909). B. 1841. *H.* Hon. Cecil V.-F. *s. b.* '68.

Fisherwick, L. (See Donegall, M. of.)

Fitzhardinge, Chas. P. Fitzhardinge Berkeley, 3rd B. (cr. 1861). B. 1830, s. 1896. *H.* none.

Fitzmaurice, Edmond G. P. Fitzmaurice, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1906). B. 1846. *H.* none.

Fitzwilliam, Wm. Chas. De M. Wentworth-Fitzwilliam, K.C.V.O., D.S.O., 7th E. (cr. 1746). B. 1872, s. 1902. *H.* Vct. Milton, *s. b.* '10.

Foley, Fitzalan C. J. Foley, 6th B. (cr. 1776). B. 1852, s. 1905. *H.* Gerald F. *c. b.* '98.

***Forbes,** Atholl L. C. Forbes, 22nd B. (cr. 1442). S.P. B. 1882, s. 1916. *H.* Hon. Walter R. D. F. *un. b.* '65.

Forester, Cecil T. Weld-Forester, 5th B. (cr. 1821). B. 1842, s. 1894. *H.* Hon. George W.-F. *s. b.* '67.

Fortescue, Hugh Fortescue, K.C.B., 4th E. (cr. 1789). B. 1854, s. 1905. *H.* Vct. Ebrington, *s. b.* '88.

Foxford, L. (See Limerick, E. of.)

***Frankfort de Montmorency,** W. J. H. de Montmorency, 4th V. (cr. 1816). I.P. B. 1868, s. 1902. *H.* none.

French of Ypres, John D. P. French, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., 1st V. (cr. 1915). B. 1852. *H.* Hon. John R. L. F. *s. b.* '81.

Furness, Marmaduke Furness, 2nd B. (cr. 1910). B. 1883, s. 1912. *H.* Hon. Christopher F. *s. b.* '12.

***Furnival,** Mary F. K. Petre, Baroness (cr. 1295). B. 1900. Claim estab. 1912. *H.* none.

Gage, Hy. R. Gage, 6th V. (cr. 1720). B. 1895, s. 1912. *H.* Wm. G. *c. b.* '58.

Gainsborough, Chas. Wm. F. Noel, 3rd E. of (cr. 1841). B. 1850, s. 1881. *H.* Vct. Campden, *s. b.* '84.

Galloway, Randolph H. Stewart, 11th E. of (cr. 1623). (Brit. Baron Stewart of Garlies, cr. 1796.) B. 1836, s. 1901. *H.* Ld. Garlies, *s. b.* '92.

Galway, Geo. E. M. Monckton-Arundell, C.B., 7th V. (cr. 1727). (U.K. Baron Monckton, cr. 1887.) B. 1844, s. 1876. *H.* Hon. George M.-A. *s. b.* '82.

Gardner, B. (cr. 1806). Title claimed by Alan Legge Gardner and Alan Hyde Gardner.

***Garvagh,** Leopold E. S. G. Canning, 4th B. (cr. 1818). I.P. B. 1878, s. 1915. *H.* Hon. Conway S. G. C. *un. b.* '54.

Gerard, Frederic J. Gerard, 3rd B. (cr. 1876). B. 1883, s. 1902. *H.* Hon. Robert G.-D. *un. b.* '57.

Gifford, Edgar B. Gifford, 4th B. (cr. 1824). B. 1857, s. 1911. *H.* Charles G. *n. b.* '99.

Gladstone, Herbert J. Gladstone, G.C.M.G., P.C., G.C.B., 1st V. (cr. 1910). B. 1854. *H.* none.

Glanusk, Joseph H. R. Bailey, C.B., D.S.O., 2nd B. (cr. 1899). B. 1864, s. 1906. *H.* Hon. Wilfrid B., D.S.O. *s. b.* '91.

Glasgow, Patrick Jas. Boyle, D.S.O., 8th E. of (cr. 1703). (U.K. Baron Fairlie, cr. 1897.) B. 1874, s. 1915. *H.* Vct. Kelburn, *s. b.* '10.

Glenconner, Edward P. Tennant, 1st B. (cr. 1911). B. 1859. *H.* Hon. Christopher G. T. *s. b.* '99.

Glentanar, George Coats, 1st B. (cr. 1916). B. 1849. *H.* Hon. Thomas O. *s. b.* '94.

Gloucester, Edgar Chas. Sumner Gibson, 32nd Bp. of. App. 1905. B. 1848.

Gordon, V. (See Aberdeen, E. of.)

Gorell, Hy. G. Barnes, D.S.O., 2nd B. (cr. 1909). B. 1882, s. 1913. *H.* Hon. Ronald B. *bro. b.* '84.

Gormanston, Jenico E. J. Preston, 15th Vct. (cr. 1478). (U.K. Baron, 1868.) B. 1879, s. 1907. *H.* Hon. Jenico Wm. R. *s. b.* '14.

***Gort,** John S. S. P. Vereker, M.V.O., 6th V. (cr. 1816). I.P. B. 1886, s. 1902. *H.* Hon. Chas. V. *s. b.* '12.

Goschen, George J. Goschen, 2nd V. (cr. 1900). B. 1866, s. 1907. *H.* Hon. Wm. H. G. *bro. b.* '70.

Gosford, Archibald B. S. Acheson, K.P., 4th E. of (cr. 1806). (U.K. Baron Worlingham, cr. 1835.) B. 1841, s. 1864. *H.* Vct. Acheson, *s. b.* '77.

Gough, Hugh Gough, K.C.V.O., 3rd V. (cr. 1849). B. 1849, s. 1895. *H.* Hon. Hugh W. G. *s. b.* '92.

Grafton, Augustus C. L. Fitzroy, K.G., C.B., 7th D. of (cr. 1675). B. 1821, s. 1882. *H.* E. of Euston, *s. b.* '50.

Graham, E. (See Montrose, D. of.)

Granard, Bernard A. W. P. H. Forbes, P.C., K.P., G.C.V.O., 8th E. of (cr. 1684). B. 1874, s. 1889. *H.* Vct. Forbes, *s. b.* '15.

Grantley, John R. B. Norton, 5th B. (cr. 1782). B. 1855, s. 1877. *H.* Hon. Richard N. *s. b.* '92.

Granville, Granville G. Leveson-Gower, G.C.V.O.,

3rd E. (cr. 1833). B. 1872, s. 1891. *H.* Hon. Wm. L.-G. *bro. b.* '80.

***Graves,** Clarence P. R. Graves, 6th B. (cr. 1794). I.P. B. 1871, s. 1914. *H.* Hy. A. C. G. *n. b.* '77.

***Gray,** Eveleen Smith-Gray, Baroness (cr. 1445). B. 1841, s. 1895. *H.* Master of Gray, *s. b.* '64.

Grenfell, Francis W. Grenfell, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., 1st B. (cr. 1902). B. 1841. *H.* Hon. Pascoe G. *s. b.* '05.

Greville, Chas. B. F. Greville, 3rd B. (cr. 1869). B. 1871, s. 1909. *H.* Hon. R. G. *s. b.* '12.

Grey, Albert H. G. Grey, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., 4th E. (cr. 1806). B. 1851, s. 1894. *H.* Vct. Howick, *s. b.* '79.

Grey of Fallodon, Edward, K.G., P.C., 1st V. (cr. 1916). B. 1862. *H.* None to Peerage.

Grey de Ruthyn, Cecil T. Clifton, 25th B. (cr. 1324). B. 1862, s. 1912. *H.* Co-heirs.

Grimthorpe, Ernest W. Beckett, 2nd B. (cr. 1886). B. 1856, s. 1905. *H.* Hon. Ralph B. *s. b.* '91.

Grinstead, B. (See Enniskillen, E. of.)

Guilford, Fredk. G. North, 8th E. of. (cr. 1752). B. 1876, s. 1885. *H.* Ld. North, *s. b.* '02.

***Guillamore,** Hardress S. O'Grady, 5th V. (cr. 1831). I.P. B. 1841, s. 1877. *H.* Hon. Fredk. O'G. *bro. b.* '47.

†**Haddington,** Geo. A.-B.-Hamilton, K.T., 11th E. of (cr. 1619). S.P. B. 1827, s. 1870. *H.* Ld. Binning, C.B., M.V.O. *s. b.* '56.

Haldane, Richard B. Haldane, P.C., O.M., K.T., 1st V. (cr. 1911). B. 1856. *H.* none.

Haldon, Lawrence W. Palk, 3rd B. (cr. 1880). B. 1869, s. 1903. *H.* Hon. Lawrence P. *s. b.* '96.

Halifax, Chas. L. Wood, 2nd V. (cr. 1866). B. 1839, s. 1885. *H.* Hon. Edward W. *s. b.* '81.

Halsbury, Hardinge S. Giffard, P.C., 1st E. of (cr. 1898). B. 1825. *H.* Vct. Tiverton, *s. b.* '80.

Hambleden, Wm. Fred. Danvers Smith, 2nd V. (cr. 1891). B. 1868, s. 1913. *H.* Hon. W. H. S. *s. b.* '03.

Hamilton and Brandon, Alfred D. Douglas-Hamilton, 13th D. of (cr. 1643). (Brit. Duke of Brandon, cr. 1711.) B. 1862, s. 1895. *H.* M. of Douglas and Clydesdale, *s. b.* '03.

Hamilton of Dalzell, Gavin G. Hamilton, K.T., C.V.O., 2nd B. (cr. 1886). B. 1872, s. 1900. *H.* John H. *n. b.* '11.

Hampden, Thos. W. Brand, C.M.G., 3rd V. (cr. 1884). B. 1869, s. 1906. *H.* Hon. Thos. B. *s. b.* '00.

Hampton, Herbert S. Pakington, 4th B. (cr. 1874). B. 1883, s. 1906. *H.* Hon. Humphrey P. *bro. b.* '88.

***Harberton,** Ernest A. G. Pomeroy, 7th V. (cr. 1791). I.P. B. 1867, s. 1912. *H.* Hon. Ralph L. P. *bro. b.* '69.

Hardinge, Hy. Chas. Hardinge, C.B., 3rd V. (cr. 1846). B. 1857, s. 1894. *H.* Hon. Caryl H. *s. b.* '05.

Hardinge of Penshurst, Chas. Hardinge, P.C., K.G., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., I.S.O., 1st B. (cr. 1910). B. 1858. *H.* Hon. Alex. H. L. H. *s. b.* '94.

Hardwicke, Chas. A. Yorke, 8th E. of (cr. 1754). B. 1869, s. 1909. *H.* Hon. Alfred Y. *bro. b.* '71.

Hare, B. (See Listowell, E. of.)

Harewood, Hy. U. Lascelles, K.C.V.O., 5th E. of (cr. 1812). B. 1846, s. 1892. *H.* Vct. Lascelles, *s. b.* '82.

Harlech, Geo. R. C. Ormsby-Gore, 3rd B. (cr. 1876). B. 1855, s. 1904. *H.* Hon. Wm. O.-G. *s. b.* '85.

Harrington, Chas. A. Stanhope, 8th E. of (cr. 1742). B. 1844, s. 1881. *H.* Hon. Dudley S. *bro. b.* '59.

Harris, Geo. R. C. Harris, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., 4th B. (cr. 1815). B. 1851, s. 1872. *H.* Hon. Geo. H. *s. b.* '89.

Harrowby, John H. D. Ryder, 5th E. of (cr. 1809). B. 1864, s. 1900. *H.* Vct. Sandon, *s. b.* '92.

Hartismere, B. (See Henniker, B.)

Hastings, Albert E. D. Astley, 21st B. (cr. 1290). B. 1882, s. 1904. *H.* Hon. Edward A. *s. b.* '12.

Hatherton, Edward G. P. Littleton, C.M.G., 3rd B. (cr. 1835). B. 1842, s. 1888. *H.* Hon. Edward L. *s. b.* '68.

Haversham, Arthur D. Hayter, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1906). B. 1835. *H.* none.

***Hawarden,** Eustace W. Maude, 7th Vct. (cr. 1791). I.P. B. 1877, s. 1914. *H.* Thos. R. M. *c. b.* '98.

Hawke, Martin B. Hawke, 7th B. (cr. 1776). B. 1860, s. 1887. *H.*, Hon. Stanhope H., *bro. b.* '63.

Hay, B. (See Kinnoul, E. of.)

Headfort, Geoffrey T. Taylour, 4th M. of (cr. 1800). (U.K. Baron Kenlis, cr. 1831.) B. 1878, s. 1894. *H.* E. of Bective, *s. b.* '02.

***Headley,** Rowland G. Allanson-Winn, 5th B. (cr. 1797). I.P. B. 1855, s. 1913. *H.* Hon. Rowland P. A.-W. *s. b.* '01.

Hemphill, Stanhope C. J. Hemphill, 2nd B. (cr. 1906). B. 1853, s. 1908. *H.* Hon. Fitzroy H. *bro. b.* '60.

Heneage, Edward Heneage, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1896). B. 1840. *H.* Hon. Geo. H. *s. b.* '66.

Henley, Fredc. Henley, 4th B. (cr. 1799). (U.K. Baron Northington, cr. 1885.) B. 1849, s. 1898. *H.* Hon. Anthony H. *bro. b.* '58.

Henniker, Chas. H. C. Henniker-Major, 6th B. (cr. 1800). (U.K. Baron Hartismere, cr. 1866.) B. 1872, s. 1902. *H.* Hon. Gerald H.-M. *bro. b.* '72.

Hereford, Robert Devereux, 16th Vct. (cr. 1549). B. 1843, s. 1855. *H.* Hon. Robert D. *s. b.* '65.

Hereford, John Percival, 94th Bp. of. App. 1895. B. 1834.

***Herries,** Gwendolen (Duchess of Norfolk), Baroness, cr. 1491. B. 1877, s. 1908. *H.* E. of Arundel and Surrey, *s. b.* '08.

Herschell, Richard F. Herschell, M.V.O. 2nd B. (cr. 1886). B. 1878, s. 1899. *H.* none.

Hertford, Geo. F. A. Seymour, 7th M. of (cr. 1793). B. 1871, s. 1912. *H.* Ld. Henry S. *bro. b.* '78.

Heytesbury, Leonard Holmes-a'Court, 4th B. (cr. 1828). B. 1863, s. 1903. *H.* Hon. Wm. H.-a'C. *s. b.* '06.

Hill, Rowland R. Clegg-Hill, 4th V. (cr. 1842). B. 1863, s. 1895. *H.* Hon. Francis C.-H. *bro. b.* '66.

Hillingdon, Chas. Wm. Mills, 2nd B. (cr. 1886). B. 1855, s. 1898. *H.* Hon. Arthur R. M. *s. b.* '91.

Hillsborough, E. of. (See Downshire, M. of.)

Hindlip, Chas. Allsopp, 3rd B. (cr. 1886). B. 1877, s. 1897. *H.* Hon. Chas. A. *s. b.* '06.

Holden, Ernest I. Holden, 2nd B. (cr. 1908). B. 1867, s. 1912. *H.* Hon. Angus H. *s. b.* '98.

Hollenden, Samuel H. Morley, 1st B. (cr. 1912). B. 1845, *H.* Hon. Geoffrey M. *s. b.* '85.

HolmPatrick, Hans W. Hamilton, 2nd B. (cr. 1897). B. 1886, s. 1898. *H.* none.

Home, Chas. A. Douglas-Home, K.T., 12th E. of (cr. 1604). (U.K. Baron Douglas, cr. 1875.) B. 1834, s. 1881. *H.* Ld. Dunglass, *s. b.* '73.

Hood, Grosvenor A. A. Hood, 5th V. (cr. 1796). B. 1868, s. 1907. *H.* Hon. Horace H. *bro. b.* '70.

***Hotham,** Fredk. W. Hotham, 6th B. (cr. 1797.) I.P. B. 1863, s. 1907. *H.* Henry H. *c. b.* '99.

Hothfield, Hy. J. Tufton, 1st B. (cr. 1881). B. 1844. *H.* Hon. John T. *s. b.* '73.

Howard de Walden, Thos. E. Ellis, 8th B. (cr. 1597). B. 1880, s. 1899. *H.* Hon. John O. E. *s. b.* '12.

Howard of Glossop, Francis E. Fitzalan-Howard, 2nd B. (cr. 1869). B. 1859, s. 1883. *H.* Hon. Bernard F.-H. *s. b.* '85.

Howe, Richard G. P. Curzon-Howe, G.C.V.O., 4th E. (cr. 1821). B. 1861, s. 1900. *H.* Vct. Curzon, *s. b.* '84.

Huntingdon, Warner F. J. P. Hastings, 14th E. of (cr. 1529). B. 1868, s. 1885. *H.* Vct. Hastings, *s. b.* '01.

***Huntingfield,** Wm. C. A. Vanneck, 5th B. (cr. 1796). I.P. B. 1883, s. 1915. *H.* Hon. Gerard C. A. V. *s. b.* '15.

Huntly, Chas. Gordon, P.C., 11th M. of (cr. 1599). (U.K. Baron Meldrum, cr. 1815.) B. 1847, s. 1863. *H.* G. C. Douglas G. *n. b.* '83.

Hutchinson, V. (See Donoughmore, E. of.)

Hylton, Hylton, G. H. Jolliffe, 3rd B. (cr. 1866). B. 1862, s. 1899. *H.* Hon. Wm. J. *s. b.* '98.

Iddesleigh, Walter S. Northcote, C.B., 2nd E. of (cr. 1885). B. 1845, s. 1887. *H.* Vct. St. Cyres, *s. b.* '69.

Ilchester, Giles S. H. F. Fox-Strangways, 6th E. of (cr. 1756). B. 1874, s. 1905. *H.* Ld. Stavordale, *s. b.* '05.

Ilkeston, B. Stephen S. Foster, 2nd B. (cr. 1910). B. 1867, s. 1913. *H.* none.

Inchcape, Jas. L. Mackay, G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E., 1st B. (cr. 1911). B. 1852. *H.* Hon. Kenneth M. *s. b.* '87.

†Inchiquin, Lucius W. O'Brien, 15th B. (cr. 1543). I.P. B. 1864, s. 1900. *H.* Hon. Donough O'B. *s. b.* '97.

Innes, E. (See Roxburghe, D. of.)

Inverclyde, James C. Burns, 3rd B. (cr. 1897). B. 1864, s. 1905. *H.* Hon. J. Alan B. *s. b.* '97.

Islington, John P. Dickson-Poynder, P.C., G.C.M.G. D.S.O., 1st B. (cr. 1910). B. 1866. *H.* none.

Iveagh, Edward C. Guinness, K.P., G.C.V.O., 1st Vct. (cr. 1905). B. 1847, *H.* Hon. Rupert G. *s. b.* '74.

Jersey, Geo. Hy. R. Child-Villiers, 8th E. of (cr. 1697). B. 1873, s. 1915. *H.* Vct. Grandison, *s. b.* '10.

Joicey, James Joicey, 1st B. (cr. 1906). B. 1846. *H.* Hon. Arthur J. *s. b.* '80.

Kenlis, B. (See Headfort, M. of.)

Kenmare, Valentine C. Browne, C.V.O., 5th E. of (cr. 1800). B. 1860, s. 1905. *H.* Vct. Castlerosse, *s. b.* '91.

Kenry, B. (See Dunraven, E. of.)

Kensington, Hugh Edwardes, D.S.O., 6th B. (cr. 1776). B. 1873, s. 1900. *H.* Hon. Wm. E. *s. b.* '04.

Kenyon, Lloyd T. Kenyon, K.C.V.O., 4th B. (cr. 1788). B. 1864, s. 1869. *H.* Rev. Hon. Wm. K. *un. b.* '47.

Ker, B. (See Lothian, M. of.)

Kilbracken, Arthur Godley, G.C.B., 1st B. (cr. 1909). B. 1847. *H.* Hon. Hugh G. *s. b.* '77.

Killanin, Martin H. F. Morris, 2nd B. (cr. 1900). B. 1867, s. 1901. *H.* Michael M. *n. b.* '14.

†Kilmaine, John E. D. Browne, 5th B. (cr. 1789). I.P. B. 1878, s. 1907. *H.* Hon. John B. *s. b.* '02.

Kilmarnock, B. (See Erroll, Earl of.)

†Kilmorey, Francis C. A. H. Needham, 4th E. of (cr. 1822). I.P. B. 1883, s. 1915. *H.* Hon. Francis Edwd. N. *bro. b.* '86.

Kimberley, John Wodehouse, 2nd E. of (cr. 1866). B. 1848, s. 1902. *H.* Ld. Wodehouse, *s. b.* '83.

***Kingsale,** Michael C. de Courcy, 33rd B. (cr. 1181). I.P. B. 1855, s. 1895. *H.* Hon. Michael de C. *s. b.* '82.

***Kingston,** Henry E. King-Tenison, 9th E. of (cr. 1768). I.P. B. 1874, s. 1896. *H.* Vct. Kingsborough, *s. b.* '97.

***Kinloss,** Mary Morgan-Grenville, Baroness (cr. 1602). B. 1852, s. 1889. *H.* Master of Kinloss, *s. b.* '89.

Kinnaird, Arthur F. Kinnaird, K.T., 11th B. (cr. 1682). B. 1847, s. 1887. *H.* Master of Kinnaird, *s. b.* '80.

Kinnear, Alex. S. Kinnear, 1st B. (cr. 1897). B. 1833. *H.* none.

Kinnoull, George Harley Hay, 13th E. of (cr. 1633). (Brit. Baron Hay, cr. 1711.) B. 1902, s. 1916. *H.* Hon. Alistair G. H. *un. b.* '61.

Kinross, Patrick Balfour, 2nd B. (cr. 1902). B. 1870, s. 1905. *H.* Hon. John B. *s. b.* '04.

Kintore, Algernon H. T. Keith-Falconer, P.C., G.C.M.G., 9th E. of (cr. 1677). B. 1852, s. 1880. *H.* Ld. Falconer, *s. b.* '79.

Kitchener of Khartoum, Henry Elliott Chevallier Kitchener, 2nd E. (cr. 1914). B. 1846, s. 1916. *H.* Vct. Broome, *s. b.* '78.

Knaresborough, Hy. M. Meysey-Thompson, 1st B. (cr. 1905). B. 1845. *H.* none to barony.

Knollys, Francis Knollys, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., I.S.O., 1st V. (cr. 1911). B. 1837. *H.* Hon. Edward K., *s. b.* '95.

Knutsford, Sydney G. Holland, 2nd V. (cr. 1895). B. 1855, s. 1914. *H.* Hon. A. H. Holland-Hibbert, *bro. b.* '55.

Lamington, Chas. W. A. N. Cochrane-Baillie, G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., 2nd B. (cr. 1880). B. 1860, s. 1890. *H.* Hon. Victor C.-B. *s. b.* '96.

†Lanesborough, Chas. J. B. Butler, M.V.O., 7th E. of (cr. 1756). I.P. B. 1865, s. 1905. *H.* Hon. Hy. Cavendish B. *bro. b.* '68.

†Langford, Hercules E. Rowley, K.C.V.O., 4th B. (cr. 1800). I.P. B. 1848, s. 1854. *H.* Hon. John R. *s. b.* '94.

Lansdowne, Hy. C. K. FitzMaurice, K.G., P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., 5th M. of (cr. 1784). B. 1845, s. 1866. *H.* E. of Kerry, *s. b.* '72.

Lathom, Edward W. Bootle-Wilbraham, 3rd E. of (cr. 1880). B. 1895, s. 1910. *H.* Arthur G. B.-W. *c. b.* '76 (to barony of Skelmersdale).

Latymer, Francis B. T. Coutts-Nevill, 5th B. (cr. 1431). B. 1852. Estab. claim 1912. *H.* Hon. Hugh C.-N. *s. b.* '76.

†Lauderdale, Fredk. H. Maitland, 13th E. of (cr. 1624). S.P. B. 1840, s. 1884. *H.* Vct. Maitland, *s. b.* '68.

Lawrence, Alex. G. Lawrence, 3rd B. (cr. 1869). B. 1878, s. 1913. *H.* Hon. J. A. E. L. *s. b.* '08.

Leconfield, Chas. H. Wyndham, 3rd B. (cr. 1859). B. 1872, s. 1901. *H.* Hon. Hugh W. *bro.* b. '77.

Leeds, Geo. G. Osborne, 10th D. of (cr. 1694). B. 1862, s. 1895. *H.* M. of Carmarthen, *s. b.* '01.

Leicester, Thos. W. Coke, G.C.V.O., C.M.G., 3rd E. of (cr. 1837). B. 1848, s. 1909. *H.* Vct. Coke, *s. b.* '80.

Leigh, Francis D. Leigh, 3rd B. (cr. 1839). B. 1855, s. 1905. *H.* Hon. Rupert L. *bro. b.* '56.

Leinster, Maurice FitzGerald, 6th D. of (cr. 1766). B. 1887, s. 1893. *H.* Ld. Edward F. *bro.* b. '92.

Leith of Fyvie, Alex. J. Forbes-Leith, 1st B. (cr. 1905). B. 1847. *H.* none.

Leitrim, Chas. Clements, 5th E. of (cr. 1795). (U.K. Baron Clements, cr. 1831.) B. 1879, s. 1892. *H.* Hon. Francis C. *bro. b.* '85.

***Leven and Melville,** Archibald A. Leslie-Melville, 15th E. of (cr. 1641). S.P. B. 1890, s. 1913. *H.* Hon. David L.-M. *bro. b.* '92.

Lichfield, Thos. F. Anson, 3rd E. of (cr. 1831). B. 1856, s. 1892. *H.* Vct. Anson, *s. b.* '83.

***Lichfield,** John Augustine Kempthorne, 93rd Bp. of. App. 1913. B. 1864.

*Lifford, Archibald R. Hewitt, 6th V. (cr. 1781). I.P. B. 1844, s. 1913. *H.* Hon. Evelyn H. *s. b.* '80.

Lilford, John Powys, 5th B. (cr. 1797). B. 1863, s. 1896. *H.* Hon. Stephen P. *bro. b.* '69.

Limerick, W. H. E. de V. S. Pery, 4th E. of (cr. 1803). (U.K. Baron Foxford, cr. 1815.) B. 1863, s. 1896. *H.* Vct. Glentworth, *s. b.* '94.

Lincoln, Edward Lee Hicks, 89th Bp. of. App. 1910. B. 1843.

Lincolnshire, Chas. R. Wynn-Carrington, P.C., K.G., G.C.M.G., 1st M. of (cr. 1912). B. 1843. *H.* Hon. Rupert Carington, C.V.O., D.S.O. *bro. b.* '52 (to baronies).

Lindley, Nathaniel Lindley, P.C., Baron (cr. 1900). B. 1828. Life peerage.

*Lindsay, David C. Bethune, 11th E. of (cr. 1633). S.P. B. 1832, s. 1894. *H.* Vct. Garnock, *s. b.* '67.

Lindsey, Montagu P. A. Bertie, 12th E. of (cr. 1626). B. 1861, s. 1899. *H.* E. of Abingdon (*q.v.*).

Linlithgow, Victor A. J. Hope, 2nd M. of (cr. 1902). B. 1887, s. 1908. *H.* E. of Hopetoun, *s. b.* '12.

*Lisburne, Ernest E. H. M. Vaughan, 7th E. of (cr. 1776). I.P. B. 1892, s. 1899. *H.* Wilmot Chas. V. *c. b.* '63.

*Lisle, Geo. W. J. Lysaght, 6th B. (cr. 1758). I.P. B. 1840, s. 1898. *H.* Hon. Horace L. *s. b.* '73.

Listowel, Wm. Hare, K.P., 3rd E. of (cr. 1822). (U.K. Baron Hare, cr. 1869.) B. 1833, s. 1856. *H.* Vct. Ennismore, *s. b.* '66.

Liverpool, Arthur W. de B. S. Foljambe, G.C.M.G., M.V.O., 5th E. of (cr. 1786). B. 1870, s. 1907. *H.* Hon. Gerald F. *h.-bro. b.* '78.

Liverpool, Francis Jas. Chavasse, 2nd Bp. of. App. 1900. B. 1846.

Llandaff, Joshua Pritchard Hughes, 95th Bp. of. App. 1905. B. 1847.

Loch, Edward D. Loch, C.M.G., M.V.O., D.S.O., 2nd B. (cr. 1895). B. 1873, s. 1900. *H.* Hon. — L. *s. b.* '16.

Loftus, B. (See Ely, M. of.)

Londesborough, Wm F. H. Denison, K.C.V.O., 2nd E. of (cr. 1887). B. 1864, s. 1900. *H.* Vct. Raincliffe, *s. b.* '92.

London, Arthur Foley Winnington-Ingram, K.C.V.O., 110th Bp. of. App. 1901. B. 1858.

Londonderry, Chas. S. H. V.-T.-Stewart, M.V.O., 7th M. of (cr. 1816). (U.K. Earl Vane, cr. 1823.) B. 1878, s. 1915. *H.* Vct. Castlereagh, *s. b.* '02.

Longford, Edwd. Arthur H. Pakenham, 6th E. of (cr. 1785). (U.K. Baron Silchester, cr. 1821.) B. 1902, s. 1915. *H.* Hon. Francis A. P. *bro. b.* '05.

Lonsdale, Hugh C. Lowther, 5th E. of (cr. 1807). B. 1857, s. 1882. *H.* Hon. Lancelot L. *bro. b.* '67.

Loreburn, Robert T. Reid, P.C., G.C.M.G., 1st E. (cr. 1911). B. 1846. *H.* none.

Lothian, Robert S. Kerr, 10th M. of (cr. 1701). (U.K. Baron Ker, cr. 1821.) B. 1874, s. 1900. *H.* Philip Hy. K. *c. b.* '82.

Loudoun, Chas. E. H. Abney-Hastings, 11th E. of (cr. 1633). (Eng. Baron Botreaux, cr. 1368.) B. 1855, s. 1874. *H.* Hon. Gilbert C.-H.-C. *bro. b.* '59.

*Louth, Randal P. R. Plunkett, 14th B. (cr. 1541). I.P. B. 1868, s. 1883. *H.* Hon. Otway P. *s. b.* '92.

Lovat, Simon J. Fraser, K.T., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O., 16th B. (cr. 1464). B. 1871, s. 1887. *H.* Master of Lovat, *s. b.* '11.

Lovel and Holland. (See Egmont, E. of.)

Lovelace, Lionel F. King, 3rd E. of (cr. 1838). B. 1865, s. 1906. *H.* Vct. Ockham, *s. b.* '05.

*Lucan, George Charles Bingham, 5th E. of (cr. 1795). I.P. B. 1860, s. 1914. *H.* Ld. Bingham *s. b.* '98.

Lucas, Auberon T. Herbert, P.C., 8th B. (cr. 1663). B. 1876, s. 1905. *H.* Hon. Nan H. *sis. b.* '80.

Ludlow, Hy. L. Lopes, 2nd B. (cr. 1897). B. 1865, s. 1899. *H.* none.

Lurgan, Wm. Brownlow, K.C.V.O., 3rd B. (cr. 1839). B. 1858, s. 1882. *H.* Hon. Wm. B. *s. b.* '02.

Lyell, Leonard Lyell, 1st B. (cr. 1914). B. 1850. *H.* Hon. Charles H. L. *s. b.* '75.

Lytton, Victor A. G. R. Lytton, 2nd E. of (cr. 1880). B. 1876, s. 1891. *H.* Vct. Knebworth, *s. b.* '03.

Lyveden, Courtenay R. P. Vernon, 3rd B. (cr. 1859). B. 1857, s. 1900. *H.* Hon. Robert V. *s. b.* '92.

Macclesfield, Geo. L. W. H. Parker, 7th E. of (cr. 1721). B. 1888, s. 1896. *H.* Vct. Parker, *s. b.* '14.

*Macdonald, Ronald A. Macdonald, 6th B. (cr. 1776) I..P. B. 1853, s. 1874. *H.* Alex. G. M. *g.s. b.* '09.

*Macdonald of Earnscliffe, Susan Agnes Macdonald, Baroness (cr. 1891). B. 1836. *H.* none.

MacDonnell, Antony P. MacDonnell, P.C., G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., 1st B. (cr. 1908). B. 1844. *H.* none.

Magheramore, Dudley S. M'Garel-Hogg, 3rd B. (cr. 1887). B. 1863, s. 1903. *H.* Hon. Ronald M'G.-H. *bro. b.* '65.

Malmesbury, James E. Harris, 5th E. of (cr. 1800). B. 1872, s. 1899. *H.* Vct. FitzHarris, *s. b.* '07.

Manchester, Wm. A. D. Montagu, P.C., 9th D. of (cr. 1719). B. 1877, s. 1892. *H.* Vct. Mandeville, *s. b.* '02.

Manchester, Edmund Arbuthnott Knox, 4th Bp. of. App. 1903. B. 1847.

Manners, John T. Manners, 3rd B. (cr. 1807). B. 1852, s. 1864. *H.* Hon. Francis H. M. *s. b.* '97.

Mansfield, Alan D. Murray, 6th E. of (cr. 1776 and 1792). B. 1864, s. 1906. *H.* Lord Scone, *s. b.* '00.

Manvers, Chas. W. S. Pierrepont, 4th E. (cr. 1806). B. 1854, s. 1900. *H.* Vct. Newark, *s. b.* '88.

†Mar, John F. E. Goodeve-Erskine, 34th E. of (cr. *ante* 1404). S.P. B. 1836, s. 1866. *H.* Ld. Garioch, *s. b.* '68.

†Mar and Kellie, Walter J. F. Erskine, K.T., 12th and 14th E. of (cr. 1565 and 1619). S.P. B. 1865, s. 1888. *H.* Ld. Erskine, *s. b.* '95.

Marchamley, Geo. Whiteley, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1908). B. 1855. *H.* Hon. Wm. W. *s. b.* '86.

Marlborough, Chas. R. J. Spencer-Churchill, K.G., P.C., 9th D. of (cr. 1702). B. 1871, s. 1892. *H.* M. of Blandford, *s. b.* '97.

Masham, Samuel Cunliffe-Lister, 2nd B. (cr. 1891). B. 1857, s. 1906. *H.* Hon. John C.-L. *bro. b.* '67.

Massereene and Ferrard, Algernon W. J. C. Skeffington, D.S.O., 12th V. (cr. 1660). B. 1873, s. 1905. *H.* Hon. John C. T. F. W.-M. S. *s. b.* '14.

*Massy, Hugh S. J. Massy, 7th B. (cr. 1776). I.P. B. 1864, s. 1915. *H.* Hon. Hugh H. C. G. M. *s. b.* '94.

†Mayo, Dermot R. W. Bourke, P.C., K.P., 7th E. of (cr. 1785). I.P. B. 1851, s. 1872. *H.* Hon. Algernon B. *bro. b.* '54.

Meath, Reginald Brabazon, P.C., K.P., 12th E. of (cr. 1627). (U.K. Baron Chaworth, cr. 1831. B. 1841, s. 1887. *H.* Ld. Ardee, C.B. *s. b.* '69.

The New HAZELL, 1917

Meldrum, B. (See Huntly, M. of.)
Melville, Chas. S. Dundas, I.S.O., 6th V. (cr. 1802). B. 1843, s. 1904. *H.* Hon. Hy. D. *s. b.* '73.
Mendip, B. (See Clifden, V.)
Meredyth, B. (See Athlumney, B.)
Mersey, John C. Bigham, P.C., 1st V. (cr. 1916). B. 1840. *H.* Hon. Clive B., C.M.G. *s. b.* '72.
Merthyr, Herbert C. Lewis, 2nd B. (cr. 1911). B. 1866, s. 1914. *H.* Hon. Wm. B. C. L., *s. b.* '01.
Methuen, Paul S. Methuen, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G., 3rd B. (cr. 1838). B. 1845, s. 1891. *H.* Hon. Paul M. *s. b.* '86.
***Mexborough,** John H. Savile, 6th E. of (cr. 1766). I.P. B. 1868, s. 1916. *H.* Hon. John R. W. S. *s. b.* '06.
Michelham, Herbert Stern, K.C.V.O., 1st B. (cr. 1905). B. 1851. *H.* Hon. Hermon S., *s. b.* '99.
Middleton, Digby W. B. Willoughby, 9th B. (cr. 1711). B. 1844, s. 1877. *H.* Hon. Godfrey W. *bro. b.* '47.
Midleton, Wm. St. J. F. Brodrick, P.C., K.P., 9th V. (cr. 1717). (Brit. Baron Brodrick, cr. 1706.) B. 1856, s. 1907. *H.* Hon. Geo. B. *s. b.* '88.
Midlothian, E. of. (See Rosebery, E. of.)
Milner, Alfred Milner, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., 1st V. (cr. 1902). B. 1854. *H.* none.
Minster, B. (See Conyngham, M.)
Minto, Victor G. L. G. M.-K.-Elliot, 5th E. of (cr. 1813). B. 1891, s. 1914. *H.* Hon. Gavin M.-K.-E. *bro. b.* '95.
***Molesworth,** Geo. B. Molesworth, 9th V. (cr. 1716). I.P. B. 1867, s. 1906. *H.* Hon. Chas. W. *s. b.* '97.
Monck, Hy. P. C. S. Monck, 5th V. (cr. 1800). (U.K. Baron, 1866.) B. 1849, s. 1894. *H.* Hy. W. S. M. *g.s. b.* '05.
Monckton, B. (See Galway, V.)
Moncreiff, James A. F. H. Moncreiff, 4th B. (cr. 1874). B. 1872, s. 1913. *H.* Hon. Harry R. W. M. *s. b.* '15.
Monk Bretton, John W. Dodson, C.B., 2nd B. (cr. 1884). B. 1869, s. 1897. *H.* none.
Monkswell, Robert A. H. Collier, 3rd B. (cr. 1885). B. 1875, s. 1909. *H.* Hon. Gerard C. *bro. b.* '78.
Monson, Augustus D. J. Monson, 9th B. (cr. 1728). B. 1868, s. 1900. *H.* Hon. John M. *s. b.* '07.
Montagu of Beaulieu, John W. E. D.-S.-Montagu, C.S.I., 2nd B. (cr. 1885). B. 1866, s. 1905. *H.* none.
Monteagle, B. (See Sligo, M. of.)
Monteagle of Brandon, Thos. Spring Rice, K.P., 2nd B. (cr. 1839). B. 1849, s. 1866. *H.* Hon. Thos. R. *s. b.* '83.
Montrose, Douglas B. M. R. Graham, K.T., 5th D. of (cr. 1707). (Brit. Earl Graham, cr. 1722.) B. 1852, s. 1874. *H.* M. of Graham, C.V.O. *s. b.* '78.
Moray, Morton G. Stuart, 17th E. of (cr. 1561). (Brit. Baron Stuart of Castle Stuart, cr. 1796.) B. 1855, s. 1909. *H.* Ld. Doune, *s. b.* '92.
Morley of Blackburn, John Morley, P.C., O.M., 1st Vct. (cr. 1908). B. 1838. *H.* none.
Morley, Edmund R. Parker, 4th E. of (cr. 1815). B. 1877, s. 1905. *H.* Hon. Montagu P. *bro. b.* '78.
†**Morton,** Sholto G. W. Douglas, 21st E. of (cr. 1458). S.P. B. 1844, s. 1884. *H.* Ld. Aberdour, *g.s. b.* '07.
Mostyn, Llewelyn N. V. Lloyd-Mostyn, 3rd B. (cr. 1831). B. 1856, s. 1884. *H.* Hon. Edwd. Ll.-M. *s. b.* '85.
Moulton, John F. Moulton, P.C., K.C.B., 1st B. (cr. 1912). B. 1844. Life peerage.
Mount Edgcumbe, Wm. H. Edgcumbe, P.C., G.C.V.O., 4th E. of (cr. 1789). B. 1832, s. 1861. *H.* Vct. Valletort, *s. b.* '65.
Mountgarret, Edmund S. Butler, 15th Vct. (cr. 1550). B. 1875, s. 1912. *H.* Hon. Piers B. *h.-bro. b.* '03.
***Mountmorres,** Rev. Wm. G. B. de Montmorency, 6th V. (cr. 1763). I.P. B. 1872, s. 1880. *H.* Rev. Hervé B. de M. *c. b.* '79.
Mount Stephen, Geo. Stephen, G.C.V.O. 1st B. (cr. 1891). B. 1829. *H.* none.
Mowbray, Chas. B. J. Stourton, 24th B. (cr. 1283). 24th B. Segrave; 21st B. Stourton (cr. 1448). B. 1867, s. 1893. *H.* Hon. Wm. S. *s. b.* '95.
Muir Mackenzie, Kenneth Augustus Muir-Mackenzie, 1st B. (cr. 1915). B. 1845. *H.* none.
Muncaster, Josslyn F. Pennington, 5th B. (cr. 1783). B. 1834, s. 1862. *H.* none.
Munster, Aubrey Fitz-Clarence, 4th E. of (cr. 1831). B. 1862, s. 1902. *H.* Hon. Harold F. *bro. b.* '70.
Murray of Elibank, Alex. W. C. O. Murray, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1912). B. 1870. *H.* none.
†**Muskerry,** Hamilton M. F.-D.-Morgan, 4th B. (cr. 1781). I.P. B. 1854, s. 1868. *H.* Hon. Robt. F.-D.-M. *s. b.* '74.
Napier and Ettrick, Francis E. B. Napier, 12th B. (cr. 1627). (U.K. Baron Ettrick, cr. 1872.) B. 1876, s. 1913. *H.* Master of Napier, *s. b.* '04.
Napier of Magdala, Robert W. Napier, 2nd B. (cr. 1868). B. 1845, s. 1890. *H.* Rupert G. C. N. *n. b.* '85.
Nelson, Thos. Horatio Nelson, 4th E. (cr. 1805). B. 1857, s. 1913. *H.* Hon. Edward N. *bro. b.* '60.
***Newborough,** Thomas John Wynn, 5th B. (cr. 1776). I.P. B. 1878, s. 1916. *H.* Robert V. W. *c. b.* '77.
***Newburgh,** Carlo Giustiniani-Bandini, 9th E. of (cr. 1660). S.P. B. 1862, s. 1908. *H.* Vct. Kynnaird, *s. b.* '86.
Newcastle, Hy. P. A. D. Pelham-Clinton, 7th D. of (cr. 1756). B. 1864, s. 1879. *H.* Ld. Francis P.-C.-Hope, *bro. b.* '66.
***Newcastle,** Herbert Louis Wild, 5th Bp. of. App. 1915. B. 1866.
Newlands, Jas. H. C. Hozier, 2nd B. (cr. 1898). B. 1851, s. 1906. *H.* none.
Newton, Thos. W. Legh, 2nd B. (cr. 1892). B. 1857, s. 1898. *H.* Hon. Richard L. *s. b.* '88.
Nicholson, W. G. Nicholson, G.C.B., 1st B. (cr. 1912). B. 1845. *H.* none.
***Norbury,** Wm. B. L. Graham-Toler, 4th E. of (cr. 1827). I.P. B. 1862, s. 1873. *H.* Otway G.-T. *c. b.* '86.
Norfolk, Hy. Fitzalan-Howard, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., 15th D. of (cr. 1483). B. 1847, s. 1860. *H.* E. of Arundel and Surrey, *s. b.* '08.
Normanby, Rev. Constantine C. H. Phipps, 3rd M. of (cr. 1838). B. 1846, s. 1890. *H.* E. of Mulgrave, *s. b.* '12.
Normanton, Sidney J. Agar, 4th E. of (cr. 1806). (U.K. Baron Somerton, cr. 1873.) B. 1865, s. 1896. *H.* Vct. Somerton, *s. b.* '10.
North, Wm. H. J. North, 11th B. (cr. 1554). B. 1836, s. 1884. *H.* Hon. Wm. N. *s. b.* '60.
Northampton, Wm. B. Compton, 6th M. of (cr. (1812). B. 1885, s. 1913. *H.* Edwd. R. F. C. *c. b.* '91.
Northbourne, Walter H. James, 2nd B. (cr. 1884). B. 1846, s. 1893. *H.* Hon. Walter J. *s. b.* '69.
Northbrook, Francis G. Baring, 2nd E. of (cr. 1876). B. 1850, s. 1904. *H.* Francis A. B. *c. b.* '82.
Northcliffe, Alfred C. W. Harmsworth, 1st B. (cr. 1905). B. 1865. *H.* none.
†**Northesk,** David J. Carnegie, 10th E. of (cr.

1647). S.P. B. 1865, s. 1891. *H.* Ld. Rosehill, *s. b.* '01.

Northington, B. (See Henley, B.)

Northumberland, Hy. G. Percy, K.G., P.C., 7th D. of (cr. 1766). B. 1846, s. 1899. *H.* E. Percy, *s. b.* '80.

Norton, Chas. L. Adderley, 2nd B. (cr. 1878). B. 1846, s. 1905. *H.* Hon. Ralph A. *s. b.* '72.

Norwich, Bertram Pollock, C.V.O., 67th Bp. of. App. 1910. B. 1863.

Nunburnholme, Chas. H. W. Wilson, D.S.O., 2nd B. (cr. 1906). B. 1875, s. 1907. *H.* Hon. Chas. W. *s. b.* '04.

O'Hagan, Maurice H. T. T.-O'Hagan, 3rd B. (cr. 1870). B. 1882, s. 1900. *H.* none.

O'Neill, Edward O'Neill, 2nd B. (cr. 1868). B. 1839, s. 1883. *H.* Shane E. R. O'N. *g.s. b.* '07.

Onslow, Richard W. A. Onslow, 5th E. of (cr. 1801). B. 1876, s. 1911. *H.* Vct. Cranley. *s. b.* '13.

†**Oranmore and Browne,** Geoffrey H. Browne, 3rd B. (cr. 1836). I.P. B. 1861, s. 1900. *H.* Hon. Dominick B. *s. b.* '01.

Orford, Robert H. Walpole, 5th E. of (cr. 1806). B. 1854, s. 1894. *H.* Horatio S. W. *c. b.* '81 (to barony only).

Orlel, B. (See Massereene, V.)

***Orkney,** Edmund W. Fitzmaurice, 7th E. of (cr. 1696). S.P. B. 1867, s. 1889. *H.* Lady Mary F. *d. b.* '03.

Ormathwaite, Arthur Walsh, 2nd B. (cr. 1868). B. 1827, s. 1881. *H.* Hon. Sir Arthur W. *s. b.* '59.

Ormonde, James E. W. T. Butler, P.C., K.P., 3rd M. of (cr. 1825). B. 1844, s. 1854. *H.* Ld. Arthur B. *bro. b.* '49.

Oxenfoord, B. (See Stair, E. of.)

Oxford, Chas. Gore, 34th Bp. of. App. 1911. B. 1853.

Parker of Waddington, Robert J. Parker, P.C., Baron (cr. 1913). B. 1857. Life peerage.

Parmoor, Charles Alfred Cripps, P.C., K.C.V.O., 1st B. (cr. 1914). B. 1852. *H.* Hon. Alfred H. S. C. *s. b.* '82.

Peckover, Alexander Peckover, 1st B. (cr. 1907). B. 1830. *H.* none.

Peel, Wm. R. W. Peel, 2nd V. (cr. 1895). B. 1867, s. 1912. *H.* Hon Arthur P. *s. b.* '01.

Pembroke and Montgomery, Reginald Herbert, M.V.O., 15th E. of (cr. 1551). B. 1880, s. 1913. *H.* Ld. Herbert, *s. b.* '06.

Penrhyn, Edward S. Douglas-Pennant, 3rd B. (cr. 1866). B. 1864, s. 1907. *H.* Hon. Hugh N. D.-P. *s. b.* '94.

Pentland, John Sinclair, P.C., G.C.I.E., 1st B. (cr. 1909). B. 1860. *H.* Hon. Hy. S. *s. b.* '07.

***Perth,** Wm. H. Drummond, 15th E. of (cr. 1605). S.P. B. 1871, s. 1902. *H.* Hon. Eric D. *h.-bro. b.* '76.

***Peterborough,** Frank Theodore Woods, 29th Bp. of. App. 1916. B. 1874.

Petre, Joseph Wm. Lionel Petre, 17th B. (cr. 1603). B. 1914, s. 1915. *H.* Francis Wm. P. *c. b.* '47.

Pirrie, Wm. J. Pirrie, P.C., K.P., 1st B. (cr. 1906). B. 1847. *H.* none.

Playfair, Geo. J. Playfair, C.V.O., 2nd B. (cr. 1892). B. 1849, s. 1898. *H.* none.

Plunket, Wm. L. Plunket, G.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., 5th B. (cr. 1827). B. 1864, s. 1897. *H.* Hon. Terence P. *s. b.* '99.

Plymouth, Robert G. Windsor-Clive, P.C., C.B., 1st E. of (cr. 1905). B. 1857, s. 1869 (as 14th B. Windsor, cr. 1529). *H.* Vct. Windsor, *s. b.* '89.

Poltimore, Coplestone R. G. W. Bampfylde, 3rd B. (cr. 1831). B. 1859, s. 1908. *H.* Hon. Geo. B. *s. b.* '82.

***Polwarth,** Walter H. Hepburne-Scott, 8th B. (cr. 1690). S.P. B. 1838, s. 1867. *H.* Master of Polwarth, *s. b.* '64.

Ponsonby, B. (See Bessborough, E. of.)

Pontypridd, Alfred Thomas, 1st B. (cr. 1912). B. 1840. *H.* none.

***Portarlington,** Lionel A. H. S. Dawson-Damer, 6th E. of (cr. 1785). I.P. B. 1883, s. 1900. *H.* Vct. Carlow, *s. b.* '07.

Portland, Wm. J. A. C. J. Cavendish-Bentinck, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., 6th D. of (cr. 1716). B. 1857, s. 1879. *H.* M. of Titchfield, *s. b.* '93.

Portman, Wm. H. B. Portman, 2nd V. (cr. 1873). B. 1829, s. 1888. *H.* Hon. Hy. P. *s. b.* '60.

Portsmouth, Newton Wallop, 6th E. of (cr. 1743). B. 1856, s. 1891. *H.* Hon. J. W. *bro. b.* '59.

Poulett, Wm. J. L. Poulett, 7th E. (cr. 1706). B. 1883, s. 1899 (claim admitted 1903). *H.* Vct. Hinton, *s. b.* '09.

Powerscourt, Mervyn R. Wingfield, K.P., M.V.O., 8th V. (cr. 1743). B. 1880, s. 1904. *H.* Hon. Mervyn W. *s. b.* '05.

Powis, Geo. C. Herbert, 4th E. of (cr. 1804). B. 1862, s. 1891. *H.* Vct. Clive, *s. b.* '04.

***Queensberry,** Percy S. Douglas, 9th M. of (cr. 1682). S.P. B. 1868, s. 1900. *H.* Vct. Drumlanrig, *s. b.* '96.

Radnor, Jacob Pleydell-Bouverie, 6th E. of (cr. 1765). B. 1868, *s.* 1900. *H.* Vct. Folkestone, *s. b.* '95.

***Radstock,** Granville G. Waldegrave, 4th B. (cr. 1800). I.P. B. 1859, s. 1913. *H.* Hon. Montagu W. *bro. b.* '67.

Raglan, Geo. F. H. Somerset, C.B., 3rd B. (cr. 1852). B. 1857, s. 1884. *H.* Hon. FitzRoy S. *s. b.* '85.

Ramsay, L. (See Dalhousie, E. of.)

Ranfurly, Uchter J. M. Knox, P.C., G.C.M.G., 5th E. of (cr. 1831). B. 1856, s. 1875. *H.* Vct. Northland, *g.s. b.* '13.

Ranksborough, John Fielden Brocklehurst, C.V.O., C.B., 1st B. (cr. 1914). B. 1852. *H.* none.

Rathcreedan, Cecil Wm. Norton, 1st B. (cr. 1916). B. 1850. *H.* Hon. Charles C. N. *s. b.* '05.

†**Rathdonnell,** Thos. K. McClintock-Bunbury, 2nd B. (cr. 1868). I.P. B. 1848, s. 1879. *H.* Hon. Thos. McC.-B. *s. b.* '81.

Rathmore, David R. Plunkett, P.C. 1st B. (cr. 1895). B. 1838. *H.* none.

Ravensworth, Arthur T. Liddell, 5th B. (cr. 1821). B. 1837, s. 1904. *H.* Hon. Gerald L. *s. b.* '69.

Rayleigh, John W. Strutt, P.C., O.M., F.R.S., 3rd B. (cr. 1821). B. 1842, s. 1873. *H.* Hon. Robert S. *s. b.* '75.

Reading, Rufus Daniel Isaacs, P.C., G.C.B., K.C.V.O., 1st V. (cr. 1916). B. 1860. *H.* Hon. Gerald I. *s. b.* '89.

Reay, Donald J. Mackay, P.C., K.T., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., 11th B. (cr. 1628; U.K. 1881). B. 1839, s. 1876. *H.* Baron Eric M. *c. b.* '70 (to Scot. barony).

Redesdale, David Bertram Ogilvy Freeman-Mitford, 2nd B. (cr. 1902). B. 1878, s. 1916. *H.* Hon. Thomas D. F.-M. *s. b.* '09.

***Rendlesham,** Fredk. A. C. Thellusson, 6th B. (cr. 1806). I.P. B. 1868, s. 1911. *H.* Hon. Percy T. *bro. b.* '74.

Revelstoke, John Baring, P.C., G.C.V.O., 2nd B. (cr. 1885). B. 1863, s. 1897. *H.* Hon. Cecil B. *bro. b.* '64.

Rhonnda, David Alfred Thomas, 1st B. (cr. 1916). B. 1856. *H.* none.

Ribblesdale, Thos. Lister, P.C., 4th B. (cr. 1797). B. 1854, s. 1876. *H.* none.

Richmond and Gordon, Chas. H. Gordon-Lennox, K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B., 7th D. of (cr. 1675). B. 1845, s. 1903. *H.* E. of March, M.V.O., D.S.O. *s. b.* '70.

Ridley, Matthew W. Ridley, 3rd V. (cr. 1900). B. 1902, s. 1916. *H.* Hon. Jasper N. R. *un. b.* '87.

Ripon, Fredk. O. Robinson, G.C.V.O., 2nd M. of (cr. 1871). B. 1852, s. 1909. *H.* none.

***Ripon,** Thos. Wortley Drury, 4th Bp. of. App. 1911. B. 1847.

Ritchie, Chas. Ritchie, 2nd B. (cr. 1905). B. 1866, s. 1906. *H.* Hon. Philip R. *s. b.* '99.

***Roberts,** Aileen Mary Roberts, Countess (cr. 1901). B. 1870, s. 1914. *H.* Lady (Ada) Edwina Stewart Lewin, *sis. b.* '75.

Robson, Wm. S. Robson, P.C., G.C.M.G., Baron (cr. 1910). B. 1852. Life peerage.

Rochdale, George Kemp, 1st B. (cr. 1913). B. 1866. *H.* Hon. John D. K. *s. b.* '06.

Rochester, John Reginald Harmer, 101st Bp. of. App. 1905. B. 1857.

***Roden,** Robert Soame Jocelyn, 8th E. of (cr. 1771). I.P. B. 1883, s. 1915. *H.* Vct. Jocelyn, *s. b.* '09.

Rodney, Geo. B. H. G. Rodney, 8th B. (cr. 1782). B. 1891, s. 1909. *H.* Hon. James R. *bro. b.* '95.

Rollo, Wm. Chas. W. Rollo, C.B., 11th B. (cr. 1651). (U.K. Baron Dunning, cr. 1869.) B. 1860, s. 1916. *H.* Hon. Eric N. R. *bro. b.* '61.

Romilly, Wm. G. G. Romilly, 4th B. (cr. 1866). B. 1899, s. 1905. *H.* none.

Romney, Chas. Marsham, 5th E. of (cr. 1801). B. 1864, s. 1905. *H.* Vct. Marsham, *s. b.* '92.

Rosebery, Archibald P. Primrose, K.G. K.T., P.C., 5th E. of (cr. 1703). (U.K. Earl of Midlothian, cr. 1911.) B. 1847, s. 1868. *H.* Ld. Dalmeny, *s. b.* '82.

Rosmead, Hercules A. T. Robinson, 2nd B. (cr. 1896). B. 1866, s. 1897. *H.* none.

†**Rosse,** Wm. E. Parsons, 5th E. of (cr. 1806). I.P. B. 1873, s. 1908. *H.* Ld. Oxmantown, *s. b.* '06.

Rosslyn, James F. H. St. Clair-Erskine, 5th E. of (cr. 1801). B. 1869, s. 1890. *H.* Ld. Loughborough, *s. b.* '92.

Rossmore, Derrick W. W. Westenra, 5th B. (cr. 1796). B. 1853, s. 1874. *H.* Hon. Wm. W. *s. b.* '92.

Rotherham, Wm. H. Holland, 1st B. (cr. 1910). B. 1849. *H.* Hon. Stuart H. *s. b.* '76.

Rothermere, Harold Sidney Harmsworth, 1st B. (cr. 1914). B. 1868. *H.* Hon. Harold A. V. H. *s. b.* '94.

†**Rothes,** Norman E. Leslie, 19th E. of (cr. 1457). S.P. B. 1877, s. 1893. *H.* Ld. Leslie, *s. b.* '02.

Rothschild, Lionel Walter Rothschild, 2nd B. (cr. 1885). B. 1868, s. 1915. *H.* Hon. Nathaniel Chas. R. *bro. b.* '77.

Roundway, Chas. Edwd. Hungerford Atholl Colston, 1st B. (cr. 1916). B. 1854. *H.* Hon. Edward M. C., D.S.O., M.V.O. *s. b.* '80.

Rowallan, Archibald C. Corbett, 1st B. (cr. 1911). B. 1856. *H.* Hon. Godfrey C. *s. b.* '95.

Roxburghe, Hy. J. Innes-Ker, K.T., M.V.O., 8th D. of (cr. 1707). (U.K. Earl Innes, cr. 1837.) B. 1876, s. 1892. *H.* Marquess of Bowmont, *s. b.* '13.

Russell, John F. S. Russell, 2nd E. (cr. 1861). B. 1865, s. 1878. *H.* Hon. Bertrand R. *bro. b.* '72.

***Ruthven,** Walter J. Hore-Ruthven, 8th B. (cr. 1651). S.P. B. 1838, s. 1864. *H.* Master of Ruthven, C.M.G., D.S.O. *s. b.* '70.

Rutland, Hy. J. B. Manners, 8th D. of (cr. 1703). B. 1852, s. 1906. *H.* M. of Granby, *s. b.* '86.

Sackville, Lionel E. Sackville-West, 3rd B. (cr. 1876). B. 1867, s. 1908. *H.* Hon. Chas. S.-W., C.M.G. *bro. b.* '70.

St. Albans, Chas. V. A. A. de V. Beauclerk, 11th D. of (cr. 1684). B. 1870, s. 1898. *H.* Ld. Osborne B. *h.-bro.* b. '74.

St. Albans, Edgar Jacob, 3rd Bp. of. App. 1903. B. 1844.

St. Aldwyn, Michael John Hicks-Beach, 2nd E. (cr. 1915). B. 1912, s. 1916. *H.* none.

St. Asaph, Alfred Geo. Edwards, 71st Bp. of. App. 1889. B. 1848.

St. Audries, Alex. F.-A.-Hood, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1911). B. 1853. *H.* Hon. Alex. F.-A.-H. *s.* b. '93.

St. Davids, John Owen, 120th Bp. of. App. 1897. B. 1854.

St. Davids, John W. Philipps, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1908). B. 1860. *H.* none to barony.

***St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich,** Henry Bernard Hodgson, 1st Bp. of. App. 1914. B. 1856.

St. Germans, John G. C. Eliot, M.C., 6th E. of (cr. 1815). B. 1890, s. 1911. *H.* Granville E. *c. b.* '67.

St. John of Bletsoe, Hy. B. O. St. John, 17th B. (cr. 1558). B. 1876, s. 1912. *H.* Hon. Moubray St. J. *bro. b.* '77.

St. Leonards, Frank E. Sugden, 3rd B. (cr. 1852). B. 1890, s. 1908. *H.* Frank S. *c. b.* '52.

St. Levan, John T. St. Aubyn, C.V.O., C.B., 2nd B. (cr. 1887). B. 1857, s. 1908. *H.* Francis C. St. A. *n. b.* '95.

St. Oswald, Rowland Winn, 2nd B. (cr. 1885). B. 1857, s. 1893. *H.* Hon. Rowland W. *s. b.* '93.

St. Vincent, Ronald C. Jervis, 6th V. (cr. 1801). B. 1859, s. 1908. *H.* Hon. John J. *s. b.* '98.

Salisbury, Jas. E. H. Gascoyne-Cecil, P.C., G.C.V.O., C.B., 4th M. of (cr. 1789). B. 1861, s. 1903. *H.* Vct. Cranbourne, *s. b.* '93.

***Salisbury,** Fredc. Edward Ridgeway, 94th Bp. of. App. 1911. B. 1848.

Saltersford, B. (See Courtown, E. of.)

†**Saltoun,** Alex W. F. Fraser, 18th B. (cr. 1445). S.P. B. 1851, s. 1886. *H.* Master of Saltoun, *s. b.* '86.

Sanderson, Thos. H. Sanderson, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., I.S.O., 1st B. (cr. 1905). B. 1841. *H.* none.

Sandhurst, Wm. Mansfield, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., 2nd B. (cr. 1871). B. 1855, s. 1876. *H.* Hon. John M. *bro. b.* '57.

Sandwich, George Chas. Montague, 9th E. of (cr. 1660). B. 1874, s. 1916. *H.* Hon. Alex. V. E. P. M. *s. b.* '06.

Sandys, Michael E. M. Sandys, 5th B. (cr. 1802). B. 1855, s. 1904. *H.* Arthur B. G. S. H. *c. b.* '37.

Savile, John S. Lumley-Savile, K.C.V.O., 2nd B. (cr. 1888). B. 1854, s. 1896. *H.* none.

Saye and Sele, Geoffrey C. T.-W.-Fiennes, 15th B. (cr. 1447, 1603). B. 1858, s. 1907. *H.* Hon. Geoff. T.-W.-F. *s. b.* '84.

Scarbrough, Aldred F. G. B. Lumley, K.C.B., 10th E. of (cr. 1690). B. 1857, s. 1884. *H.* Hon. Osbert L. *bro.* b. '62.

Scarsdale, B. (See Curzon, E.)

***Seafield,** Nina C. O.-Grant, Countess of (cr. 1701). B. 1906, s. 1915. *H.* Lord Strathspey (*q.v.*).

Seaton, John R. U. Colborne, 3rd B. (cr. 1839). B. 1854, s. 1888. *H.* Hon. Francis C. *bro. b.* '55.

Sefton, Osbert C. Molyneux, P.C., 6th E. of (cr. 1771). B. 1871, s. 1901. *H.* Vct. Molyneux, *s. b.* '98.

Selborne, William W. Palmer, K.G., P.C., G.C.M.G., 2nd E. of (cr. 1882). B. 1859, s. 1895. *H.* Vct. Wolmer, *s. b.* '87.

Selby, Jas. W. H. Gully, 2nd Vct. (cr. 1905). B. 1867, s. 1909. *H.* Hon. Thos. G. *s. b.* '11.

†**Sempill,** John Forbes-Sempill, 18th B. (cr. 1489).

S.P. B. 1863, s. 1905. *H.* Master of Sempill, *s. b.* '93.

Shaftesbury, Anthony Ashley-Cooper, K.P., K.C.V.O., 9th E. of (cr. 1672). B. 1869, s. 1886. *H.* Ld. Ashley, *s. b.* '00.

Shannon, Richard B. Boyle, 7th E. of (cr. 1756). (Brit. Baron Carleton, cr. 1786.) B. 1897, s. 1906. *H.* Hon. Robert B. *bro. b.* '00.

Shaughnessy, Thos. Geo. Shaughnessy, K.C.V.O., 1st B. (cr. 1916). B. 1853. *H.* Hon. William J. S. *s. b.* '83.

Shaw, Thomas Shaw, P.C., Baron (cr. 1909). B. 1850. Life peerage.

***Sheffield,** Leonard Hedley Burrows, 1st Bp. of. App. 1914. B. 1857.

Sheffield, Lyulph Stanley, P.C., 4th B. (cr. 1783). (U.K. Baron Stanley of Alderley, cr. 1839.) B. 1839, s. 1909. *H.* Hon. Sir A. Lyulph S., K.C.M.G., *s. b.* '75.

***Sherard,** Philip H. Sherard, 11th B. (cr. 1627). I.P. B. 1851, s. 1902. *H.* Ralph W. *bro. b.* '60.

Sherborne, Edward L. Dutton, 4th B. (cr. 1784). B. 1831, s. 1883. *H.* Rev. Hon. Fredk. D. *bro. b.* '40.

Shrewsbury and Talbot, Chas. H. J. Chetwynd-Talbot, K.C.V.O., 20th E. of (cr. 1442, 1784). B. 1860, s. 1877. *H.* Vct. Ingestre, *g.s. b.* '15.

Shute, B. (See Barrington, V.)

Shuttleworth, Ughtred J. Kay-Shuttleworth, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1902). B. 1844. *H.* Hon. Lawrence U. K.-S. *s. b.* '87.

Sidmouth, Gerald Wm. Addington, 5th V. (cr. 1805). B. 1882, s. 1915. *H.* Hon. Raymond A. A. *bro. b.* '87.

Silchester, B. (See Longford, E. of.)

†**Sinclair,** Chas. W. St. Clair, 15th B. (cr. 1449). S.P. B. 1831, s. 1880. *H.* Master of Sinclair, *s. b.* '75.

Sligo, Geo. U. Browne, 6th M. of (cr. 1800) (U.K. Baron Monteagle, cr. 1806). B. 1856, s. 1913. *H.* E. of Altamont, *s. b.* '98.

***Sodor and Man,** Jas. Denton Thompson, 71st Bp. of. App. 1912. B. 1856.

Somerleyton, Savile Brinton Crossley, P.C., K.C.V.O., 1st B. (cr. 1916). B. 1857. *H.* Hon. Francis S. C. *s. b.* '89.

Somers, Arthur H. T. Cocks, 6th B. (cr. 1784). B. 1887, s. 1899. *H.* Rev. Henry C. *un. b.* '62.

Somerset, Algernon St. Maur, 15th D. of (cr. 1546). B. 1846, s. 1894. *H.* Ld. Ernest St. Maur, *bro. b.* '47.

Somerton, B. (See Normanton, E. of.)

Sondes, Lewis A. Milles, 3rd E. (cr. 1880). B. 1866, s. 1907. *H.* Hon. Hy. Milles-Lade, *bro. b.* '67.

Southampton, Chas. H. Fitzroy, 4th B. (cr. 1780). B. 1867, s. 1872. *H.* Hon. Chas. F. *s. b.* '04.

Southesk, Chas. N. Carnegie, 10th E. of (cr. 1633). (U.K. Baron Balinhard, cr. 1869.) B. 1854, s. 1905. *H.* Ld. Carnegie, *s. b.* '93.

***Southwark,** Hubert Murray Burge, 2nd Bp. of. App. 1911. B. 1862.

Southwark, Richard K. Causton, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1910). B. 1843. *H.* none.

***Southwell,** Arthur R. P. Southwell, 5th V. (cr. 1776). I.P. B. 1872, s. 1878. *H.* Hon. Robert S. *s. b.* '98.

Southwell, Edwyn Hoskyns, 2nd Bp. of. App. 1904. B. 1851.

Spencer, Chas. R. Spencer, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., 6th E. (cr. 1765). B. 1857, s. 1910. *H.* Vct. Althorp, *s. b.* '92.

Stafford, Francis E. Fitzherbert, D.S.O., 12th B. (cr. 1640). B. 1859, s. 1913. *H.* Hon. Basil J. F. *bro. b.* '61.

Stair, John Jas. Dalrymple, 12th E. of (cr. 1703). (U.K. Baron Oxenfoord, cr. 1841.) B. 1879, s. 1914. *H.* Vct. Dalrymple, *s. b.* '06.

Stalbridge, Hugh Grosvenor, 2nd B. (cr. 1886). B. 1880, s. 1912. *H.* Hon. Hugh G. *s. b.* '04.

Stamford, Roger Grey, 10th E. of (cr. 1628). B. 1896, s. 1910. *H.* none.

Stamfordham, Arthur J. Bigge, G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., I.S.O., 1st B. (cr. 1911). B. 1849. *H.* none.

Stanhope, James R. Stanhope, 7th E. (cr. 1718). B. 1880, s. 1905. *H.* Hon. Henry A. S., *un. b.* '45.

Stanley of Alderley, B. (See Sheffield, B.)

Stanmore, George A. M. Hamilton-Gordon, 2nd B. (cr. 1893). B. 1871, s. 1912. *H.* none.

Stewart of Garlies, B. (See Galloway, Earl of.)

Strabolgi, Cuthbert Matthias Kenworthy, 9th B. (cr. 1318; called out of abeyance, 1916). B. 1853. *H.* Hon. Joseph M. K. *s. b.* '86.

Strachie, Edward Strachey, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1911). B. 1858. *H.* Hon. Edward S. *s. b.* '82.

Stradbroke, George E. J. M. Rous, C.B., C.V.O., 3rd E. of (cr. 1821). B. 1862, s. 1886. *H.* Vct. Dunwich, *s. b.* '03.

Strafford, Rev. Francis E. C. Byng, 5th E. of (cr. 1847). B. 1835, s. 1899. *H.* Vct. Enfield, *s. b.* '62.

Strange, E. (See Atholl, D. of.)

Strathclyde, Alexander Ure, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1914). B. 1853. *H.* none.

***Strathcona and Mount Royal,** Margaret C. Howard, Baroness (cr. 1897), s. 1914. *H.* Hon. Donald S. P. H. *s. b.* '91.

Stratheden and Campbell, Hallyburton G. Campbell, 3rd B. (cr. 1836, 1841). B. 1829, s. 1893. *H.* Alastair C. *g.s. b.* '99.

Strathmore and Kinghorne, Claude G. Bowes-Lyon, 14th E. of (cr. 1606). (U.K. Baron Bowes, cr. 1887.) B. 1855, s. 1904. *H.* Ld. Glamis, *s. b.* '84.

Strathspey, Trevor Grant, 4th B. (cr. 1884). B. 1879, s. 1915. *H.* Hon. Donald P. T. S. *s. b.* '12.

Stuart of Castle Stuart, B. (See Moray, E. of.)

Sudeley, Chas. D. R. Hanbury-Tracy, P.C., 4th B. (cr. 1838). B. 1840, s. 1877. *H.* Hon. Chas. H.-T. *s. b.* '70.

Sudley, B. (See Arran, E. of.)

Suffield, Chas. Harbord, C.B., M.V.O., 6th B. (cr. 1786). B. 1855, s. 1914. *H.* Hon. Victor A. C. H. *s. b.* '97.

Suffolk and Berkshire, Hy. M. P. Howard, 19th E. of (cr. 1603, 1626). B. 1877, s. 1898. *H.* Vct. Andover, *s. b.* '06.

Sumner, John Andrew Hamilton, P.C., B. (cr. 1913). B. 1859. Life peerage.

Sutherland, Geo. S.-Leveson-Gower, 5th D. of (cr. 1833). B. 1888, s. 1913. *H.* Ld. Alistair S.-L.-G. *bro. b.* '90.

Swansea, Ernest A. Vivian, 2nd B. (cr. 1893). B. 1848, s. 1894. *H.* Hon. Odo V. *h.-bro. b.* '75.

Swaythling, Louis S. Montagu, 2nd B. (cr. 1907). B. 1869, s. 1911. *H.* Hon. Stuart M. *s. b.* '98.

Sydenham of Coombe, Geo. S. Clarke, G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., F.R.S., 1st B. (cr. 1913). B. 1848. *H.* none.

***Taaffe,** Hy. Taaffe, 12th V. (cr. 1628). I.P. B. 1872, s. 1895. *H.* Hon. Edward T. *s. b.* '98.

Talbot de Malahide, Richard W. Talbot, 5th B. (cr. 1831). B. 1846, s. 1883. *H.* Hon. James T. *s. b.* '74.

Tankerville, Geo. M. Bennet, 7th E. of (cr. 1714). B. 1852, s. 1899. *H.* Ld. Ossulston, *s. b.* '97.

***Teignmouth,** Fredk. Wm. J. Shore, 4th B. (cr. 1797). I.P. B. 1844, s. 1915. *H.* Hon. Henry N. S. *bro. b.* '47.

Temple, Algernon W. S. Temple-Gore-Langton,

5th E. (cr. 1822). B. 1871, s. 1902. *H.* Hon. Chandos T.-G.-L. *bro.* b. '73.

Templemore, Arthur H. Chichester, 3rd B. (cr. 1831). B. 1854, s. 1906. *H.* Hon. Arthur C. *s. b.* '80.

†**Templeton,** Hy. E. M. D. C. Upton, 4th V. (cr. 1806). I.P. B. 1853, s. 1890. *H.* Hon. Henry U. *s. b.* '94.

Tennyson, Hallam Tennyson, P.C., G.C.M.G., 2nd B. (cr. 1884). B. 1852, s. 1892. *H.* Hon. Lionel T. *s. b.* '89.

Tenterden, Chas. S. H. Abbott, 4th B. (cr. 1827). B. 1865, s. 1882. *H.* Hon. Chas. A. *s. b.* '09.

Teynham, Hy. J. P. S. Roper-Curzon, 18th B. (cr. 1616). B. 1867, s. 1892. *H.* Hon. Chris. R.-C. *s. b.* '96.

Thurlow, Rev. Chas. Edwd. H.-T. Cumming-Bruce, 6th B. (cr. 1792). B. 1869, s. 1916. *H.* Hon. Hy. Chas. H.-T.-C.-B. *s. b.* '10.

Tollemache, Bentley L. Tollemache, 3rd B. (cr. 1876). B. 1883, s. 1904. *H.* Hon. Denis T. *bro. b.* '84.

***Torphichen,** John Gordon Sandilands, 13th B. (cr. 1564). S.P. B. 1886, s. 1915. *H.* Hon. Walter A. S. *bro. b.* '88.

Torrington, Geo. M. Byng, 9th V. (cr. 1721). B. 1886, s. 1889. *H.* Hon. Sydney B. *un. b.* '44.

Townshend, John J. D. S. Townshend, 6th M. (cr. 1786). B. 1866, s. 1899. *H.* Vct. Raynham, *s. b.* '16.

Tredegar, Courtenay C. E. Morgan, 3rd B. (cr. 1859). B. 1867, s. 1913. *H.* Hon. Evan M. *s. b.* '93.

Trevor, Arthur W. Hill-Trevor, 2nd B. (cr. 1880). B. 1852, s. 1894. *H.* Hon. G. H.-T. *h.-bro. b.* '59.

***Trimlestown,** Chas. A. B. Barnewall, 18th B. (cr. 1461). I.P. B. 1861, s. 1891. *H.* Hon. Reg. B. *s. b.* '97.

***Truro,** Winfrid Oldfield Burrows, 5th Bp. of. App. 1912. B. 1858.

Tweeddale, Wm. G. M. Hay, 11th M. of (cr. 1694). (U.K. Baron, 1880.) B. 1884, s. 1911. *H.* Ld. Edward H. *bro. b.* '88.

Tweedmouth, Dudley C. Marjoribanks, C.M.G., M.V.O., D.S.O., 3rd B. (cr. 1881). B. 1874, s. 1909. *H.* Hon. Coutts M. *un. b.* '60.

Tyrone, B. (See Waterford, M. of.)

***Valentia,** Arthur Annesley, C.B., M.V.O., M.P., 11th V. (cr. 1622). I.P. B. 1843, s. 1863. *H.* Hon. Caryl A. J. A. *s. b.* '83.

Vane, E. (See Londonderry, M. of.)

Vaux of Harrowden, Hubert G. C. Mostyn, 7th B. (cr. 1523). B. 1860, s. 1883. *H.* Three co-heiresses.

***Ventry,** Fredk. R. Eveleigh-de-Moleyns, 5th B. (cr. 1800). I.P. B. 1861, s. 1914. *H.* Hon. Arthur E.-de-M. *bro. b.* '64.

Vernon, Francis W. L. Venables-Vernon, 9th B. (cr. 1762). B. 1889, s. 1915. *H.* Richard H. V.-V. *c. b.* '85.

Verulam, Jas. W. Grimston, 3rd E. of (cr. 1815). B. 1852, s. 1895. *H.* Vct. Grimston, *s. b.* '80.

Vivian, Geo. C. B. Vivian, 4th B. (cr. 1841). B. 1878, s. 1893. *H.* Hon. Anthony V. *s. b.* '06.

Wakefield, Geo. Rodney Eden, 2nd Bp. of. App. 1897. B. 1853.

Waldegrave, Wm. F. Waldegrave, P.C., 9th E. (cr. 1729). B. 1851, s. 1859. *H.* Vct. Chewton, *s. b.* '82.

Waleran, Wm. H. Walrond, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1905). B. 1849. *H.* Wm. Geo. H. W. *g.s. b.* '05.

Wales, H.R.H. Prince of. (See p. 133.)

***Wallscourt,** Erroll A. J. H. Blake, 4th B. (cr. 1800). I.P. B. 1841, s. 1849. *H.* Hon. Chas. B. *s. b.* '75.

Walsingham, Thos. de Grey, 6th B. (cr. 1780). B. 1843, s. 1870. *H.* Hon. John de G. *h.-bro. b.* '49.

Warwick, Francis R. C. Greville, 5th E. of (cr. 1759). B. 1853, s. 1893. *H.* Ld. Brooke, C.M.G., M.V.O. *s. b.* '82.

Waterford, John C. De la P. Beresford, 7th M. of (cr. 1789). (Brit. Baron Tyrone, cr. 1786.) B. 1901, s. 1911. *H.* Ld. Wm. B. *bro. b.* '05.

***Waterpark,** Chas. F. Cavendish, 5th B. (cr. 1792). I.P. B. 1883, s. 1912. *H.* Hy. C. *c. b.* '76.

Weardale, Philip J. Stanhope, 1st B. (cr. 1906). B. 1847. *H.* none.

Wellington, Arthur C. Wellesley, K.G., G.C.V.O., 4th D. of (cr. 1814). B. 1849, s. 1900. *H.* Marquess Douro, *s. b.* '76.

Wemyss and March, Hugo R. Charteris, 9th E. of (cr. 1633). B. 1857, s. 1914. *H.* Ld. Elcho, *s. b.* '84.

Wenlock, Richard T. Lawley, C.B., 4th B. (cr. 1839). B. 1856, s. 1912. *H.* Rev. Hon. Algernon L. *bro. b.* '57.

***Wentworth,** Ada M. Milbanke, Baroness (cr. 1529). B. 1871, s. 1906. *H.* Lady Anne Blunt, *aunt, b.* '37.

Westbury, Richard L. P. Bethell, 3rd B. (cr. 1861). B. 1852, s. 1875. *H.* Hon. Richard B. *s. b.* '83.

†**Westmeath,** Anthony F. Nugent, P.C., 11th E. of (cr. 1621). I.P. B. 1870, s. 1883. *H.* Hon. Gilbert C. N. *bro.* b. '80.

Westminster, Hugh R. A. Grosvenor, G.C.V.O., D.S.O., 2nd D. of (cr. 1874). B. 1879, s. 1899, *H.* Ld. Arthur G. *un. b.* '60.

Westmorland, Anthony M. J. Fane, 13th E. of (cr. 1624). B. 1859, s. 1891. *H.* Ld. Burghersh, *s. b.* '93.

Wharncliffe, Francis J. M.-S.-Wortley, 2nd E. of (cr. 1876). B. 1853, s. 1899. *H.* Vct. Carlton, *s. b.* '92.

Wharton, Charles T. H. Kemeys-Tynte, 8th B. (cr. 1543; called out of abeyance, 1916). B. 1876. *H.* Hon. Charles J. K.-T. *s. b.* '08.

Whitburgh, Thos. B. Borthwick, 1st B. (cr. 1912). B. 1874. *H.* None to barony.

†**Wicklow,** Ralph F. Howard, 7th E. of (cr. 1793). I.P. B. 1877, s. 1891. *H.* Ld. Clonmore, *s. b.* '02.

Wigan, B. (See Crawford, E. of.)

Willingdon, Freeman Freeman-Thomas, G.C.I.E., 1st B. (cr. 1910). B. 1866. *H.* Hon. Inigo B. F.-T. *s. b.* '99.

Willoughby de Broke, Richard G. Verney, 19th B. (cr. 1491). B. 1869, s. 1902. *H.* Hon. John V. *s. b.* '96.

Wilton, Seymour E. F. Egerton, 6th E. of (cr. 1801). B. 1896, s. 1815. *H.* Hon. Geo. Arthur E. *bro. b.* '98.

Wimborne, Ivor C. Guest, P.C., 2nd B. (cr. 1880). (Also B. Ashby St. Ledgers, cr. 1910.) B. 1873, s. 1914. *H.* Hon. Ivor G. *s. b.* '03.

Winchester, Hy. W. M. Paulet, 16th M. of (cr. 1551). B. 1862, s. 1899. *H.* Chas. P. *c. b.* '73.

Winchester, Edward Stuart Talbot, 88th Bp. of App. 1911. B. 1844.

Winchilsea and Nottingham, Hy. S. Finch-Hatton, 13th E. of (cr. 1628). B. 1852, s. 1898. *H.* Vct. Maidstone, *s. b.* '85.

***Winterton,** Edward Turnour, 6th E. (cr. 1766), M.P. I.P. B. 1883, s. 1907. *H.* Hon. Keith T.-Fetherstonhaugh, *un. b.* '48.

***Wolseley,** Frances G. Wolseley, Viscountess (cr. 1885). B. 1872, s. 1913. *H.* none.

Wolverhampton, Hy. E. Fowler, 2nd V. (cr. 1908). B. 1870, s. 1911. *H.* none.

Wolverton, Fredc. Glyn, 4th B. (cr. 1869). B. 1864, s. 1888. *H.* Hon. Geo. G. *s. b.* '96.

Worcester, Huyshe W. Yeatman-Biggs, 105th Bp. of. App. 1905. B. 1845.
Worlingham, B. (See Gosford, E. of.)
Wrenbury, Henry Burton Buckley, P.C., 1st B. (cr. 1915). B. 1845. *H.* Hon. Bryan B. B. *s. b.* '90.
Wrottesley, Victor A. Wrottesley, 4th B. (cr. 1838). B. 1873, s. 1910. *H.* Hon. Walter W. *bro. b.* '77.
Wynford, Philip G. Best, 6th B. (cr. 1829). B. 1871, s. 1904. *H.* Hon. Samuel B. *bro. b.* '74.
Yarborough, Charles A. W. Pelham, P.C., 4th E. of (cr. 1837). B. 1859, s. 1875. *H.* Ld. Worsley, *s. b.* '88.
York, Cosmo Gordon Lang, P.C., 89th Archbp. of. App. 1909. B. 1864.
Zetland, Lawrence Dundas, P.C., K.T., 1st M. of (cr. 1892). B. 1844. *H.* E. of Ronaldshay, *s. b.* '76.
***Zouche of Haryngworth,** Darea Curzon, Baroness (cr. 1308). B. 1860, s. 1914. *H.* Lady Mary C. Frankland, *c. b.* '75.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF HOUSE OF LORDS

Chairman of Committees, The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Donoughmore, K.P. (£2,500).
Clerk of the Parliaments, Sir Henry J. L. Graham, K.C.B. (£2,000).
Clerk Assistant, Hon. Sir Edward P. Thesiger, K.C.B. (£1,500).
Reading Clerk, and Clerk of Outdoor Committees, E. H. Alderson (£1,200).
Counsel to Chairman of Committees, Albert Gray, C.B., K.C. (£1,800).
Chief Clerk and Clerk of Printed Papers, C. L. Anstruther (£1,200).
Senior Clerks: W. H. Hamilton-Gordon, *Clerk of the Journals* (£1,000); Hon. A. McDonnell, *Principal Clerk of Private Committees* (£1,000); A. H. Robinson, *Clerk of Private Bills and Taxing Officer for Private Bills* (£1,200); H. P. St. John, *Principal Clerk, Judicial Department, and Taxing Officer (Judicial)* (£1,100); V. M. Biddulph (£700).
Other Clerks: Hon. E. A. Stonor, H. J. F. Badeley; C. Headlam, *Clerk of Public Bills*; J. B. Hotham, E. C. Vigors, G. D. Luard, G. Proby; W. G. G. Leveson-Gower, *Clerk Attending the Table*; R. O. W. Pemberton and A. W. G. Hinchliffe (£100–£600).
Accountant and Receiver of Fees, T. Ambrey Court (£500–£650).
Librarian, A. H. M. Butler (£1,000).
Assistant Librarian, C. T. Clay (£340).
Examiners for Standing Orders, Hon. E. Gully, C.B., and J. F. Symons-Jeune.
Clerk for Standing Orders, H. S. Green.
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Admiral Sir Henry F. Stephenson, G.C.V.O., K.C.B. (£1,000).
Yeoman-Usher and Sec. to Lord Great Chamberlain, Capt. T. D. Butler, M.V.O. (£500).
Serjeant-at-Arms, Capt. the Hon. Sir Seymour John Fortescue, K.C.V.O., C.M.G., R.N. (£1,000).
Deputy Serjeant, R. Muir Mackenzie (£350).
Resident Superintendent, T. Whitehead (£300).

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

The Act of Union with Ireland increased the **number of members of the House of Commons to 658,** and though it stood nominally at this figure until the end of the Parliament of '80–85, the disfranchisement of 4 constituencies returning 6 members, and the suspension of 12 writs in 7 cities and boroughs, had reduced the total of members to 640. The **Redistribution Act** did not alter the apportionment of members to Ireland or Wales, but increased the number returnable by Scotland from 60 to 72, and these 12 new seats being added to the nominal number of the House brought it up to 670, distributed as follows:—

	Counties	Boroughs	Universities	Total
England and Wales	253	237	5	495
Scotland . .	39	31	2	72
Ireland . .	85	16	2	103
	377	284	9	670

With certain exceptions any male of full age may be elected to represent a constituency in the House of Commons. English and Scottish peers are entirely **disqualified,** but Irish peers (with the exception of the 23 Representative Peers) may be returned for any constituency in Great Britain. All English, Scottish, and Irish judges; clergymen of the Established Church of either of the two kingdoms; Roman Catholic priests; the holders of various offices specially excluded by statute (including revenue officers); persons who have been convicted of certain offences; aliens (unless a certificate of naturalisation has been granted to them by the Secretary of State, and they have taken the oath of allegiance); imbeciles; Government contractors (except contractors for Government loans); and sheriffs and returning officers within the constituencies for which they act,—all these **are disqualified.** By the resolution moved by Mr. Lloyd George as Chancellor of the Exchequer on August 10, 1911, and carried by 256 votes against 158, provision is made "for the payment of a **salary at the rate of four hundred pounds a year** to every Member of the House, excluding any Member who is for the time being in receipt of a salary as an officer of the House, or as a Minister, or as an officer of his Majesty's Household."

The Speaker is the first to take the oath and subscribe the roll in a new House of Commons, and is followed by the other members, who are presented to him by the clerk. Members returned after a general election are introduced by two other members. The **form of oath** taken is as follows: "I, ————, do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King George, his heirs and successors, according to law. So help me God." **An affirmation** to the same effect as the oath is permitted.

A seat in the House is vacated on acceptance of any office of profit under the Crown; and there are certain disabilities attached to bankruptcy. The principal members of the Government, on accepting office, vacate their seats, and are eligible for re-election *; but the rule does not apply to such offices as Secretary to the Treasury or other similar appointments which are not held direct from the Crown. No member of the House of Commons can, as a matter of fact,

* In June 1915, on the formation of a Coalition Government, a Special Act was passed, rendering unnecessary the re-election of members of the House of Commons during the months of May and June of that year, on acceptance of office; another Act was passed in July 1916 making further temporary provision for a similar purpose, and also for removing disabilities under which some Ministers suffered through the limited scope of the 1915 Act.

resign his seat, but this end is attained by his acceptance of the **"Chiltern Hundreds."** By obtaining "the stewardship of His Majesty's Chiltern Hundreds, or the stewardship of the Manor of Poynings, of East Hendred and Northstead, or the Escheatorship of Munster," a member may rid himself of his duties.

When a seat becomes vacant during a session, a new **writ** is moved for at the commencement of an ordinary sitting, generally by one of the whips of the party to which the late member belonged. **During the recess** the Speaker may, on the production of a certificate signed by two members that a member has died, or accepted an office held direct from the Crown, or has been called to the House of Lords, or that the seat has become vacant by the bankruptcy or lunacy of a member, order a writ to be issued for a fresh election to fill the vacancy thus caused. But a writ may not be issued during the recess on the acceptance of the Chiltern Hundreds or of the like offices.

PARLIAMENTARY REGISTRATION

The right to vote in the election of a member of Parliament is confined to those adult males whose names appear on the register of voters in force for some county or borough. No man can be registered who has within the **twelve months preceding July 15** received parochial assistance other than medical relief, or who is an alien, unless naturalised.

In counties the qualifications are as follow: **Freehold** of inheritance or by purchase of the clear annual value of 40*s.* and upwards. Freehold for life must be of the clear annual value of £5, unless the same comes by descent, marriage, devise, or promotion to any benefits or office, in all which cases 40*s.* clear annual value is sufficient. **Freeholders** by purchase are required to be six months in possession previous to July 15; by descent, etc., no length of possession is necessary. **Copyhold** of the clear annual value of £5 or upwards. **Copyholders** are subject to the same terms of possession as freeholders. **Leasehold,** if created originally for a term of not less than sixty years, of the clear annual value of £5 or upwards; if for a term of more than twenty, but less than sixty years, the clear annual value must be £30. **Leaseholders** by purchase are required to be twelve months in possession previous to July 15; by descent, etc., no length of possession is necessary. Persons qualified in respect of any of the foregoing qualifications must send in their claims to the overseers on or before July 20.

Counties and Boroughs: Occupation as owner or tenant of any land or tenement of a clear yearly value of not less than £10. **Occupation as owner or tenant** of any dwelling-house. The term "dwelling-house" includes part of a house in which the landlord or superior tenant does not reside. When he does reside, his under-tenants are held to be lodgers. **Occupation** by virtue of any office, **service,** or employment, of any dwelling-house which is not inhabited by a person under whom such office, service, or employment is held. In the above three classes of occupiers the occupation need not be of the same premises, but may be of different premises, occupied in immediate and unbroken succession in the same constituency. **Occupation** as **lodger** of any lodgings of a clear yearly value, if let unfurnished, of £10. Successive occupation is also allowed in the case of lodgings, but it must be from one part to another part of the same house. In all cases of occupation, whether as owner or tenant, servant or lodger, **twelve months' occupation is required up to the 15th day of July** in any year. **Lodgers** must claim every year, and when claiming for the first time must send in their claims to the overseers on or before August 20. The **revised register** comes into operation on **Jan. 1 in each year.** No new register has been compiled since the outbreak of the war, and the one existing up to 1916 is very stale. The proposals of the Government as presented to the House in August 1916 provided for a further extension of the life of Parliament (which was first elected in Dec. 1910); no alteration was to be made in the existing qualification for the franchise, but a new register was to be brought into force, the period of qualification being postponed from July 15 to Nov. 1, to make the register as fresh as possible. Persons engaged on war work who were on the existing register and had since lost their qualification were to be placed on the new register, as well as those who were in the course of qualification, but had not completed the process owing to the war.

Revising barristers are appointed every year, for London and Middlesex by the Lord Chief Justice, and for other places by the senior judge of assize. The barrister so appointed makes a circuit and holds **open court** for the **revision of the register** in each borough and at or near every polling place in the county. An **appeal** lies from his decision to the King's Bench Division of the High Court, but no further appeal is possible without its express sanction. Any person not having his name on any list of voters, or receiving a notice of objection, should apply to the **registration agent** for his district of the political party to which he belongs. Such agents are appointed and paid by the various party organisations in most constituencies, and make it their business to know the intricacies of the law on the subject.

ELECTION OF A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT

Under the provisions of the Ballot Act, the returning officer is required, in the case of a county election within two days after the day on which he receives the writ, and in the case of a borough election on the day on which he receives the writ or the following day, to give notice of election. The **day of nomination** is to be fixed as follows: in the case of an election for a county or district borough, not later than the ninth day after the day on which he receives the writ, with an interval of not less than three clear days between the day on which he gives the notice and the day of nomination; and in the case of an election for any borough other than a district borough, not later than the fourth day after the day on which he receives the writ, with an interval of not less than two clear days between the day on which he gives the notice and the day of nomination.

The candidate is **nominated** in writing, subscribed by two registered electors as proposer and seconder, and by eight other electors, who must also be registered in the same constituency. If at the expiration of one hour more candidates stand nominated than there are seats to be filled up, the returning officer is to adjourn the election and take a poll.

The **poll** is to take place on such day as the returning officer may appoint, not being, in the case of an election for a county or district borough, less than two or more than six clear days, and not being, in the case of an election for a borough other than a district borough, more than three clear days after the day fixed for the nomination.

Sundays, Christmas Day, Good Friday, and any day set apart for a public fast or thanksgiving are not counted. There is a special allowance of time in the case of the constituency of Orkney and Shetland.

Where there is an **equality of votes,** the returning officer, if a registered elector of the county or borough, may give an additional vote, but shall not in any other case be entitled to vote at an election for which he is returning officer. But the returning officer may, if qualified, decline to give the **casting vote**; and, if he be not qualified, or if he decline to act, the names of the two candidates are endorsed on the writ and a double return made. Neither candidate returned may vote until the right to the seat has been determined.

A **petition** may be presented by a person qualified to vote, a person claiming to have the right to be returned, and by a person alleging himself to have been the candidate; the petition may be presented on various grounds, and it may allege bribery and corruption. All election petitions are **tried** by two judges, who determine and report to the Speaker whether or not the election was void, and whether corrupt practices have been committed; the names of the persons proved to have been guilty of such corrupt practices; and whether during the election there was an extensive prevalence of corrupt practices. When such a report as the latter is made to the House, it is usual to appoint a **Royal Commission,** on whose report, if it disclose a serious state of things, the writs for a fresh election may be suspended, so that the constituency remains temporarily unrepresented.

Any **member returned** for **two or more places** in any part of the United Kingdom is to make his selection for which of the places he will serve within one week after it shall appear that there is no question upon the return for that place.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURE

The most striking feature in the procedure of the **House of Commons** is the great power vested in the **Speaker.** The Speaker must abstain from debating, unless in committee of the whole House; and even there he rarely takes advantage of his right. The member of the House who is elected to the office of Speaker acts quite independently of party considerations. He never votes, save when the numbers happen to be equal, in which case he gives the casting vote. The chief duty of the Speaker undoubtedly is the preservation of order. He holds office until a dissolution. He has a residence in the Palace of Westminster, and receives a **salary of £5,000 per annum**; he ranks as first Commoner, and is usually awarded upon retirement a pension of £4,000 and a peerage. The following have been **Speakers since the meeting of the first reformed Parliament:**

Sir C. Manners-Sutton	1833–35
J. Abercromby	1835–39
C. Shaw-Lefevre (Vct. Eversley)	1839–57
J. E. Denison (Vct. Ossington)	1857–72
Sir H. Brand (Vct. Hampden)	1872–84
A. W. Peel (Vct. Peel)	1884–95
W. C. Gully (Vct. Selby)	1895–05
J. W. Lowther	1905–

Chairman of Committee

The Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means is a member of the House of Commons who is elected when the House goes into Committee of Ways and Means, or Supply, for the first time in a new parliament, and holds office until the dissolution of that parliament. He is nominated by the Government, but is regarded as an officer of the House. The **salary** of the office is £2,500 a year. The Chairman of Ways and Means usually presides when the House is in committee, whether on financial business or on a bill, and in his absence the Deputy Chairman, or failing him, the Chairman may request one of several temporary chairmen nominated by the Speaker at the commencement of each session to act for him. His place is not in the chair of the Speaker, but at the table where the Clerk, who retires with the Speaker, has sat. When the House is informed of the unavoidable absence of the Speaker, the Chairman of Ways and Means exercises his authority as Deputy Speaker. He may also take the chair as **Deputy Speaker,** when requested to do so by the Speaker, without any formal communication to the House. The recent **holders of the office** include:

H. C. Raikes	1874–80
Sir Lyon Playfair (Lord Playfair)	1880–83
Sir A. Otway	1885–85
L. H. Courtney (Lord Courtney)	1885–92
J. W. Mellor	1893–95
J. W. Lowther	1895–05
Grant Lawson	1905
A. Emmott (Lord Emmott)	1906–11
J. H. Whiteley	1911–

Deputy Chairman

The House made provision in 1902 for the appointment of a **deputy chairman,** who is elected in the same way as the Chairman of Committee of Ways and Means, and is also regarded as an officer of the House. The salary of the office is £1,000 a year. The Deputy Chairman, in the unavoidable absence of the Chairman of Ways and Means, is entitled to exercise all the powers vested in the Chairman of Ways and Means, including his powers as Deputy Speaker. The Deputy Chairman may also take the chair as Deputy Speaker, when requested to do so by the Speaker, without any formal communication to the House. Holders of the office:

A. F. Jeffreys	1902–05
L. Hardy	1905–06
J. Caldwell	1906–10
J. H. Whiteley	1910–11
D. Maclean	1911–

The Serjeant-at-Arms

The Serjeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons carries the **mace** when the Speaker enters and leaves the House, places it on the table when the Speaker takes the chair, and under the table when the House goes into committee. He or his deputy sits within the House, near to the door, and executes any directions of the Speaker for the maintenance of order. The admission of strangers to the galleries and the maintenance of order in the precincts of the House are under his charge.

The House in Committee

The business of the House of Commons is transacted very largely "in committee." When the **whole House is in committee** the Speaker vacates the chair, the mace is placed under the table, and the Chairman of Ways and Means or another member of the House presides. Proceedings relating to the expenditure of public money take place in **Committee of Supply,** while in **Committee of Ways and Means** resolutions having reference to the funds by which such expenditure is to be sustained, are passed. There are also

grand committees, **Select Committees** chosen for specific purposes, and committees for the consideration of private bills.

Committee of Supply

The sums necessary to defray the charge for the Army, Navy, Civil Services, Customs, Post Office, etc., are voted annually by the House of Commons in **Committee of Supply.** The sums required are **granted** for the **financial year ending** on March 31. **The Estimates,** framed by the respective departments and approved by the Treasury, are laid upon the table soon after the commencement of each session, and any items which may be subsequently found insufficient, or any unforeseen charges, are provided by the **Supplementary Estimates. Votes of credit** for military and naval expenditure of an urgent character are also voted in Committee of Supply. On the resolution embodying the vote for the number of men for the army is founded the **Army (Annual) Bill,** which provides, during twelve months and no more, for the discipline and regulation of that force. The system of granting supplies for only twelve months involves a meeting of Parliament every year, and provides at once a safeguard against the permanence of the military establishment and a means of continuing it periodically in such strength as the House itself may deem to be necessary.

Committee of Ways and Means

This Committee (1) considers any proposals relative to old or new taxes and duties submitted to it by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and (2) votes sums of money from the Consolidated Fund sufficient in amount to make good the supplies granted for the maintenance of the services of the year. Resolutions relative to taxation may be acted upon by the proper officers as soon as passed. At the end of the session a measure which on the one hand applies out of the Consolidated Fund the whole sum granted to His Majesty for the service of the financial year, and on the other hand appropriates the supplies in accordance with the votes already passed in Committee of Supply, is passed, and is known as the **Appropriation Bill.**

Sittings of the House

The **course of business** is now as follows:—On Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays the House meets at 2.45 o'clock, and, after prayers, proceeds till 3 p.m. with petitions, motions for unopposed returns, and leave of absence to members, giving notice of motions, and unopposed private business. **Questions** are commenced at 3, and no question, unless of an urgent character, is taken after 3.45. Any member who desires an oral answer to his question may distinguish it by an asterisk, and if he do not so distinguish it the answer is printed and circulated with the votes. No **motion for the adjournment of the House** may be made until all the questions asked at the commencement of business (and questions may not be asked at any other time) have been disposed of, and if leave to make such motion be given, by forty members rising in their places to support it, the debate upon it takes place at 8.15 that same evening, the business then under discussion being interrupted for the purpose. After questions **bills** may be brought in and committees nominated, and a member may now, after notice, present a bill without an order for its introduction, and when a bill is so presented its title is read by the Clerk, and the bill is then deemed to have been read a first time, a day is fixed for the second reading, and the Bill is sent to be printed. Opposed business is suspended at 11 p.m. On Fridays the House meets at noon, and opposed business is suspended at 5 p.m. **Government business** has precedence at every sitting except the sittings on Fridays, when Bills in charge of unofficial members have precedence. At 8.15 p.m. on Tuesdays and Wednesdays up till Easter, and at 8.15 p.m. on Wednesdays up till Whitsuntide, the business then under discussion is interrupted, and precedence is given to private members' motions after any motion for adjournment of the House or any private business set down for discussion at that hour has been disposed of. After Whitsuntide Government business has precedence at all sittings except the sittings on the third and fourth Fridays after Whit Sunday, at which Bills in charge of unofficial members have precedence.

Supply

Thursday is now the weekly Supply day. Twenty days are allotted for the actual consideration of the votes, with a power of adding three more, apart from estimates supplementary to those of a previous session, or any vote of credit or supplementary or additional votes for war expenditure. Of the days so allotted not more than one is allotted to any vote on account, and not more than one sitting to the report of that vote. At 10 o'clock on the last day but one of the allotted days the outstanding votes are put in classes of the Civil Service Estimates, and in totals so far as the Estimates for the Navy, Army, and the Revenue Departments are concerned, and a similar procedure is observed on the last allotted day in regard to the reports of the outstanding votes.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF HOUSE OF COMMONS

Clerk of the House, Sir Courtenay Peregrine Ilbert, G.C.B., K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (£2,000).
Clerk Assist. Arthur W. Nicholson, C.B. (£1,800).
Second ditto, Thomas L. Webster, C.B. (£1,200).
Principal Clerks: Sir H. A. Ferguson-Davie, Bt., *Public Bills and Fees*; S. L. Simeon, *Committee and Private Bill Office*; G. C. Giffard, *Clerk of the Journals* (£850–£1,000).
Senior Clerks: A. I. Dasent, H. West, Arthur H. Ellis, P. A. Bull, F. R. Williams Wynn, F. C. Holland, and J. W. G. Bond (£650–£800).
Assistant Clerks: H. C. Dawkins, R. P. Colomb, B. H. Fell, J. S. Horsburgh Porter, F. C. Bramwell, W. T. Legge, C. R. Turner, W. K. Gibbons, W. P. Johnston, R. N. Bailey, G. F. M. Campion, H. S. Green, O. C. Williams, G. W. B. Throckmorton, B. H. Coode, L. F. Schooling, G. C. Tylor, A. W. M. Bull, and R. W. T. Cox (£120–£600).
Examiners of Petitions for Private Bills: Hon. Edward Gully, C.B.; J. F. Symons-Jeune (£800).
Taxing Master, Hon. Edward Gully, C.B. (£50).
Clerk to Examiners and Taxing Master, H. S. Green (£50).
Clerk in Public Petitions Office, A. A. Taylor (£400).
Clerks in Admission Order Office: Capt. G. T. Payne, Capt. W. G. A. Garton (£200–£300); *in Serjeant-at-Arms Office*, C. J. H. Shearn (£300); *in Committee and Private Bill Office*, J. W. Gardner (£250).
Collector of Fees on Private Bills, C. L. Lockton (£500–£600).
Secretary to Chairman of Ways and Means, J. S. Horsburgh Porter (£100).

Vote Office: Principal Clerk, Philip Smith (£450–£650). *Assistant Clerk*: J. G. Mounsey (£100–£350).
Editor of the Official Debates, W. Turner Perkins (£650).
Assistant Editor, P. F. Dawney, B.A. (£400).
Librarian, A. Smyth (£1,000–£1,200).
Assistant Librarian, Vivian Kitto (£400–£600).
Shorthand Writer, W. Hodgson.
Secretary to Speaker, Hon. Edward Cadogan.
Serjeant-at-Arms, Vice-Ad. Sir Colin R. Keppel, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O. (£1,200).
Deputy Serjeant, F. R. Gosset (£800).
Assistant Serjeant, Walter Erskine (£650).
Chaplain, Rev. Canon W. H. Carnegie, M.A. (£400).
Speaker's Counsel, Ernest Moon, K.C., C.B. (£1,800).

LIST OF MEMBERS

The following is a list of members returned at the General Election in Dec. 1910, corrected by the results of bye-elections up to date. A prefixed * denotes that the member was not in the last Parliament.

For pollings in the various constituencies, and the numbers of registered electors, see pp. 183–97.

Abraham, Rt. Hon. W. (Lab., *b.* '42), Glamorgan, Rhondda.
***Acland,** Rt. Hon. F. Dyke (L., *b.* '74), Cornwall, Camborne.
***Adamson,** W. (Lab., *b.* '63), Fife, W.
Addison, Rt. Hon. C., M.D. (L., *b.* '69), Shoreditch, Hoxton.
Adkins, Sir W. R. (L., *b.* '62), Lancs. S.E., Middleton.
***Agg-Gardner,** Sir J. T. (U., *b.* '46), Cheltenham.
Agnew, Sir G. W., Bt. (L., *b.* '52), Salford, W.
Ainsworth, J. S. (L., *b.* '44), Argyll.
***Aitken,** Sir W. Max, Bt. (U., *b.* '79), Ashton-under-Lyne.
Alden, Percy (L., *b.* '65), Middlesex, Tottenham.
***Allen,** A. A. (L., *b.* '68), Dumbarton.
Allen, Rt. Hon. C. P. (L., *b.* '61), Gloucester, Stroud.
***Amery,** L. C. M. S. (U., *b.* '73), Birmingham, S.
***Anderson,** W. C. (Lab., *b.* '71), Sheffield, Attercliffe.
***Anstruther-Gray,** Major W. (U., *b.* '59), St. Andrews Burghs.
Archdale, E. M. (U., *b.* '53), Fermanagh, N.
Archer-Shee, Major M. (U., *b.* '73), Finsbury, C.
Armitage, R. (L., *b.* '66), Leeds, C.
***Arnold,** Sydney (L., *b.* '78), Yorks. W. Riding, Holmfirth.
Ashley, W. W. (U., *b.* '67), Lancs. N., Blackpool.
Asquith, Rt. Hon. H. H. (L., *b.* '52), Fife, East.
***Astor,** Hon. Waldorf (U., *b.* '79), Plymouth.
Baird, J. L. (U., *b.* '74), Warwickshire, Rugby.
Baker, Rt. Hon. Harold T. (L., *b.* '77), Lancs. N.E., Accrington.
Baker, J. Allen (L., *b.* '52), Finsbury, E.
Baker, Sir R., Bt. (U., *b.* '79), Dorset, N.
Baldwin, Stanley (U., *b.* '67), Worcester, Bewdley.
Balfour, Rt. Hon. A. J. (U., *b.* '48), London, City.
Balfour, Sir R., Bt. (L., *b.* '44), Lanark, Partick.
Banbury, Rt. Hon. Sir F. G., Bt. (U., *b.* '50), London, City.
***Baring,** Sir G., Bt. (L., *b.* '71), Devon, Barnstaple.
***Barlow,** C. A. M. (U., *b.* '71), Salford, S.
Barlow, Sir J. E., Bt. (L., *b.* '57), Somerset, Frome.
Barnes, Rt. Hon. G. N. (Lab., *b.* '59), Glasgow, Blackfriars.
***Barnett,** Capt. R. W. (U.), St. Pancras, West.
Barnston, H. (U., *b.* '70), Cheshire, Eddisbury.
Barran, Sir J. N., Bt. (L., *b.* '72), Hawick Burghs.
Barran, R. H. (L., *b.* '58), Leeds, N.
Barrie, H. T. (U., *b.* '60), Londonderry, N.
Barton, A. W. (L., *b.* '62), Oldham.
Bathurst, Hon. A. B. (U., *b.* '72), Gloucester, Cirencester.
Bathurst, Charles (U., *b.* '67), Wilts, Wilton.
Beale, Sir W. P., Bt. (L., *b.* '39), Ayrshire, S.
***Beauchamp,** Sir E., Bt. (L., *b.* '49), Suffolk, Lowestoft.
***Beck,** A. C. T. (L., *b.* '76), Essex, Saffron Walden.
Beckett, Hon. Gervase (U., *b.* '66), Yorks. N. Riding, Whitby.
Bellairs, Commdr. C. (U., *b.* '71), Maidstone.
***Benn,** A. Shirley (U., *b.* '58), Plymouth.
Benn, I. Hamilton (U., *b.* '63), Greenwich.
Benn, W. W. (L., *b.* '77), Tower Hamlets, St. George-in-the-East.
Bentham, G. J. (L., *b.* '63), Lincs., Gainsborough.
Bethell, Sir J. H., Bt. (L., *b.* '61), Essex, Romford.
***Bigland,** A. (U., *b.* '55), Birkenhead.
***Billing,** N. Pemberton (Ind. *b.* —), Herts., E.
Bird, A. F. (U., *b.* '49), Wolverhampton, W.
Birrell, Rt. Hon. A. (L., *b.* '50), Bristol, N.
Black, Sir A. W. (L., *b.* '63), Beds., Biggleswade.
***Blair,** R. (U., *b.* '82), Tower Hamlets, Bow and Bromley.
***Blake,** Sir F. D., Bt. (L., *b.* '56), Northumberland, Berwick.
***Bliss,** J. P. (L., *b.* —), Cumberland, Cockermouth.
Boland, J. B. (Nat., *b.* '70), Kerry, S.
***Boles,** Lt.-Col. D. F. (U., *b.* '61), Somerset, W.
***Booth,** F. H. (L., *b.* '67), Pontefract.
***Bowden,** Lt.-Col. Harland (U., *b.* '73), Derbyshire, N.E.
Bowerman, Rt. Hon. C. W. (Lab., *b.* '51), Deptford.
Boyle, D. (Nat., *b.* '59), Mayo, N.
Boyle, W. L. (U., *b.* '59), Norfolk, Mid.
Boyton, J. (U., *b.* '55), Marylebone, E.
Brace, W. (Lab., *b.* '65), Glamorgan, S.
Brady, P. J. (Nat., *b.* '68), Dublin, St. Stephen's Green.
Brassey, H. L. C. (U., *b.* '70), Northants, N.
Bridgeman, W. C. (U., *b.* '64), Shropshire, Oswestry.
Brocklehurst, W. B. (L., *b.* '51), Cheshire, Macclesfield.
***Brookes,** Warwick (U., *b.* —), Tower Hamlets, Mile End.
***Broughton,** U. H. (U., *b.* '57), Preston.
Brunner, J. F. L. (L., *b.* '65), Cheshire, Northwich.
Bryce, J. A. (L., *b.* '41), Inverness Burghs.
Bull, Sir W. (U., *b.* '63), Hammersmith.
Burdett-Coutts, W. L. A. B. (U., *b.* '51), Westminster.
Burgoyne, A. H. (U., *b.* '80), Kensington, N.
***Burn,** Col. C. R. (U., *b.* '59), Devon, Torquay.
Burns, Rt. Hon. J. (L., *b.* '58), Battersea.
Burt, Rt. Hon. T. (L., *b.* '37), Morpeth.
Butcher, J. G., K.C. (U., *b.* '52), York City.
Buxton, N. E. (L., *b.* '69), Norfolk, N.
Byles, Sir W. P. (L., *b.* '39), Salford, N.
***Byrne,** A. (Nat., *b.* '52), Dublin Harbour.
Campbell, Rt. Hon. J. H. M., K.C. (U., *b.* '51), Dublin University.
Campion, W. R. (U., *b.* '70), Sussex, Lewes.
***Carew,** C. R. S. (U., *b.* '), Devon, Tiverton.
Carlile, Sir E. H. (U., *b.* '52), Herts., St. Albans.
***Carnegie,** Maj. Hon. D. G. (U., *b.* '70), Winchester.
Carr-Gomm, H. W. C. (L., *b.* '77), Southwark, Rotherhithe.

Carson, Rt. Hon. Sir E. (U., *b.* '54), Dublin University.
Cator, J. (U., *b.* '62), Huntingdon, S.
Cautley, H. S. (U., *b.* '63), Sussex, E. Grinstead.
Cave, Rt. Hon. Sir G., K.C. (U., *b.* '56), Surrey, Kingston.
Cavendish-Bentinck, Lord H. (U., *b.* '63), Nottingham, S.
Cawley, Sir F., Bt. (L., *b.* '50), Lancs. S.E., Prestwich.
Cecil, E. (U., *b.* '65), Aston Manor.
Cecil, Lord H. (U., *b.* '69), Oxford University.
***Cecil,** Rt. Hon. Lord R. (U., *b.* '64), Herts., Hitchin.
Chaloner, Col. R. G. W. (U., *b.* '56), Liverpool, Abercomby.
Chamberlain, Rt. Hon. A. (U., *b.* '63), Birmingham, W.
Chambers, J., K.C. (U., *b.* '63), Belfast, S.
Chancellor, H. G. (L., *b.* '63), Shoreditch, Haggerston.
Chapple, W. A. (L., *b.* '64), Stirlingshire.
Churchill, Rt. Hon. W. S. (L., *b.* '74), Dundee.
Clancy, J. J. (Nat., *b.* '47), Dublin Co., N.
Clay, Capt. H. Spender (U., *b.* '75), Kent, Tonbridge.
Clive, Capt. P. A. (U., *b.* '73), Herefordshire, Ross.
Clough, W. (L., *b.* '62), Yorks. W. Riding, Skipton.
Clyde, J. A., K.C. (U., *b.* '63), Edinburgh, W.
Clynes, J. R. (Lab., *b.* '69), Manchester, N.E.
Coates, Major Sir E. F., Bt. (U., *b.* '53), Lewisham.
***Coats,** Sir Stuart, Bt. (U., *b.* '68), Surrey, Wimbledon.
***Cochrane,** C. A. (L., *b.* —), South Shields.
Collings, Rt. Hon. J. (U., *b.* '31), Birmingham, Bordesley.
Collins, G. P. (L., *b.* '75), Greenock.
Collins, Sir S. (L., *b.* '47), Lambeth, Kennington.
Compton-Rickett, Rt. Hon. Sir J. (L., *b.* '47), Yorks. W. Riding, Osgoldcross.
Condon, T. J. (Nat., *b.* '50), Tipperary, E.
Cooper, Sir R. A., Bt. (U., *b.* '74), Walsall.
***Coote,** Wm. (U., *b.* —), Tyrone, S.
Cornwall, Sir E. A. (L., *b.* '63), Bethnal Green, N.E.
Cory, Sir C. J., Bt. (L., *b.* '59), Cornwall, St. Ives.
***Cory,** J. Herbert (U), Cardiff District.
***Cosgrave,** Jas. (N., *b.* '51), Galway, E.
***Cotton,** W. F. (Nat., *b.* '40), Dublin Co., S.
Courthope, G. L. (U., *b.* '77), Sussex, Rye.
Cowan, W. H. (L., *b.* '62), Aberdeenshire, E.
Craig, C. C. (U., *b.* '69), Antrim, S.
***Craig,** E. (U., *b.* '59), Cheshire, Crewe.
Craig, H. J. (L., *b.* '69), Tynemouth.
Craig, Maj. J. (U., *b.* '71), Down, E.
Craig, N. C., K.C. (U., *b.* '68), Kent, Thanet.
Craik, Sir H. (U., *b.* '46), Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities.
Crean, E. (Ind. Nat., *b.* '56), Cork Co., S.E.
Croft, H. P. (U., *b.* '81), Christchurch.
***Crooks,** Rt. Hon. W. (Lab., *b.* '52), Woolwich.
***Crumley,** P. (Nat., *b.* '50), Fermanagh, S.
Cullinan, J. (Nat., *b.* '58), Tipperary, S.
***Currie,** G. W. (U., *b.* '70), Leith Burghs.
***Dalrymple,** Hon. H. H. (U., *b.* '57), Wigtownshire.
Dalziel, D. (U., *b.* '54), Lambeth, Brixton.
Dalziel, Rt. Hon. Sir H. J. (L., *b.* '68), Kirkcaldy Burghs.
Davies, D. (L., *b.* '80), Montgomeryshire.
Davies, E. W. (L., *b.* '71), Carnarvonshire, Eifion.
***Davies,** T. (L., *b.* '57), Lincs., Louth.
Davies, Sir W. H. (L., *b.* '51), Bristol, S.
Dawes, J. A. (L., *b.* '66), Newington (Walworth).
***De Forest,** Baron (L., *b.* '79), West Ham, N.
***Denison-Pender,** J. (U., *b.* '82), Cambs., Newmarket.
Denman, Hon. R. D. (L., *b.* '76), Carlisle.
***Denniss,** E. R. B. (U., *b.* '54), Oldham.
Devlin, Joseph (Nat., *b.* '72), Belfast, W.
Dewar, Sir J. A., Bt. (L., *b.* '56), Inverness-shire.
Dickinson, Rt. Hon. W. H. (L., *b.* '59), St. Pancras, N.
Dillon, J. (Nat., *b.* '51), Mayo, E.
Dixon, C. H. (U., *b.* '63), Boston.
Donelan, Capt. A. J. C. (Nat., *b.* '46), Wicklow, E.
***Donovan,** J. T. (Nat., *b.* '78), Wicklow, W.
Doris, W. (Nat., *b.* '60), Mayo, W.
***Dougherty,** Sir Jas. B. (L., *b.* '44), Londonderry City.
Du Cros, Sir A. P., Bt. (U., *b.* '71), Hastings.
Duffy, W. J. (Nat., *b.* '65), Galway Co., S.
Duke, Rt. Hon. H. E., K.C. (U., *b.* '55), Exeter.
Duncan, C. (Lab., *b.* '65), Barrow-in-Furness.
Duncan, Sir J. H., Bt. (L., *b.* '55), Yorks. W. Riding, Otley.
***Duncannon,** Viscount (U., *b.* '80), Dover.
***Du Pre,** W. B. (U., *b.* '75), Bucks., Wycombe.
***Edge,** Capt. Wm. (L., *b.* —), Bolton.
***Edwards,** A. C. (L., *b.* '69), Glamorgan, E.
***Edwards,** Sir F., Bt. (L., *b.* '52), Radnorshire.
***Edwards,** J. H. (L., *b.* '71), Glamorgan, Mid.
Elverston, Sir H. (L., *b.* '66), Gateshead.
***Esmonde,** J. L. (Nat., *b.* '94), Tipperary, N.
Esmonde, Sir T. G., Bt. (Nat., *b.* '62), Wexford, N.
***Essex,** Sir R. W. (L., *b.* '57), Stafford.
Esslemont, G. B. (L., *b.* '60), Aberdeen, S.
Evans, Sir L. Worthington, Bt. (U., *b.* '68), Colchester.
Eyres-Monsell, B. M. (U., *b.* '80), Worcester, Evesham.
Faber, G. D. (U., *b.* '52), Clapham.
Faber, Capt. W. V. (U., *b.* '57), Hants, Andover.
Falconer, J. (L., *b.* '56), Forfarshire.
Falle, Sir B. G., Bt. (U., *b.* '60), Portsmouth.
Farrell, J. P. (Nat., *b.* '65), Longford, N.
Fell, A. (U., *b.* '50), Great Yarmouth.
Fenwick, Rt. Hon. C. (L., *b.* '50), Northumberland, Wansbeck.
Ferens, Rt. Hon. T. R. (L., *b.* '47), Hull, East.
Ffrench, P. (Nat., *b.* '44), Wexford, S.
Field, W. (Nat., *b.* '48), Dublin, St. Patrick's.
***Fiennes,** Hon. Sir Eustace, Bt. (L., *b.* '64), Oxford, Banbury.
Finlay, Rt. Hon. Sir R. B. (U., *b.* '42), Edinburgh and St. Andrews Univs.
***Finney,** S. (Lab., *b.* —), Staffs., N.W.
Fisher, Rt. Hon. W. H. (U., *b.* '53), Fulham.
***Fitzgibbon,** John (Nat., *b.* '49), Mayo, S.
***Fitzpatrick,** J. Lalor (Nat., *b.* —), Queen's Co., Ossory.
Fitzroy, Hon. E. A. (U., *b.* '69), Northants, S.
Flannery, Sir J. F., Bt. (U., *b.* '51), Essex, Maldon.
Flavin, M. J. (Nat., *b.* '66), Kerry, N.
Fleming, V. (U., *b.* '82), Oxfordshire, Henley.
Fletcher, J. S. (U., *b.* '41), Hampstead.
Forster, H. W. (U., *b.* '66), Kent, Sevenoaks.
Foster, P. S. (U., *b.* '65), Warwick, Stratford-on-Avon.
France, G. A. (L., *b.* '70), Yorks. W. Riding, Morley.
***Galbraith,** S. (L., *b.* '60), Durham, Mid.
***Ganzoni,** F. J. C. (U., *b.* '82), Ipswich.
Gardner, E. (U., *b.* '46), Berks, Wokingham.
Gastrell, W. H. H. (U., *b.* '54), Lambeth, N.
Gelder, Sir W. A. (L., *b.* '55), Lincs., Brigg.
George, Rt. Hon. D. L. (L., *b.* '63), Carnarvon District.
Gibbs, Lt.-Col. G. A. (U., *b.* '73), Bristol, W.
***Gilbert,** J. D. (L., *b.* —), Newington, W.
Gilmour, J. (U., *b.* '76), Renfrew, East.
Ginnell, L. (Ind. Nat., *b.* '54), Westmeath, N.
Glanville, H. J. (L., *b.* '54), Southwark, Bermondsey.

*Glazebrook, P. K. (U., b. '80), Manchester, S.
*Glyn-Jones, W. S. (L., b. '69), Tower Hamlets, Stepney.
Goddard, Rt. Hon. Sir D. F. (L., b. '50), Ipswich.
Goldman, C. S. (U., b. '68), Penryn and Falmouth.
*Goldney, F. B. (U., b. '65), Canterbury.
Goldsmith, F. (U., b. '78), Suffolk, Stowmarket.
*Goldstone, F. W. (Lab., b. '70), Sunderland.
Goulding, Sir E. A., Bt. (U., b. '63), Worcester.
*Graham, E. J. (Ind. N., b. '54), King's Co., Tullamore.
Grant, J. A. (U., b. '67), Cumberland, Egremont.
Greene, R. (U., b. '69), Hackney, N.
Greenwood, Sir Geo. G. (L., b. '50), Peterborough.
*Greenwood, Sir Hamar, Bt. (L., b. '70), Sunderland.
Greig, J. W. (L., b. '59), Renfrew, W.
Gretton, J. (U., b. '67), Rutland.
Griffith, Rt. Hon. E. J., K.C. (L., b. '60), Anglesey.
*Griffith-Boscawen, Sir A. (U., b. '65), Dudley.
Griffiths, J. N. (U., b. '71), Wednesbury.
*Guest, Hon. F. E. (L., b. '75), Dorset, E.
Guest, Hon. H. (L., b. '74), Pembroke Dist.
Guiney, J. (Ind. N., b. '69), Cork Co., N.
*Guinness, Hon. R. (U., b. '74), Essex, S.E.
Guinness, Hon. W. E. (U., b. '80), Bury St. Edmunds.
Gulland, J. W. (L., b. '64), Dumfries Burghs.
Gwynn, Stephen L. (Nat., b. '64), Galway.
Gwynne, R. S. (U., b. '73), Sussex, Eastbourne.
Hackett, J. (Nat., b. '65), Tipperary, Mid.
Haddock, G. B. (U., b. '63), Lancs. N., N. Lonsdale.
Hall, D. B. (U., b. '66), Hants., I. of Wight.
*Hall, F. (U., b. '64), Dulwich.
Hall, F. (Lab., b. '55), Yorks. W. Riding, Normanton.
Hambro, A. V. (U., b. '83), Dorset, S.
Hamersley, A. St. G., K.C. (U., b. '48), Oxford, Woodstock.
Hamilton, Lord C. (U., b. '43), Kensington, S.
*Hamilton, G. C. (U., b. '77), Cheshire, Altrincham.
Hancock, J. G. (Lab., b. '57), Derbyshire, Mid.
*Hanson, C. A. (U., b. '46), Cornwall, Bodmin.
Harcourt, Rt. Hon. L. (L., b. '63), Lancs. N.E., Rossendale.
Harcourt, R. V. (L., b. '78), Montrose Burghs.
Hardy, Rt. Hon. L. (U., b. '54), Kent, Ashford.
Harmood-Banner, Sir J. S. (U., b. '47), Liverpool, Everton.
*Harmsworth, C. B. (L., b. '69), Beds., Luton.
Harmsworth, R. L. (L., b. '70), Caithness-shire.
Harris, Rt. Hon F. L. (U., b. '64), Worcestershire, E.
Harris, H. P. (U., b. '56), Paddington, S.
*Harris, P. A. (L., b. '76), Leicestershire, Harborough.
Harvey, A. G. C. (L., b. '58), Rochdale.
Harvey, T. E. (L., b. '75), Leeds, W.
Haslam, L. (L., b. '56), Monmouth District.
Havelock-Allan, Sir H. S. M., Bt. (L., b. '72), Durham, Bishop Auckland.
Hayden, J. P. (Nat., b. '63), Roscommon, S.
Hayward, E. (L., b. '76), Durham, S.E.
Hazleton, R. (Nat., b. '80), Galway Co., N.
Healy, M. (Ind. Nat., b. '59), Cork City.
Healy, T., K.C. (Ind. Nat., b. '55), Cork Co., N.E.
Helme, Sir N. W. (L., b. '49), Lancs. N., Lancaster.
Hemmerde, E. G. (L., b. '71), Norfolk, N.W.
Henderson, Rt. Hon. A. (Lab., b. '63), Durham, Barnard Castle.
Henderson, J. McD. (L., b. '46), Aberdeenshire, W.
Henry, Sir C. S., Bt. (L., b. '60), Shropshire, Mid.
*Henry, Denis, K.C. (U., b. '64), Londonderry, S
*Herbert, Hon. A. H. (U., b. '80), Somerset, S.
Herbert, Sir I. J. C., Bt. (L., b. '51), Monmouth, S.
*Hewart, G., K.C. (L., b. '70), Leicester.
*Hewins, W. A. S. (U., b. '65), Hereford.
*Hibbert, Sir H. F. (U., b. '50), Lancs. N., Chorley.
Hickman, Col. T. E. H. (U., b. '59), Wolverhampton, S.
Hicks-Beach, W. F. (U., b. '42), Gloucester, Tewkesbury.
Higham, J. S. (L., b. '57), Yorks. W. Riding, Sowerby.
*Hill, J. (L., b. —), Bradford, C.
*Hill-Wood, S. (U., b. '72), Derbyshire, High Peak.
Hills, J. W. (U., b. '62), Durham.
*Hinds, J. (L., b. '62), Carmarthenshire, W.
Hoare, S. J. G. (U., b. '80), Chelsea.
Hobhouse, Rt. Hon. C. E. H. (L., b. '62), Bristol, E.
Hodge, J. (Lab., b. '55), Lancs. S.E., Gorton.
*Hogge, J. M. (L., b. '73), Edinburgh, E.
Hohler, G. F., K.C. (U., b. '55), Chatham.
*Holmes, D. T. (L., b. '63), Lanark, Govan.
Holt, R. D. (L., b. '68), Northumberland, Hexham.
Hope, H. (U., b. '65), Buteshire.
*Hope, Major J. A. (U., b. '69), Midlothian.
Hope, J. D. (L., b. '60), Haddingtonshire.
Hope, J. F. (U., b. '70), Sheffield, Central.
Horne, W. E. (U., b. '56), Surrey, Guildford.
Houston, R. P. (U., b. '53), Liverpool, W. Toxteth.
Howard, Hon. G. W. A. (L., b. '77), Wilts, Westbury.
Hudson, W. (Lab., b. '52), Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Hughes, S. L. (L., b. '58), Stockport.
Hume-Williams, W. E. (U., b. '59), Notts., Bassetlaw.
Hunt, R. (U., b. '58), Shropshire, Ludlow.
Hunter, Sir C. R., Bt. (U., b. '58), Bath.
*Hunter-Weston, Maj.-Gen. Sir A. (U., b. '64), Ayrshire, N.
*Ingleby, H. (U., b. '54), Kings' Lynn.
*Illingworth, A. H. (L.), Lancs. S.E., Heywood.
*Jackson, Hon. F. S. (U., b. '70), Yorks. E. Riding, Howdenshire.
Jackson, Sir J. (U., b. '51), Devonport.
*Jacobsen, T. O. (L., b. '), Cheshire, Hyde.
Jardine, E. (U., b. '59), Somerset, E.
Jardine, Sir J., Bt. (L., b. '44), Roxburghshire.
Jessel, H. M. (U., b. '66), St. Pancras, S.
*John, E. T. (L., b. '57), Denbighshire, E.
Johnson, W. (L., b. '49), Warwick, Nuneaton.
Jones, E. R. (L., b. '78), Merthyr Tydfil.
Jones, H. H. (L., b. '63), Merionethshire.
*Jones, Rev. J. T. (L., b. '58), Carmarthen, E.
*Jones, L. (L., b. '62), Notts., Rushcliffe.
Jowett, F. W. (Lab., b. '64), Bradford, W.
Joyce, M. (Nat., b. '62), Limerick City.
*Joynson-Hicks, W. (U., b. '65), Middlesex, Brentford.
Keating, M. (Nat., b. '69), Kilkenny, S.
*Kellaway, F. G. (L., b. '70), Bedford.
Kelly, E. J. (Nat., b. '83), Donegal, E.
Kennedy, V. P. (Nat., b. '72), Cavan, W.
*Kenyon, B. (L. and Lab., b. '53), Derbyshire, Chesterfield.
Kerr-Smiley, P. K. (U., b. '79), Antrim, N.
Kerry, Earl of (U., b. '72), Derbyshire, W.
*Keswick, H. (U., b. '70), Surrey, Epsom.
Kilbride, D. (Nat., b. '48), Kildare, S.
King, J. (L., b. '60), Somerset, N.
Kinloch-Cooke, Sir C. (U., b. '54), Devonport.
Knight, E. A. (U., b. '63), Kidderminster.
*Lamb, Sir E. H. (L., b. '76), Rochester.
Lambert, Rt. Hon. G. (L., b. '66), Devon, S. Molton.
*Lambert, R. C. (L., b. '68), Wilts., Cricklade.
Lane-Fox, G. R. (U., b. '70), Yorks. W. Riding, Barkston Ash.
Lardner, J. C. R. (Nat., b. '79), Monaghan, N.
*Larmor, Sir J. (U., b. '57), Cambridge Univ.
Law, Rt. Hon. A. Bonar (U., b. '58), Lancs. S.W., Bootle.
Law, H. A. (Nat., b. '72), Donegal, W.

***Layland-Barratt,** Sir F., Bt. (L., *b.* '60), Cornwall, Bodmin.
Lee, Sir A. H. (U., *b.* '68), Hants, Fareham.
Levy, Sir M., Bt. (L., *b.* '59), Leicestershire, Loughboro'.
Lewis, Rt. Hon. J. H. (L., *b.* '58), Flintshire.
Lewisham, Viscount (U., *b.* '81), West Bromwich.
Lloyd, G. A. (U., *b.* '79), Staffordshire, W.
***Lloyd,** G. B. (U., *b.* '54), Shrewsbury.
Locker-Lampson, G. L. T. (U., *b.* '75), Salisbury.
Locker-Lampson, O. S. (U., *b.* '80), Hunts., Ramsey.
Lockwood, Lt.-Col. Rt. Hon. M. (U., *b.* '47), Essex, Epping.
Long, Rt. Hon. W. H. (U., *b.* '54), Strand.
Lonsdale, Sir J. B., Bt. (U., *b.* '50), Armagh, Mid.
Lough, Rt. Hon. T. (L., *b.* '50), Islington, W.
Lowe, Sir F. W. (U., *b.* '52), Birmingham, Edgbaston.
***Lowther,** C. W. H. (U., *b.* '70), Cumberland, Eskdale.
***Lowther,** Brig.-Gen. H. C. (C., *b.* '69), Westmorland, Appleby.
Lowther, Rt. Hon. J. W. (U., *b.* '55), Cumberland, Penrith.
Lloyd, A. K., K.C. (U., *b.* '47), Berks, Abingdon.
Lundon, T. (Nat., *b.* '83), Limerick, E.
Lyell, Hon. C. H. (L., *b.* '75), Edinburgh, S.
Lynch, A. (Nat., *b.* '61), Clare, W.
McCallum, Sir J. M. (L., *b.* '47), Paisley.
***M'Calmont,** Maj. R. (U., *b.* '81), Antrim, E.
MacCaw, W. J. M. (U., *b.* '50), Down, W.
McCurdy, C. A. (L., *b.* '70), Northampton.
Macdonald, Rt. Hon. J. A. M. (L., *b.* '54), Falkirk Burghs.
MacDonald, J. R. (Lab., *b.* '66), Leicester.
***McGhee,** R. (Nat., *b.* '51), Tyrone, Mid.
McKean, J. (Nat., *b.* '68), Monaghan, S.
McKenna, Rt. Hon. R. (L., *b.* '63), Monmouthshire, N.
Mackinder, H. J. (U., *b.* '61), Glasgow, Camlachie.
McLaren, Hon. F. W. S. (L., *b.* '86), Lincolnshire, Spalding.
***McLaren,** Hon. H. D. (L., *b.* '79), Leicestershire, Bosworth.
***Maclean,** Rt. Hon. D. (L., *b.* '64), Peebles and Selkirk.
***MacLeod,** J. M. (U., *b.* '57), Glasgow, Central.
Macmaster, D., K.C. (U., *b.* '46), Surrey, Chertsey.
***McMicking,** Maj. G. (L., *b.* '62), Kirkcudbrightshire.
Macnamara, Rt. Hon. T. J. (L., *b.* '61), Camberwell, N.
MacNeill, J. G. S. (Nat., *b.* '49), Donegal, S.
***M'Neill,** R. (U., *b.* '61), Kent, St. Augustine's.
***Macpherson,** J. I. (L., *b.* '80), Ross and Cromarty.
McVeagh, J. (Nat., *b.* '70), Down, S.
Magnus, Sir P. (U., *b.* '42), London University.
***Malcolm,** I. Z. (U., *b.* '68), Croydon.
Mallaby-Deeley, H. (U., *b.* '65), Middlesex, Harrow.
***Mallalieu,** F. W. (L., *b.* —), Yorks. W. Riding, Colne Valley.
Manfield, H. (L., *b.* '55), Northamptonshire, Mid.
Marks, Sir G. C. (L., *b.* '58), Cornwall, Launceston.
***Marshall,** A. H. (L., *b.* '70), Wakefield.
Martin, Hon. J. (L., *b.* '52), St. Pancras, S.
***Mason,** D. M. (L., *b.* '65), Coventry.
Mason, J. F. (U., *b.* '61), Windsor.
Meagher, M. (Nat., *b.* '46), Kilkenny, N.
Meehan, F. E. (Nat., *b.* '68), Leitrim, N.
***Meehan,** P. J. (Nat., *b.* '85), Queen's Co., Leix.
***Meux,** Adm. Hon. Sir Hedworth (U., *b.* '56), Portsmouth.
Meysey-Thompson, Maj. E. C. (U., *b.* '59), Staffs., Handsworth.
Middlebrook, Sir W. (L., *b.* '51), Leeds, South.
Middlemore, J. T. (U., *b.* '44), Birmingham, N.
Mildmay, Rt. Hon. F. B. (U., *b.* '61), Devon, Totnes.
Millar, J. D., K.C. (L., *b.* '71), Lanark, N.E.
***Mills,** Hon. A. R. (U., *b.* '91), Middlesex, Uxbridge.
Mitchell-Thompson, W. (U., *b.* '77), Down, N.
Molloy, M. (Nat., *b.* '51), Carlow.
Molteno, P. A. (L., *b.* '61), Dumfriesshire.
Mond, Rt. Hon. Sir A. M. (L., *b.* '68), Swansea.
***Money,** Sir L. G. C. (L., *b.* '70), Northants., E.
Montagu, Rt. Hon. E. S. (L., *b.* '79), Cambs., Chesterton.
Mooney, J. J. (Nat., *b.* '74), Newry.
Moore, W. (U., *b.* '64), Armagh, N.
Morgan, G. H. (L., *b.* '66), Cornwall, Truro.
***Morison,** H. (L., *b.* '50), Hackney, S.
***Morrell,** P. (L., *b.* '70), Burnley.
Morrison-Bell, Major A. C. (U., *b.* '71), Devon, Honiton.
***Morrison-Bell,** Capt. E. F. (U., *b.* '71), Devon, Ashburton.
Morton, A. C. (L., *b.* '40), Sutherlandshire.
Mount, W. A. (U., *b.* '66), Berks, Newbury.
Muldoon, J. (Nat., b. '65), Cork Co., E.
Munro, Rt. Hon. R. (L., *b.* '68), Wick Burghs.
***Murphy,** M. J. (Nat., *b.* '62), Waterford Co., E.
Murray, Hon. A. C. (L., *b.* '79), Kincardineshire.
***Needham,** C. T. (L., *b.* '66), Manchester, S.W.
***Neville,** R. J. (U., *b.* '63), Wigan.
Newdegate, F. A. N. (U., *b.* '62), Warwickshire, Tamworth.
Newman, J. R. P. (U., *b.* '71), Middlesex, Enfield.
Newton, H. K. (U., *b.* '75), Essex, Harwich.
Nicholson, Sir C. N., Bt. (L., *b.* '57), Yorks. W. Riding, Doncaster.
Nicholson, W. G. (U., *b.* '62), Hants, Petersfield.
Nield, H. (U., *b.* '62), Middlesex, Ealing.
Nolan, J. (Nat., *b.* '46), Louth, S.
***Norman,** Sir H., Bt. (L., *b.* '58), Blackburn.
***Nugent,** J. D. (Nat., *b.* '69), Dublin, College Green.
Nugent, Sir W., Bt. (Nat., *b.* '65), Westmeath, S.
Nuttall, J. (L., *b.* '49), Lancs. S.E., Stretford.
O'Brien, P. (Nat., *b.* '53), Kilkenny City.
O'Brien, W. (Ind. Nat., *b.* '52), Cork City.
O'Connor, J. (Nat., *b.* '50), Kildare, N.
O'Connor, T. P. (Nat., *b.* '48), Liverpool, Scotland.
O'Doherty, P. (Nat., *b.* '71), Donegal, N.
O'Donnell, T. (Nat, *b.* '72), Kerry, W.
O'Dowd, J. (Nat., *b.* '58), Sligo, S.
Ogden, F. (L., *b.* '71), Yorks. W. Riding, Pudsey.
O'Grady, J. (Lab., *b.* '66), Leeds, East.
O'Leary, D. (Nat.), Cork Co., West.
O'Kelly, J. J. (Nat., *b.* '45), Roscommon, N.
O'Malley, W. (Nat., *b.* '57), Galway, Connemara.
O'Neill, C. (Nat., *b.* '49), Armagh, S.
***O'Neill,** Hon. R. W. Hugh (U., *b.* '83), Antrim, Mid.
Orde-Powlett, Hon. W. G. A. (U., *b.* '69), Yorks. N. Riding, Richmond.
Ormsby-Gore, Hon. W. G. A. (U., *b.* '85), Denbigh District.
O'Shaughnessy, P. J. (Nat., '72), Limerick, W.
O'Shee, J. J. (Nat., *b.* '66), Waterford Co., W.
***O'Sullivan,** T. (Nat., *b.* '79), Kerry, E.
***Outhwaite,** R. L. (L., *b.* '69), Hanley.
Paget, A. H. (U., *b.* '61), Cambridge.
Palmer, G. M. (L., *b.* '78), Durham, Jarrow.
Parker, Rt. Hon. Sir G., Bt. (U., *b.* '62), Gravesend.
Parker, J. (Lab., *b.* '63), Halifax.
Parkes, E. (U., *b.* '48), Birmingham, Central.
***Parry,** T. H. (L., *b.* '81), Flint District.
***Partington,** O. (L., *b.* '72), Yorks. W. Riding, Shipley.
***Pearce,** Sir R. (L., *b.* '40), Staffs., Leek.
Pearce, Sir W. (L., *b.* '53), Tower Hamlets, Limehouse.
Pearson, Hon. W. H. M. (L., *b.* '82), Suffolk, Eye.
***Pease,** H. P. (U., *b.* '67), Darlington.

Pease, Rt. Hon. J. A. (L., *b.* '60), Yorks. W. Riding, Rotherham.
Peel, Capt. R. F. (U., *b.* '74), Suffolk, S.E.
***Pennefather,** De F. (U., *b.* '56), Liverpool, Kirkdale.
Perkins, W. F. (U., *b.* '65), Hants, New Forest.
Peto, B. E. (U., *b.* '62), Wilts, E.
Philipps, Col. I. (L., *b.* '61), Southampton.
Philipps, Sir Owen (U., *b.* '63), Chester.
Phillips, J. (Nat., *b.* '62), Longford, S.
Pirie, D. V. (L., *b.* '58), Aberdeen, N.
Pollard, Sir G. H. (L., *b.* '64), Lancs. S.E., Eccles.
Pollock, E. M., K.C. (U., *b.* '61), Warwick and Leamington.
Ponsonby, A. A. W. H. (L., *b.* '71), Stirling Burghs.
***Pratt,** J. W. (L., *b.* '73), Linlithgowshire.
Pretyman, E. G. (U., *b.* '60), Essex, Chelmsford.
Price, C. E. (L., *b.* '57), Edinburgh, Central.
Price, Sir R. J. (L., *b.* '54), Norfolk, E.
Priestley, Sir A. (L., *b.* '64), Grantham.
Priestley, Sir W. E. B. (L., *b.* '59), Bradford, E.
Primrose, Hon. N. (L., *b.* '82), Cambridgeshire, N.
Pringle, W. M. R. (L., *b.* '74), Lanark. N.W.
***Prothero,** R. E. (U., *b.* '52), Oxford Univ.
***Pryce-Jones,** E. (U., *b.* '61), Montgomery Dist.
Quilter, Sir W. E. C., Bt. (U., *b.* '73), Suffolk, Sudbury.
Radford, Sir G. H. (L., *b.* '51), Islington, E.
Raffan, P. W. (L., *b.* '63), Lancs. S.W., Leigh.
***Randles,** Sir J. S. (U., *b.* '57), Manchester, N.W.
***Rankin,** Capt. J. S. (U., *b.* '80), Liverpool, E. Toxteth.
Raphael, Sir H. H., Bt. (L., *b.* '59), Derbyshire, S.
Ratcliff, R. F. (U., *b.* '67), Staffordshire, Burton.
Rawlinson, J. F. P. (U., *b.* '60), Cambridge Univ.
Rawson, Col. R. H. (U., *b.* '63), Sussex, Reigate.
Rea, W. R. (L., *b.* '73), Scarborough.
Reddy, M. (Nat., *b.* '64), King's Co., Birr.
Redmond, J. E. (Nat., *b.* '56), Waterford City.
***Redmond,** W. A. (Nat., *b.* '86), Tyrone, E.
Redmond, W. H. K. (Nat., *b.* '61), Clare, E.
***Rees,** G. Caradoc (L., *b.* '60), Carnarvon, Arfon.
***Rees,** Sir J. D. (U., *b.* '54), Nottingham, E.
***Reid,** Rt. Hon. Sir George (U., *b.* '45), St. George's, Hanover Square.
Remnant, J. F. (U., *b.* '63), Finsbury, Holborn.
Rendall, A. (L., *b.* '71), Gloucester, Thornbury.
Richards, T. (Lab., *b.* '59), Monmouthshire, W.
***Richardson,** A. H. (L., *b.* '75), Camberwell, Peckham.
***Richardson,** T. (Lab., *b.* '68), Whitehaven.
Roberts, C. H. (L., *b.* '65), Lincoln.
Roberts, G. H. (Lab., *b.* '69), Norwich.
Roberts, Sir J. H., Bt. (L., *b.* '63), Denbighshire, W.
Roberts, S. (U., *b.* '52), Sheffield, Ecclesall.
Robertson, Rt. Hon. J. M. (L., *b.* '56), Northumberland, Tyneside.
Robinson, S. (L., *b.* '63), Brecknockshire.
Roch, W. F. (L., *b.* '81), Pembrokeshire.
Roe, Sir T. (L., *b.* '32), Derby.
Ronaldshay, Earl of (U., *b.* '76), Middlesex, Hornsey.
Rothschild, L. N. de (U., *b.* '82), Bucks, Aylesbury.
***Rowlands,** J. (L., *b.* '51), Kent, Dartford.
Rowntree, A. S. (L., *b.* '72), York City.
Royds, E. (U., *b.* '60), Lincs., Sleaford.
***Runciman,** Sir W. (L., *b.* '47), Hartlepool.
Runciman, Rt. Hon. W. (L., *b.* '70), Dewsbury.
***Russell,** Rt. Hon. T. W. (L., *b.* '41), Tyrone, N.
***Rutherford,** Sir John, Bt. (U., *b.* '54), Lancs. N.E., Darwen.
Rutherford, W. W. (U., *b.* '53), Liverpool, West Derby.
Salter, A. C., K.C. (U., *b.* '59), Hants., Basingstoke.
Samuel, Rt. Hon. Sir H. S. (U., *b.* '53), Lambeth, Norwood.
Samuel, Rt. Hon. H. L. (L., *b.* '70), Yorks. N. Riding, Cleveland.
Samuel, J. (L., *b.* '53), Stockton.
***Samuel,** S. (U., *b.* '55), Wandsworth.
Samuel, Sir S. M., Bt. (L., *b.* '56), Tower Hamlets, Whitechapel.
Sanders, R. A. (U., *b.* '67), Somerset, Bridgwater.
Sandys, G. J. (U., *b.* '75), Somerset, Wells.
***Sassoon,** Sir P., Bt. (U., *b.* '88), Hythe.
Scanlan, T. (Nat., *b.* '74), Sligo, N.
***Scott,** A. McC. (L., *b.* '74), Glasgow, Bridgeton.
***Scott,** L. F., K.C. (U., *b.* '69), Liverpool, Exchange.
Scott, Sir S. E., Bt. (U., *b.* '73), Marylebone, W.
***Seely,** Sir Chas., Bt. (L., *b.* '59), Nottinghamshire, Mansfield.
Seely, B.-Gen. Rt. Hon. J. E. B. (L., *b.* '68), Derbyshire, Ilkeston.
***Sharman-Crawford,** Col. R. G. (U., *b.* '54), Belfast, E.
***Shaw,** Hon. Alex. (L., *b.* '83), Kilmarnock Burghs.
Sheehan, D. D. (Ind. Nat., *b.* '74), Cork Co., Mid.
Sheehy, D. (Nat., *b.* '44), Meath, S.
Sherwell, A. (L., *b.* '63), Huddersfield.
Shortt, E., K.C. (L., *b.* '62), Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Simon, Rt. Hon. Sir J. A. (L., *b.* '73), Essex, Walthamstow.
***Smith,** A. (Lab., *b.* '67), Lancs. N.E., Clitheroe.
Smith, Rt. Hon. Sir F. E., K.C. (U., *b.* '72), Liverpool, Walton.
***Smith,** H. (U., *b.* '76), Warrington.
Smith, H. B. Lees (L., *b.* '78), Northampton.
***Smith,** Sir Swire (L., *b.* '42), Yorks. W. Riding, Keighley.
Smyth, T. F. (Nat., *b.* '75), Leitrim, S.
Snowden, P. (Lab., *b.* '64), Blackburn.
Soames, A. W. (L., *b.* '52), Norfolk, S.
***Spear,** Sir J. W. (U., *b.* '48), Devon, Tavistock.
Spicer, Rt. Hon. Sir A. (L., *b.* '47), Hackney, C.
Stanier, B. (U., *b.* '67), Shropshire, N.
Stanley, Hon. A. (U., *b.* '69), Lancs. S.W., Ormskirk.
Stanley, Maj. Hon. G. F. (U., *b.* '72), Preston.
***Stanton,** C. B. (Ind. Lab), Merthyr Tydfil.
Starkey, J. R. (U., *b.* '59), Notts., Newark.
Staveley-Hill, H. S. (U., *b.* '65), Staffs, Kingswinford.
Steel-Maitland, A. H. D. R. (U., *b.* '76), Birmingham, E.
Stewart, G. (U., *b.* '57), Cheshire, Wirral.
Strauss, A. (U., *b.* '47), Paddington, N.
***Strauss,** E. A. (L., *b.* '62), Southwark, W.
Sutherland, J. E. (L., *b.* '54), Elgin Burghs.
Sutton, J. E. (Lab., *b.* '62), Manchester, E.
Swann, Rt. Hon. Sir C. E., Bt. (L., *b.* '44), Manchester, N.
***Swift,** R. P. W. (U., *b.* '74), St. Helens.
Sykes, A. J. (U., *b.* '68), Cheshire, Knutsford.
***Sykes,** Sir M., Bt. (U., *b.* '79), Hull, C.
Talbot, Lord E. B. (U., *b.* '55), Sussex, Chichester.
Taylor, J. W. (Lab., *b.* '55), Durham, Chester-le-Street.
Taylor, T. C. (L., *b.* '50), Lancs. S.E., Radcliffe.
Tennant, Rt. Hon. H. J. (L., *b.* '65), Berwickshire.
Terrell, G. (U., *b.* '62), Wilts., Chippenham.
Terrell, H., K.C. (U., *b.* '56), Gloucester.
Thomas, J. H. (Lab., *b.* '74), Derby.
***Thomas-Stanford,** C. (U., *b.* '58), Brighton.
Thompson, Rt. Hon. R. (U., *b.* '39), Belfast, N.
Thorne, G. R. (L., *b.* '53), Wolverhampton, E.
Thorne, W. J. (Lab., *b.* '57), West Ham, S.
Thynne, Lord A. G. (U., *b.* '73), Bath.
***Tickler,** T. G. (U., *b.* '52), Grimsby.
***Tootill,** R. (Lab., *b.* '50), Bolton.
***Touche,** G. A. (U., *b.* '61), Islington, N.
Toulmin, Sir G. (L., *b.* '57), Bury.
Trevelyan, C. P. (L., *b.* '70), Yorks. W. Riding, Elland.

Tryon, Capt. G. C. (U., *b.* '71), Brighton.
Tullibardine, Marquess of (U., *b.* '71), Perthshire, W.
***Turton,** E. R. (U., *b.* '57), Yorks. N. Riding, Thirsk.
Valentia, Viscount (U., *b.* '43), Oxford.
Vaughan-Davies, M. (L., *b.* '40), Cardiganshire.
***Verney,** Sir H. C. W., Bt. (L., *b.* '81), Bucks, N.
Wadsworth, J. (Lab., *b.* '50), Yorks. W. Riding, Hallam.
Walker, Col. W. H. (U., *b.* '56), Lancs. S.W., Widnes.
***Walsh,** J. (Ind. Nat., *b.* '56), Cork Co., S.
Walsh, S. (Lab., *b.* '59), Lancs. S.W., Ince.
Walters, Sir J. T. (L., *b.* '66), Sheffield, Brightside.
Walton, Sir J., Bt. (L., *b.* '49), Yorks. W. Riding, Barnsley.
Ward, A. S. (U., *b.* '76), Herts., Watford.
Ward, J. (Lab., *b.* '66), Stoke-on-Trent.
Ward, W. D. (L., *b.* '77), Southampton.
Warde, Col. C. E. (U., *b.* '45), Kent, Medway.
Wardle, G. J. (Lab., *b.* '65), Stockport.
Waring, Capt. W. (L., *b.* '76), Banffshire.
Warner, Sir T. C., Bt. (L., *b.* '57), Staffs., Lichfield.
Wason, Rt. Hon. E. (L., *b.* '46), Clackmannan.
Wason, J. C. (L., *b.* '48), Orkney and Shetland.
***Watson,** Hon. W., K.C. (U., *b.* '73), Lanark, South.
Watt, H. A. (L., *b.* '63), Glasgow, College.
***Webb,** Sir H., Bt. (L., *b.* '66), Gloucester, Forest of Dean.
Wedgwood, J. C. (L., *b.* '72), Newcastle-under-Lyne.
***Weigall,** Capt. W. E. G. A. (U., *b.* '74), Lincs., Horncastle.
***Weston,** Col. J. W. (Ind. U., *b.* '52), Westmorland, Kendal.

GENERAL ELECTIONS SINCE 1832

Election.	England.					Wales.			
	Liberal.	Conservative.	Liberal Unionist.	Labour.	Nationalist.	Liberal.	Conservative.	Liberal Unionist.	Labour
1832	348	123	—	—	—	16	13	—	—
1835	266	205	—	—	—	12	17	—	—
1837	232	239	—	—	—	11	18	—	—
1841	187	284	—	—	—	10	19	—	—
1847	222	247	—	—	—	10	19	—	—
1852	216	251	—	—	—	11	18	—	—
1857	266	201	—	—	—	14	15	—	—
1859	247	220	—	—	—	14	15	—	—
1865	245	226	—	—	—	18	11	—	—
1868	240	223	—	—	—	22	8	—	—
1874	171	288	—	—	—	19	11	—	—
1880	256	203	—	—	—	28	2	—	—
1885	245	219	—	—	1	27	3	—	—
1886	125	283	56	—	1	23	4	3	—
1892	196	236	32	—	1	28	2	—	—
1895	115	298	51	—	1	22	7	1	—
1900	125	292	47	—	1	26	4	—	—
1906	289	127	—	48	1	26	—	—	4
1910 (Jan.)	191	239	—	34	1	24	2	—	4
1910 (Dec.)	190	239	—	35	1	23	3	—	4

Election.	Ireland.					Scotland.			
1832	72	33	—	—	—	43	10	—	—
1835	67	38	—	—	—	38	15	—	—
1837	73	32	—	—	—	33	20	—	—
1841	62	43	—	—	—	30	22	—	—
1847	63	42	—	—	—	34	19	—	—
1852	63	42	—	—	—	33	20	—	—
1857	55	50	—	—	—	38	15	—	—
1859	48	57	—	—	—	38	15	—	—
1865	55	50	—	—	—	41	12	—	—
1868	65	40	—	—	—	52	8	—	—
1874	70	33	—	—	—	40	20	—	—
1880	77	26	—	—	—	53	7	—	—
1885	—	18	—	—	85	62	10	—	—
1886	—	17	2	—	84	43	12	17	—
1892	—	19	4	—	80	50	11	11	—
1895	1	17	4	—	81	39	19	14	—
1900	1	17	4	—	81	34	21	17	—
1906	3	18	—	—	82	58	12	—	2
1910 (Jan.)	1	21	—	—	81	59	11	—	2
1910 (Dec.)	1	19	—	—	83	58	11	—	3

Position of Parties, 1916:

Liberals	261	Labour	39
Unionists	285	Ind. Nationalists.	8
Nationalists	76	Independent	1

Cost of General Elections:

Jan. 1910	£1,295,782
Dec. 1910	£978,312

The New HAZELL, 1917

Wheler, G. C. H. (U., *b.* '72), Kent, Faversham.
White, Maj. G. D. (U., *b.* '66), Lancs. S.W., Southport.
*__White,__ J. D. (L., *b.* '66), Glasgow, Tradeston.
White, Sir L. (L., *b.* '45), Yorks. E.R., Buckrose.
White, P. (Nat., *b.* '60), Meath, N.
Whitehouse, J. H. (L., *b.* '75), Lanark, Mid.
*__Whiteley,__ H. (U. *b.* —), Worcestershire, Droitwich.
Whitley, Rt. Hon. J. H. (L., *b.* '66), Halifax.
Whittaker, Rt. Hon. Sir T. P. (L., *b.* '50), Yorks. W. Riding, Spen Valley.
*__Whitty,__ P. J. (Nat. *b.* —), Louth, N.
Whyte, A. F. (L., *b.* '83), Perth.
Wiles, T. (L., *b.* '61), Islington, S.
Wilkie, A. (Lab., *b.* '50), Dundee.
*__Williams,__ A. (L., *b.* '59), Durham, N.W.
Williams, J. (Lab., *b.* '61), Glamorgan, Gower.
Williams, P. (L., *b.* '66), Middlesbrough.
Williams, Col. Sir Robt., Bt. (U., *b.* '48), Dorset, W.
*__Williams,__ T. J. (L., *b.* '72), Swansea District.
Williams, W. L. (L., *b.* '67), Carmarthen, D.
Williamson, Sir A., Bt. (L., *b.* '60), Elgin and Nairn.
Willoughby, Maj. Hon. C. H. D. (U., *b.* '72), Lincs., Stamford.
*__Wills,__ Sir G. A. H., Bt. (U., *b.* '80), Taunton.
Wilson, A. S. (U., *b.* '68), Yorks. E. Riding, Holderness.
Wilson, Hon. G. G. (L., *b.* '77), Hull, W.
Wilson, Rt. Hon. J. W. (L., *b.* '58), Worcestershire, N.
*__Wilson,__ Capt. L. O. (U., *b.* '76), Reading.
*__Wilson,__ Maj. Sir M. (U., *b.* '75), Bethnal Green, S.W.
Wilson, W. T. (Lab., *b.* '55), Lancs. S.E., Westhoughton.
Winfrey, Sir R. (L., *b.* '58), Norfolk, S.W.
Wing, T. E. (L., *b.* '53), Durham, Houghton-le-Spring.
Winterton, Earl (U., *b.* '83), Sussex, Horsham.
*__Wolmer,__ Viscount (U., *b.* '87), Lancs. S.W., Newton.
Wood, Hon. E. F. L. (U., *b.* '81), Yorks. W. Riding, Ripon.
Wood, J. (U., *b.* '57), Stalybridge.
Wood, Rt. Hon. T. McK. (L., *b.* '55), Glasgow, St. Rollox.
Wortley, Rt. Hon. C. B. S. (U., *b.* '51), Sheffield, Hallam.
*__Wright,__ H. F. (U., *b.* '70), Hereford, Leominster.
*__Yate,__ Col. C. E. (U., *b.* '49), Leicester, Melton.
*__Yeo,__ A. W. (L., *b.* '63), Tower Hamlets, Poplar.
*__Young,__ E. Hilton (L., *b.* '79), Norwich.
Young, S. (Nat., *b.* '22), Cavan, E.
Young, W. (L., *b.* '63), Perthshire, E.
Younger, Sir G., Bt. (U., *b.* '51), Ayr Burghs.
Yoxall, Sir J. H. (L., *b.* '57), Nottingham, W.

REGISTERED ELECTORS AND POLLINGS, DECEMBER 1910 TO DATE

The following table shows the total number of **registered electors,** with other details, in the United Kingdom on the existing register:

	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
Population 1911	36,070,492	4,743,224	4,390,219	45,203,935
County Electors:				
Owners	568,326	65,098	10,686	644,110
Occupiers	3,263,643	391,141	558,575	4,213,359
Lodgers	141,859	47,473	5,750	195,082
Total County	3,973,828	503,713	575,011	5,052,552
Borough Electors:				
Occupiers	2,548,164	285,878	115,090	2,949,132
Lodgers	205,751	39,938	3,885	249,574
Freemen, etc.	22,198	29,370	3,351	54,919
Total Borough	2,776,113	355,186	122,326	3,253,625
University Electors	21,323	26,010	4,138	51,471
Grand Total	**6,771,264**	**884,909**	**701,475**	**8,357,648**

The following is an **alphabetical list of the Parliamentary constituencies of the United Kingdom,** with the names of the member or members returned by each, and, where there was a contest, the figures declared to have been polled by the candidates, at the **General Election of December 1910** and subsequent bye-elections. The names of the county and borough divisions are given in parentheses after the names of the counties or boroughs: thus, the Luton or South Division of Bedfordshire appears as Beds (S. or Luton). Therefore, in seeking for the figures with regard to any special division of a county or borough, the county or borough should be turned to in its proper alphabetical place, and the local division will be readily found. The few places which, like the City of London, Leicester, etc., still return two members, are distinguished in the alphabetical list of constituencies by a figure (**2**). The figures in brackets, *e.g.* [6688], show the number of electors on the existing register.

Aberdeen (N.) [10,167]
D. V. Pirie (L) . . 4282
R. Scott-Brown (U) . 2546

Aberdeen (S.) [13,791]
G. B. Esslemont (L) . 5862
W. C. Smith, K.C. (U) . 3997

Aberdeenshire (E.) [12,833]
W. H. Cowan (L) . . 6152
W. Craighead (U) . . 3772

Aberdeenshire (W.) [10,639]
J. M. Henderson (L) . 5415
G. Smith (U) . . . 3232

Anglesey [11,082]
Rt. Hon. E. Griffiths (L) unopp.

Antrim (E.) [8852]
Col. J. M. M'Calmont (U) unopp.
On the death of Col. M'Cal-

mont, Major R. M'Calmont (U) returned (Feb. 19, 1913) unopp.

Antrim (Mid) [7257]

Hon. A. O'Neill (U) unopp.

On Hon. A. O'Neill being killed in action, Hon. Hugh O'Neill (U) was returned unopposed (Feb. 17, 1915).

Antrim (N.) [7467]

P. Kerr-Smiley (U) . . 3557
W. Macafee (L) . . 2974

Antrim (S.) [8582]

C. C. Craig (U) unopp.

Argyllshire [12,066]

J. S. Ainsworth (L) . . 4280
G. A. Clark-Hutchinson (U) 4023

Armagh (Mid) [6837]

Sir J. B. Lonsdale (U) unopp.

Armagh (N.) [7495]

W. Moore (U) unopp.

Armagh (S.) [6345]

Dr. C. O'Neill (N) . . 2890
S. H. Moynagh (Ind. N) . 1003

Ashton-under-Lyne [9352]

Sir W. Max Aitken (U) . 4044
A. H. Scott (L) . . 3848

Aston Manor [12,994]

E. Cecil (U) unopp.

Ayr Burghs [9328]

Sir G. Younger (U) . . 3852
W. Robertson (L) . . 3620

Ayrshire (N.) [17,385]

A. Anderson, K.C. (L) . 7286
Capt. D. Campbell (U) . 6932

On the appointment of Mr. Anderson as Solicitor-General for Scotland (polling Dec. 20, 1911):

Capt. D. F. Campbell (U) 7318
A. Anderson, K.C. (L) . 7047

On the death of Col. Campbell (polling Oct. 12, 1916):

Maj.-Gen. Sir A. Hunter-Weston (U) . . 7149
H. Chalmers (Ind.) . 1300

Ayrshire (S.) [19,395]

Sir W. P. Beale (L) . . 8715
T. W. McIntyre (U) . . 6835

Banffshire [8411]

Capt. W. Waring (L) unopp.

Barrow-in-Furness [11,540]

C. Duncan (Lab) . . 4810
F. Meynell (U) . . 4290

Bath (2) [8252]

Lord A. Thynne (U) . . 3875
Sir C. Hunter (U) . . 3841
G. P. Gooch (L) . . 3631
G. A. Hardy (L) . . 3585

Battersea [15,884]

Rt. Hon. J. Burns (L) . 7836
Col. Sir J. Harrington (U) 6544
C. N. L. Shaw (Soc). . . 487

Bedford [6688]

F. Kellaway (L) . . 2773
W. A. Attenborough (U) . 2754

Beds (N. or Biggleswade) [14,642]

Sir A. W. Black (L) . . 6536
Major Glyn (U) . . 5808

Beds (S. or Luton) [19,199]

T. G. Ashton (L) . . 7601
J. O. Hickman (U) . . 6623

On the elevation of Mr. Ashton to the Peerage (polling July 20, 1911):

C. Harmsworth (L) . 7619
J. O. Hickman (U) . 7006

Belfast (E.) [19,916]

R. J. McMordie (U) unopp.

On the death of Mr. McMordie, Col. R. G. Sharman-Crawford returned (April 7, 1914) unopp.

Belfast (N.) [14,467]

Rt. Hon. R. Thompson (U) unopp.

Belfast (S.) [12,111]

J. Chambers, K.C. (U) . 5585
T. H. Sloan (Ind. U) . . 2722

Belfast (W.) [10,680].

J. Devlin (N) . . . 4543
Sir J. Smiley (U) . . 4080

Berks (N. or Abingdon) [9703]

Major Henderson (U) . 4677
M. H. Sands (L) . . 3328

On the resignation of Maj. Henderson, Mr. A. K. Loyd (U) was returned unopposed (Aug. 29, 1916).

Berks (S. or Newbury) [13,922]

W. A. Mount (U) . . 6485
Capt. L. March-Phillipps (L) 4278

Berks (E. or Wokingham) [15,190]

E. Gardner (U) unopp.

Berwickshire [5764]

Rt. Hon. H. J. Tennant (L) 3005
Hon. J. B. Campbell (U) . 2000

On Mr. Tennant's appointment as Secretary for Scotland, he was returned unopposed (July 18, 1916).

Bethnal Green (N.E.) [8692]

Sir E. A. Cornwall (L) . 3188
Dr. J. E. Molson (U) . 2037

Bethnal Green (S.W.) [7120]

E. H. Pickersgill (L) . . 2768
E. Hoffgaard (U) . . 2086

On the resignation of Mr. Pickersgill (polling July 29, 1911):

Rt. Hon. C. F. G. Masterman (L) . . 2745
E. Hoffgaard (U) . . 2561
J. Scurr (Soc) . . 134

On the appointment of Mr. Masterman as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster (polling Feb. 19, 1914):

Maj. Sir M. Wilson (U) . 2828
Rt. Hon. C. F. G. Masterman (L) . . . 2804
J. Scurr (Soc) . . . 316

Birkenhead [20,969]

A. Bigland (U) . . . 8304
H. Vivian (L) . . . 7249

Birmingham (Bordesley) [18,984]

Rt. Hon. J. Collings (U) unopp.

Birmingham (Central) [9880]

E. Parkes (U) . . . 4640
J. H. Manton (L) . . 1417

Birmingham (E.) [18,187]

A. D. Steel-Maitland (U) . 6639
J. V. Stephens (L) . . 3190

Birmingham (Edgbaston) [15,013]

Sir F. W. Lowe (U) unopp.

Birmingham (N.) [8448]

J. T. Middlemore (U) unopp.

Birmingham (S.) [11,835]

Visct. Morpeth (U) . . 4701
A. E. Butler (L) . . 1923

On the succession of Lord Morpeth to the Peerage, Mr. L. S. Amery (U) was returned unopposed (May 3, 1911).

Birmingham (W.) [13,274]

Rt. Hon J. Chamberlain (U) unopp.

On the death of Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. A. Chamberlain (U) was returned unopposed (July 14, 1914).

Blackburn (2) [23,874]

P. Snowden (Lab) . 10,762
Sir H. Norman (L) . 10,754
W. B. Boyd-Carpenter (U) 9814
H. L. Riley (U) . . 9500

Bolton (2) [22,256]

G. Harwood (L) . 10,358
A. H. Gill (Lab) . 10,108
Col. G. Hesketh (U) . . 8697

On the death of Mr. Harwood (polling Nov. 23, 1912):

T. Taylor (L) . 10,011
A. Brooks (U) . . 8835

On the death of Mr. Gill, Mr. R. Tootill (Lab) was returned unopposed (Sept. 22, 1914).

On the resignation of Mr. Taylor, Capt. Wm. Edge (L) was returned unopposed (Feb. 29, 1916).

Boston [4266]

C. H. Dixon (U) . . 1875
Hon. F. Hemphill (L) . 1712

Bradford (Cent.) [11,849]

Sir G. Robertson (L) . . 4677
G. Pauling (U) . . . 3381

On the death of Sir G. Robertson, Mr. J. Hill (L) was returned unopposed (Jan. 21, 1916).

Bradford (E.) [17,977]

Sir W. E. B. Priestley (L) 7778
R. Mortimer (U) . . 4734

Bradford (W.) [16,467]

F. W. Jowett (Lab) . . 7729
Sir E. Flower (U) . . 4339

The New HAZELL, 1917

Brecknockshire [13,482]
S. Robinson (L) . . . 5511
C. Lloyd (U) . . . 3631

Brighton (2) [22,936]
Capt. G. C. Tryon (U) 10,780
Hon. W. F. Rice (U) 10,757
A. Morris (L) . . . 6723
M. Nickalls (L) . . . 6699
On the succession of the Hon. W. F. Rice to the Peerage, the Hon. J. E. Gordon (U) was returned unopposed (June 26, 1911).
On the retirement of Mr. Gordon, Ald. C. Thomas-Stanford (U) was returned unopposed (June 29, 1914).

Bristol (E.) [15,438]
Rt. Hon. C. Hobhouse (L) . 7229
P. J. Hannon (U) . . 4263
On the appointment of Mr. Hobhouse as Chancellor of the Duchy (polling Nov. 3, 1911):
Rt. Hon. C. Hobhouse (L) 4913
W. Moore (Ind) . . 2913

Bristol (N.) [14,679]
Rt. Hon. A. Birrell (L) . 6410
L. Magnus (U) . . . 5084

Bristol (S.) [16,010]
Sir W. H. Davies (L) . . 6895
J. T. Francombe (U) . . 6757

Bristol (W.) [10,884]
Col. G. A. Gibbs (U) . . 4871
J. W. Stevens (L) . . 3595

Bucks (Mid. or Aylesbury) [13,165]
Lionel de Rothschild (U) unopp.

Bucks (N. or Buckingham) [13,755]
Sir H. Verney (L) . . 6029
F. T. H. Bernard (U) . 5702

Bucks (S. or Wycombe) [18,909]
Sir C. A. Cripps, K.C. (U) unopp.
On the elevation of Sir C. A. Cripps to the peerage (polling Feb. 18, 1914):
W. B. Du Pre (U) . . 9044
T. Mosley (L) . . 6713

Burnley [18,390]
P. Morrell (L) . . . 6177
G. Arbuthnot (U) . . 6004
H. M. Hyndman (Soc) . 3810

Bury (Lancs) [10,665]
Sir George Toulmin (L) . 4509
E. L. Hartley (U) . . 4254

Bury St. Edmunds [2889]
Hon. W. E. Guinness (U) unopp.

Buteshire [3774]
H. Hope (U) . . . 1569
R. Mitchell (L) . . . 1316

Caithness-shire [3979]
R. L. Harmsworth (L) . 2718
A. McLeod (U) . . . 87

Camberwell (Dulwich) [19,084]
F. Hall (U) . . . 7796
Evan Spicer (L) . . 5495

Camberwell (N.) [14,083]
Rt. Hon. Dr. T. J. Macnamara (L) . . . 5038
S. H. Goldsmid (U) . . 4056

Camberwell (Peckham) [16,021]
A. Richardson (L) . . 5027
H. C. Gooch (U) . . 4986

Cambridge [9857]
A. H. Paget (U) . . 4427
S. O. Buckmaster, K.C. (L) 4084

Cambs. (W. or Chesterton) [11,593]
Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu (L) 5011
G. D. C. Newton (U) . 4640
On the appointment of Mr. Montagu to the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster, he was returned unopposed (Feb. 13, 1915. Mr. Montagu was re-elected unopposed on a similar appointment in Jan. 1916.

Cambs. (E. or Newmarket) [10,822]
Sir C. D. Rose (L) . . 4786
G. H. Verrall (U) . . 4387
On the death of Sir C. D. Rose (polling May 16, 1913):
J. Denison-Pender (U) . 5251
G. Nicholls (L) . . 4400

Cambs. (N. or Wisbech) [12,683]
Hon. Neil Primrose (L) . 5401
Lord R. Cecil (U) . . 4857

Cambridge Univ. (2) [7228]
S. H. Butcher (U) unopp.
J. F. P. Rawlinson (U) unopp.
On the death of Mr. Butcher (polling Feb. 1911):
Sir Joseph Larmor (U) . 2308
Harold Cox (UFT) . 1954
T. E. Page (U) . . . 332

Canterbury [4230]
F. B. Goldney (Ind. U) . 1635
J. Howard (U) . . . 1163
W. J. Fisher (L) . . . 623

Cardiff (Dist.) [32.000]
Lord N. Crichton-Stuart (U) 12,181
Sir Clarendon Hyde (L) 11,882
On Lord N. Crichton-Stuart being killed in action, Mr. J. H. Cory (U) was returned unopposed (Nov. 12, 1915).

Cardiganshire [13,659]
M. Vaughan-Davies (L) unopp.

Carlisle [7555]
Hon. R. D. Denman (L) . 3243
I. Raymond (U) . . 3179

Carlow Co. [6031]
M. Molloy (N) unopp.

Carmarthen (Dist.) [7473]
W. Ll. Williams (L) unopp.
On the appointment of Mr. Williams to the Recordership of Swansea (polling Jan. 23, 1912):
W. Ll. Williams (L) . 3836
H. C. Bond (U) . . 2555
F. G. Vivian (Ind. Lab) . 149
On the appointment of Mr. Williams to the Recordership of Cardiff, he was returned unopposed (Mar. 17, 1915).

Carmarthenshire (E.) [14,290]
A. Thomas, K.C. (L) . . 5825
M. Peel (U) . . . 2315
J. H. Williams (Lab). . 1176
On the death of Mr. Abel Thomas (polling Aug. 22, 1912):
Rev. J. T. Jones (L) . 6082
M. Peel (U) . . . 3354
J. H. Williams (Lab) . 1089

Carmarthenshire (W.) [9976]
J. Hinds (L) . . . 5076
W. J. Cremlin (U) . . 2036

Carnarvon (Dist.) [5993]
Rt. Hon. D. Lloyd George (L) 3112
A. L. Jones (U) . . 1904

Carnarvonshire (N. or Arfon) [10,519]
W. Jones (L) unopp.
On the appointment of Mr. Jones as one of the Ministerial Whips, he was again elected (Feb. 11, 1911) without opposition.
On the death of Mr. Jones, Mr. G. Caradoc Rees (L) was returned unopposed (July 6, 1915).

Carnarvonshire (S. or Eifion) [9153]
E. W. Davies (L) unopp.

Cavan (E.) [8821]
S. Young (N) unopp.

Cavan (W.) [8469]
V. P. Kennedy (N) unopp.

Chatham [17,625]
G. F. Hohler, K.C. (U) . 6989
L. C. Bernacchi (L) . . 4302
F. Smith (Lab) . . . 1103

Chelsea [11,462]
Sir S. J. G. Hoare (U) . 4968
Hugh Hoare (L) . . 3249

Cheltenham [8755]
R. Mathias (L) . . . 3846
Lord Duncannon (U) . . 3753
Mr. Mathias was unseated on petition. At the ensuing by-election (polling April 28, 1911):
Sir J. T. Agg-Gardner (U) 4043
L. Mathias (L) . . 4039

Cheshire (Altrincham) [22,144]
J. R. Kebty-Fletcher (U) . 8002
Sir W. Crossley (L) . . 7883
On the resignation of Mr. Kebty-Fletcher (polling May 29, 1913):
G. C. Hamilton (U) . 9409
Hon. L. Kay-Shuttleworth (L) . . . 8147

Cheshire (Crewe) [16,353]
W. S. B. Maclaren (L) . 7629
E. Y. Craig (U) . . 5925
On the death of Mr. Maclaren (polling July 26, 1912):
Ernest Craig (U) . . 6260
H. Murphy (L) . . 5294
J. Holmes (Lab) . . 2485

Cheshire (Eddisbury) [11,773]
H. Barnston (U) . . 5312
Hon. A. L. Stanley (L) . 5023

Cheshire (Hyde) [13,349]
F. Neilson (L) . . . 5562
T. Smith (U) . . . 5268
On the resignation of Mr. Neilson (polling Mar. 29, 1916):
T. O. Jacobsen (L) . 4089
P. Davies (Ind) . . 3215

Cheshire (Knutsford) [12,904]
A. J. Sykes (U) . . 6127
J. H. Whitworth (L) . . 4658

Cheshire (Macclesfield) [9939]
W. B. Brocklehurst (L) . 4410
B. Dent (U) . . . 4142

Cheshire (Northwich) [14,548]
J. Brunner (L) . . . 6071
J. de Knoop (U) . . 5741

Cheshire (Wirral) [27,019]
G. Stewart (U) . . 10,043
A. J. Ashton (L) . . 7727

Chester [8509]
R. Yerburgh (U) . . 3787
E. Paul (L) . . . 3681
On the retirement of Mr. Yerburgh, Sir Owen Philipps (U) was returned unopposed (Feb. 29, 1916).

Christchurch [12,565]
H. Page Croft (U) . . 5275
F. W. Verney (L) . . 4619

Clackmannan and Kinross [8483]
Rt. Hon. E. Wason (L) unopp.

Clapham [23,526]
G. D. Faber (U) . . 9560
Sir J. Benn (L) . . 7639

Clare (E.) [9130]
W. Redmond (N) unopp.

Clare (W.) [9403]
A. Lynch (N) unopp.

Colchester [7603]
Sir L. W. Evans (U) . . 3489
Sir E. Vincent (L) . . 2874

Cork City (2) [12,296]
W. O'Brien (Ind. N) . . 5384
M. Healy (Ind. N) . . 5269
W. Redmond (N) . . 4746
A. Roche (N) . . . 4743
On Mr. O'Brien resigning, he was returned unopposed (Feb. 18, 1914).

Cork Co. (E.) [6792]
Capt. A. J. C. Donelan (N) 3173
W. O'Brien (Ind. N) . . 1834
On petition, Capt. Donelan was unseated. Mr. John Muldoon (N) was returned unopposed (July 16, 1911).

Cork Co. (Mid.) [6368]
D. Sheehan (Ind. N) . . 2738
T. Corcoran (N) . . 2115

Cork Co. (N.) [6937]
P. Guiney (Ind. N) unopp.
On the death of Mr. Guiney Mr. J. Guiney (Ind. N) was returned unopposed (Nov. 4, 1913).

Cork Co. (N.E.) [6669]
Moreton Frewen (Ind. N) unopp.
On the resignation of Mr. Moreton Frewen, Mr. T. Healy (Ind. N) was returned unopposed (July 16, 1911).

Cork Co. (S.) [5766]
J. Walsh (Ind. N) . . 2346
E. Barry (N) . . . 2184

Cork Co. (S.E.) [6247]
E. Crean (Ind. N) . . 2408
J. Ahearn (N) . . . 1872

Cork Co. (W.) [5582]
J. Gilhooly (Ind. N) . . 2220
D. O'Leary (N) . . 1965
On the death of Mr. Gilhooly (polling Nov. 16, 1916):
D. O'Leary (N) . . 1866
F. Healy (Ind. N) . 1750
Dr. M. Shipsey (Ind. N) 370

Cornwall (S.E. or Bodmin) [11,706]
Sir R. Pole-Carew (U) . 5021
Isaac Foote (L) . . 4980
On the resignation of Sir R. Pole-Carew, Mr. C. A. Hanson (U) was returned unopposed (Aug. 15, 1916).

Cornwall (N.W. or Camborne) [10,444]
Rt. Hon. F. D. Acland (L) 4419
G. Coates (U) . . . 2326

Cornwall (N.E. or Launceston) [9956]
Sir G. C. Marks (L) . . 4373
E. Treffry (U) . . . 3249

Cornwall (Mid. or St. Austell) [11,738]
Hon. T. Agar-Robartes (L) unopp.
On the death from wounds of Mr. Agar-Robartes, Sir F. Layland-Barratt, Bt. (L), was returned unopposed (Nov. 24, 1915).

Cornwall (W. or St. Ives) [10,086]
Sir C. Cory (L) . . . 4253
R. E. L. V. Williams (U) . 3338

Cornwall (Truro) [11,226]
G. H. Morgan (L) . . 4573
C. Williams (U) . . 4176

Coventry [20,220]
D. M. Mason (L) . . 7351
J. K. Foster (U) . . 6828

Croydon [31,009]
Ian Malcolm (U) . . 11,875
A. L. Leon (L) . . 10,343

Cumberland (Cockermouth) [11,696]
Sir Wilfrid Lawson (L) . 5003
Sir J. S. Randles (U) . 4492
On the resignation of Sir W. Lawson, Mr. J. P. Bliss (L) was returned unopposed (Mar. 6, 1916).

Cumberland (W. or Egremont) [9480]
J. A. Grant (U) . . 4013
W. E. Moulsdale (L) . . 3763

Cumberland (N. or Eskdale) [10,480]
Claude Lowther (U) . . 4581
Hon. G. Howard (L) . . 4211

Cumberland (Mid or Penrith) [8746]
Rt. Hon. J. W. Lowther (U) unopp.

Darlington [11,138]
H. Pike Pease (U) . . 4881
F. Maddison (L) . . 4475

Denbigh (Dist.) [5644]
Hon. W. Ormsby-Gore (U) . 2386
G. C. Rees (L) . . . 2375

Denbighshire (E.) [12,428]
E. T. John (L) . . . 6449
A. Hood (U) . . . 3186

Denbighshire (W.) [10,542]
Sir J. H. Roberts (L) unopp.

Deptford [17,421]
Rt. Hon. C. W. Bowerman (Lab) . . . 6357
S. A. Coats (U) . . 5999

Derby (2) [21,096]
Sir T. Roe (L) . . . 9515
J. H. Thomas (Lab) . . 9144
A. E. Beck (U) . . 8160

Derbyshire (Chesterfield) [17,877]
J. Haslam (Lab) . . 7283
G. W. Radford (U) . . 5055
On the death of Mr. Haslam (polling Aug. 20, 1913):
B. Kenyon (L & Lab) . 7725
E. Christie (U) . . 5539
J. Scurr (Soc) . . 583

Derbyshire (High Peak) [13,302]
S. Hill Wood (U) . . 5813
O. Partington (L) . . 5629

Derbyshire (Ilkeston) [22,296]
Rt. Hon. J. E. Seely (L) . 9990
M. Freeman (U) . . 5946
On the appointment of Col. Seely as Secretary of State for War (polling July 1, 1912):
Rt. Hon. J. E. Seely (L) 9049
M. Freeman (U) . . 7838

Derbyshire (Mid) [14,889]
J. G. Hancock (Lab) . . 6557
Sir D. Rhys (U) . . 4287

Derbyshire (N.E.) [20,076]
W. E. Harvey (Lab) . . 7838
J. Court (U) . . . 6088
On the death of Mr. Harvey (polling May 20, 1914):
Lt.-Col. Harland Bowden (U) 6469
J. P. Houfton (L) . . 6155
J. Martin (Lab) . . 3669

Derbyshire (S.) [18,476]
H. H. Raphael (L) . . 7744
Sir J. B. Marsden-Smedley (U) . . . 7373

Derbyshire (W.) [12,208]
Lord Kerry (U) . . 5624
C. F. White (L) . . 4564

Devon (Mid or Ashburton) [12,430]
E. Morrison-Bell (U) . . 5579
C. R. Buxton (L) . . 5225

Devon (N.W. or Barnstaple) [13,584]
E. J. Soares (L) . . 6047
C. S. Parker (U) . . 5155
On the retirement of Sir Ernest Soares (polling May 6, 1911):
Sir Godfrey Baring (L) . 6239
C. S. Parker (U) . . 5751

Devon (E. or Honiton) [11,049]
A. C. Morrison-Bell (U) . 5348
H. Geen (L) . . 3439

Devon (N. or S. Molton) [9050]
Rt. Hon. G. Lambert (L) . 4224
Col. Perowne (U) . . 3217

Devon (W. or Tavistock) [16,904]
Sir J. W. Spear (U) . . 6409
H. C. Luttrell (L) . . 6019

Devon (N.E. or Tiverton) [10,129]
Hon. W. L. Walrond (U) . 5033
A. E. Y. Trestrail (L) . 3455
On the death of Mr. Walrond on active service, Mr. C. R. S. Carew (U) was returned unopposed (Dec. 1, 1915).

Devon (Torquay) [12,455]
Col. C. R. Burn (U) . . 5101
Sir. F. Layland-Barratt (L) 4971

Devon (S. or Totnes) [10,694]
Rt. Hon. F. B. Mildmay (U) . . . 5252
R. Dunstan (L) . . 3040

Devonport (2) [12,761]
Sir J. Jackson (U) . . 5170
Sir C. Kinloch-Cooke (U) . 5111
S. Lithgow (L) . . . 4841
G. Baring (L) . . . 4782

Dewsbury [15,413]
Rt. Hon. W. Runciman (L) 7061
E. O. Simpson (U) . . 4033

Donegal (E.) [6565]
Edward Kelly (N) unopp.

Donegal (N.) [6622]
P. O'Doherty (N) unopp.

Donegal (S.) [6309]
J. G. Swift MacNeill (N) unopp.

Donegal (W.) [6914]
H. A. Law (N) unopp.

Dorset (E.) [15,504]
Hon. F. Guest (L) . . 6819
M. Glyn (U) . . . 6266
On the appointment of the Hon. F. Guest to a Junior Lordship of the Treasury, he was re-elected (April 29, 1911) without opposition.

Dorset (N.) [8777]
Sir R. Baker (U) . . 3919
A. W. Wills (L) . . 3887

Dorset (S.) [12,141]
A. V. Hambro (U) unopp.

Dorset (W.) [7872]
Col. Sir R. Williams, Bt. (U) unopp.

Dover [6515]
Rt. Hon. G. Wyndham (U) unopp.
On the death of Mr. Wyndham, Lord Duncannon (U) was returned unopposed (June 23, 1913).

Down (E.) [7988]
Capt. J. Craig (U) . . 4110
J. Williamson (L) . . 2412

Down (N.) [10,145]
W. Mitchell-Thomson (U) unopp.

Down (S.) [7607]
J. MacVeagh (N) . . 3668
J. W. Johnston (U) . . 3040

Down (W.) [8127]
W. J. MacCaw (U) unopp.

Dublin (College Green) [8167]
J. P. Nannetti (N) unopp.
On the death of Mr. Nannetti (polling June 11, 1915):
J. D. Nugent (N) . . 2445
T. Farran (Lab) . . 1816

Dublin (Harbour) [8780]
W. Abraham (N) . . 3244
J. Bady (Ind. N) . . 631
On the death of Mr. Abraham (polling Oct. 1, 1915):
A. Byrne (N). . . 2298
The O'Mahony (N). . 913
J. Farrell (N) . . 677

Dublin (St. Patrick's [7672]
W. Field (N) unopp.

Dublin (St. Stephen's Green) [8734]
P. J. Brady (N) . . 3594
Lord Herbert (U) . . 2765

Dublin Co. (N.) [14,873]
J. J. Clancy (N) unopp.

Dublin Co. (S.) [13,097]
W. F. Cotton (N) . . 5223
Capt. Bryan Cooper (U) . 5090

Dublin University (2) [4138]
Rt. Hon. Sir E. Carson (U) unopp.
Rt. Hon. J. H. Campbell (U) unopp.
On the appointment of Mr. Campbell as Irish Attorney-General he was returned unopposed (Apr. 25, 1916).

Dudley [18,819]
Col. Sir A. Griffith-Boscawen (U) 8260
A. G. Hooper (L) . . 7900

Dulwich : see **Camberwell (Dulwich)**

Dumbartonshire [20,972]
A. A. Allen (L) . . 8579
W. T. Shaw (U) . . 7267

Dumfries Burghs [4513]
J. W. Gulland (L) . . 2315
Major McCall (U) . . 1596

Dumfriesshire [9903]
P. A. Molteno (L) . . 4708
W. Murray (U) . . 4146

Dundee (2) [21,953]
Rt. Hon. W. S. Churchill (L) 9240
A. Wilkie (Lab) . . 8957
Sir G. W. Baxter (U). . 5685
J. S. Lloyd (U) . . 4914
E. Scrymgeour (Prohib) . 1825

Durham (Barnard Castle) [12,419]
Rt. Hon. A. Henderson (Lab) 5868
H. G. Stobart (U) . . 4423

Durham (Bishop Auckland) [15,886]
Sir H. Havelock-Allan (L) 4531
W. House (Lab) . . 3993
G. E. Markham (U) . . 3519

Durham (Chester-le-Street) [25,872]
J. W. Taylor (Lab) unopp.

Durham (City) [2658]
J. W. Hills (U) . . 1313
C. A. Cochrane (L) . . 877

Durham (Houghton-le-Spring) [19,722]
R. Cameron (L) unopp.
On the death of Mr. Cameron (polling March 18, 1913):
T. Wing (L) . . . 6930
T. Richardson (U) . 4807
W. House (Lab) . . 4165

Durham (Jarrow) [19,788]
Godfrey Palmer (L) . . 5097
J. Kirkley (U) . . . 4986
A. G. Cameron (Lab). . 4892

Durham (Mid) [17,486]
J. Wilson (L) unopp.
On the death of Mr Wilson, Mr. S. Galbraith (L) was returned unopposed (Apr. 28, 1915).

Durham (N.W.) [20,978]
L. Atherley-Jones, K.C. (L) . 8998
J. O. Hardicker (U) . . 4827
On the appointment of Mr. Atherley-Jones as a Judge of the City of London Court (polling Jan. 30, 1914):
A. Williams (L) . . 7241
J. O. Hardicker (U) . 5564
G. H. Stuart (Lab) . 5026

Durham (S.E.) [22,360]
E. Hayward (L) . . 8203
Col. R. Burdon (U) . . 7021

Edinburgh (Cent.) [7547]
C. E. Price (L) . . 3771
G. R. Y. Radcliffe (U) . 1947

Edinburgh (E). [12,826]
Sir J. Gibson (L) . . 6436
R. M. Cameron (U) . . 3782
On the death of Sir J. Gibson (polling Feb. 2, 1912):
J. M. Hogge (L) . . 5064
J. G. Jameson (U) . . 4139

Edinburgh (S.) [21,458]
Hon. C. H. Lyell (L) . . 9576
C. D. Murray, K.C. (U) . 7986

Edinburgh (W). [10,073]
J. A. Clyde, K.C. (U) . . 4952
Prof. J. H. Morgan (L) . 4252

Edinburgh and St. Andrews Universities [12,756]
Rt. Hon. Sir R. B. Finlay (U) unopp.

Elgin Burghs [5693]
J. E. Sutherland (L) unopp.

Elgin and Nairn [6037]
Sir A. Williamson (L) unopp.

Essex (Mid or Chelmsford) [15,417]
Capt. E. G. Pretyman (U) unopp.

Essex (W. or Epping) [13,406]
Rt. Hon. Col. Lockwood (U) 5990
I. A. Symmons (L) . . 3361

Essex (N.E. or Harwich) [15,376]
H. K. Newton (U) . . 6470
F. S. Hiley (L) . . . 5008

Essex (E. or Maldon) [12,185]
Sir F. Flannery (U) . . 5386
W. Jardine (L) . . . 4693

Essex (S. or Romford) [62,878]
Sir J. H. Bethell (L) . 22,119
W. P. Griggs (U) . 18,850

Essex (N. or Saffron Walden) [9407]
A. C. T. Beck (L) . . 4071
Col. D. J. Proby (U) . . 4031
On the appointment of Mr. Beck as a Lord of the Treasury he was returned unopposed (Feb. 13, 1915).

Essex (S.E.) [30,951]
J. H. M. Kirkwood (U) 10,108
J. H. Burrows (L) . . 8891
On the retirement of Mr. Kirkwood, the Hon. Rupert Guinness (U) was returned unopposed (March 16, 1912).

Essex (S.W. or Walthamstow) [45,885]
Rt. Hon. Sir J. Simon, K.C. (L) 16,998
Carlyon Bellairs (U) . 13,275

Exeter [11,099]
The result was originally declared as follows:
H. St. Maur (L) . . 4786
Rt. Hon. H. E. Duke, K.C. (U) 4782
This result was reversed on petition (decided April 11, 1911), the votes allowed by the Judges being:
Rt. Hon. H. E. Duke (U) 4777
H. St. Maur (L) . . 4776
On the appointment of Mr. Duke as Chief Secretary for Ireland, he was returned unopposed (Aug. 7, 1916).

Falkirk Burghs [14,439]
Rt. Hon. J. A. M. Macdonald (L) 6276
D. H. L. Young (U) . . 4245

Falmouth (*see* **Penryn**)

Fermanagh (N.) [5160]
G. Fetherstonhaugh, K.C. (U) 2402
Capt. A. Collum (L) . . 2055
On the resignation of Mr. Fetherstonhaugh, E. M. Archdale (U) was returned unopposed (Oct. 27, 1916).

Fermanagh (S.) [5301]
P. Crumley (N) unopp.

Fifeshire (E.) [10,843]
Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith (L) 5149
Col. A. Sprot (U) . . 3350
On the appointment of Mr. Asquith as Secretary for War, he was returned (April 8, 1914) unopposed.

Fifeshire (W.) [21,351]
W. Adamson (Lab) . . 6128
J. Deans Hope (L) . . 5425

Finsbury (Central) [8703]
Major M. Archer-Shee (U) 3335
F. Rosenheim (L) . . 2804

Finsbury (E.) [4989]
J. A. Baker (L) . . 2023
W. J. P. Mason (U) . 1900

Finsbury (Holborn) [8334]
J. F. Remnant (U) . . 4313
C. R. Cooke-Taylor (L) . 1615

Flint District [4560]
J. W. Summers (L) . . 2098
Col. Howard (U) . . 1589
On the death of Mr. Summers (polling Jan. 21, 1913):
T. H. Parry (L) . . 2152
J. H. Roberts (U) . . 1941

Flintshire [14,275]
Rt. Hon. J. H. Lewis (L) unopp.

Forfarshire [13,147]
J. Falconer (L) . . 6449
J. B. Duncan (U) . . 4397

Fulham [23,572]
Rt. Hon. W. Hayes Fisher (U) 8252
S. Mayer (L) . . . 6526

Galway (City) [2310]
S. L. Gwynn (N) . . 1062
J. L. Wanklyn (Ind. U) . 203

Galway (Connemara) [6482]
W. O'Malley (N) unopp.

Galway Co. (E.) [7362]
J. Roche (N) unopp.
On the death of Mr. Roche, Mr. Jas. Cosgrave (N) was returned unopposed (Dec. 4, 1914).

Galway Co. (N.) [7344]
R. Hazleton (N) unopp.
On Mr. Hazleton resigning, he was returned unopposed (July 23, 1914).

Galway Co. (S.) [6135]
W. J. Duffy (N) unopp.

Gateshead [20,676]
Sir H. Elverston (L) . 8763
Col. Surtees (U) . . 5608

Glamorganshire (E.) [28,723]
A. C. Edwards (L) . . 9088
F. H. Gaskell (U) . . 5603
C. B. Stanton (Lab) . . 4675

Glamorganshire (W. or Gower) [17,402]
J. Williams (Lab) . . 5480
W. F. Phillips (L) . . 4527

Glamorganshire (Mid) [23,703]
J. H. Edwards (L) . . 7624
V. Hartshorn (Lab) . . 6102

Glamorganshire (Rhondda) [21,048]
Rt. Hon W. Abraham (Lab) 9073
H. Lloyd (U) . . . 3701

Glamorganshire (S.) [26,052]
W. Brace (Lab) . 10,190
L. Morgan (U). . . 7252

Glasgow (Blackfriars) [10,577]
Rt. Hon. G. N. Barnes (Lab) 4162
A. H. B. Constable, K.C. (U) 2884

Glasgow (Bridgeton) [14,080]
A. M. Scott (L) . . 4759
W. Hutchison (U) . . 3816

Glasgow (Camlachie) [13,418]
H. J Mackinder (U) . . 3479
J. M. Hogge (L) . . 3453
J. O'C. Kessack (Lab) . 1539
W. J. Mirrlees (W. Suff.) . 35

Glasgow (Cent.) [17,610]
Rt. Hon. C. Scott Dickson, K.C. (U) . . . 6888
Prof. A. F. Murison (L) . 5907
On the appointment of Mr. Dickson as Lord Justice-Clerk (polling July 16, 1915):
J. M. McLeod (U) . . 5341
G. W. Ralston (Ind. U) . 266

Glasgow (College) [16,629]
H. A. Watt (L) . . 6291
R. G. C. Glyn (U) . . 5932

Glasgow (St. Rollox) [24,387]
T. McKinnon Wood (L) . 9291
A. R. Chamberlayne (U) . 7374
On the appointment of Mr. McKinnon Wood as Secretary for Scotland (polling Feb. 26, 1912):
T. McKinnon Wood (L) . 8530
F. A. Macquisten (U) . 8061

Glasgow (Tradeston) [11,856]
A. Cameron Corbett (L) . 4811
A. P. Main (U) . . . 3137
On the elevation of Mr. Corbett to the Peerage (polling July 6, 1911):
J. D. White (L) . . 3869
J. H. Watts (U) . . 2783

Glasgow and Aberdeen Universities [13,254]
Sir H. Craik (U) unopp.

Gloucester City [8702]
H. Terrell, K.C. (U) . . 3903
H. F. B. Lynch (L) . . 3899
A recount ordered by Mr. Justice Channell on petition gave the same result.

Gloucester (E. or Cirencester) [10,143]

Hon. A. Bathurst (U) . 4788
G. H. Beyfus (L) . . 4007

Gloucester (Forest of Dean) [11,513]

Sir Charles Dilke (L). . 5544
D. H. Kyd (U) . . . 2820

On the death of Sir Charles Dilke (polling Feb. 25, 1911):

Sir H. Webb (L) . . 6174
D. H. Kyd (U) . . 3106

On the appointment of Sir H. Webb as a Junior Lord of the Treasury he was returned unopposed (April 30, 1912).

Gloucester (Mid or Stroud) [11,622]

Rt. Hon. C. P. Allen (L) . 5051
C. E. Fitch (U) . . 4849

Gloucester (N. or Tewkesbury) [13,818]

Vct. Quenington (U) . . 5690
R. A. Lister (L) . . 5267

On Viscount Quenington being killed in action (polling May 16, 1916):

W. F. Hicks-Beach (U) . 7127
W. Boosey (Ind) . . 1438

Gloucester (S. or Thornbury) [15,650]

A. Rendall (L) . . 6820
Major Cockerill (U) . . 5837

Grantham [3989]

Sir A. Priestley . . 1730
H. G. Snowden (U) . . 1697

Gravesend [8141]

Rt. Hon. Sir G. Parker (U) 3108
S. R. Jenkins (L) . . 2506

Great Yarmouth [10,295]

A. Fell (U) . . . 4210
Major E. Platt (L) . . 3877

Greenock [12,702]

G. Collins (L) . . . 4338
S. Chapman (U) . . 2913

Greenwich [14,457]

I. H. Benn (U) . . . 5697
Hon. J. W. Harris (L) . 4146

Grimsby [21,659]

Sir G. Doughty (U) . . 7903
T. Wing (L) . . . 7205

On the death of Sir G. Doughty (polling May 12, 1914):

T. G. Tickler (U) . . 8471
A. Bannister (L) . . 8193

Hackney (Cent.) [10,141]

Rt. Hon. Sir A. Spicer (L) 3954
A. H. Jessel, K.C. (U). . 3464

Hackney (N.) [13,795]

R. Greene (U) . . . 5290
W. A. Addinsell (L) . . 4126

Hackney (S.) [15,770]

H. Bottomley (L) . . 5068
S. C. K. Farlow (U) . . 3243
R. H. Roberts (L) . . 1946

On the resignation of Mr. Bottomley (polling May 24, 1912):

H. Morison (L) . . 5339
J. C. Gibson (U) . . 4836

Haddingtonshire [8135]

Rt. Hon. R. B. Haldane (L) 3845
B. H. Blyth (U) . . . 3158

On the elevation of Mr. Haldane to the Peerage (polling April 19, 1911):

J. D. Hope (L) . . 3652
B. H. Blyth (U) . . 3184

Halifax (2) [16,248]

J. H. Whitley (L) . . 8778
J. Parker (Lab) . . 8511
J. H. L. Baldwin (U) . 4602
J. F. W. Galbraith (U) . 4420

Hammersmith [16,281]

Sir W. J. Bull (U) . . 5807
G. Blaiklock (L) . . 4645

Hampstead [12,458]

J. S. Fletcher (U) . . 5605
S. L. Dore (L) . . . 3129

Hanley [17,647]

E. Edwards (Lab) . . 8343
G. H. Rittner (U) . . 4658

On the death of Mr. Enoch Edwards (polling July 13, 1912):

R. L. Outhwaite (L) . 6647
G. H. Rittner (U) . . 5993
S. Finney (Lab) . . 1694

Hants (W. or Andover) [12,190]

W. V. Faber (U) unopp.

Hants (N. or Basingstoke) [14,250]

A. C. Salter, K.C. (U) unopp.

Hants (S. or Fareham) [20,381]

Sir A. H. Lee (U) unopp.

Hants (Isle of Wight) [16,662]

D. B. Hall (U) . . . 7192
C. Ralli Scaramanga (L) . 6969

Hants (New Forest) [13,772]

W. F. Perkins (U) unopp.

Hants (E. or Petersfield) [11,867]

W. G. Nicholson (U) unopp.

Hartlepool [14,785]

Sir S. Furness (L) . . 6017
W. G. H. Gritten (U) . 5969

On the death of Sir S. Furness, Sir W. Runciman (L) was returned unopposed (Sept. 22, 1914).

Hastings [8677]

Sir A. Du Cros, Bt. (U) . 4397
A. W. F. Johnson (L) . 3515

Hawick Burghs [6389]

Sir J. Barran (L) unopp.

Hereford (City) [4358]

J. S. Arkwright (U) . . 2220
J. Davies (L) . . . 1430

On the retirement of Mr. Arkwright, Mr. W. A. S. Hewins (U) was returned unopposed (March 8, 1912).

Heerfordshire (N. or Leominster) [9,808]

Sir J. Rankin (U) . . 4600
W. Paine (L) . . . 3431

On the retirement of Sir J. Rankin, Mr. H. FitzHerbert Wright (U) was returned unopposed (March 18, 1912).

Herefordshire (S. or Ross) [11,418]

P. A. Clive (U) . . . 4748
H. Webb (L) . . . 4627

Herts (E. or Hertford) [12,684]

Sir J. Rolleston (U) . . 5594
G. S. Pawle (L) . . 4226

On the resignation of Sir J. Rolleston (polling March 9, 1916):

N. Pemberton Billing (Ind). . . . 4590
Capt. B. Henderson (U) . 3559

Herts (N. or Hitchin) [12,105]

Dr. A. Hillier (U) . . 5233
T. T. Greg (L) . . . 3942

On the death of Dr. Hillier (polling Nov. 23, 1911):

Lord Robert Cecil (U) . 5542
T. T. Greg (L) . . 3909

Herts (Mid or St. Albans) [15,706]

Sir E. H. Carlile (U) . 6899
R. C. Phillimore (L) . . 4777

Herts (W. or Watford) [19,904]

A. S. Ward (U) . . 8043
N. Micklem, K.C. (L) . . 7160

Huddersfield [21,067]

A. J. Sherwell (L) . . 6458
J. H. Kaye (U) . . 5777
H. Snell (Soc) . . 4988

Hull (Cent.) [8701]

Sir H. S. King (U) . . 3625
Dr. R. W. Aske (L) . . 3418

On petition, the seat was declared vacant (polling July 5, 1911):

Sir Mark Sykes (U) . 3823
Sir R. W. Aske (L) . 3545

Hull (E.) [16,723]

Rt. Hon. T. R. Ferens (L) 7196
R. Sebag Montefiore (U) . 5387

Hull (W.) [24,928]

Hon. Guy Wilson (L) . 9236
A. L. Ward (U) . . 7943

Hunts (S. or Huntingdon) [5117]

J. Cator (U) . . . 2287
Hon. O. Brett (L) . . 2139

Hunts (N. or Ramsey) [7255]

O. Locker-Lampson (U) . 3077
A. C. Forster Boulton (L) . 2954

Hythe [7413]

Sir E. Sassoon (U) unopp.

On the death of Sir E. Sassoon (polling June 11, 1912):

Sir Philip Sassoon (U) . 3722
Captain Moorhouse (L) . 2004

Inverness Burghs [5259]

J. A. Bryce (L). . . 2367
P. J. Ford (U) . . . 1812

Inverness-shire [10,407]

Sir J. A. Dewar (L) unopp.

Ipswich (2) [14,231]

Rt. Hon. Sir D. F. Goddard (L) 5931
C. Silvester Horne (L) . 5791
A. C. Churchman (U) . . 5447
B. H. Burton (U) . . 5409

On the death of Mr. Horne (polling May 23, 1914):

F. J. C. Ganzoni (U) . 6406
C. F. G. Masterman (L) . 5874
J. Scurr (Soc) . . . 395

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Islington (E.) [12,874]
Sir G. H. Radford (L) . 4503
P. E. Pilditch (U) . 4378

Islington (N.) [14,015]
G. A. Touche (U) . 5428
D. S. Waterlow (L) . 5022

Islington (S.) [10,061]
T. Wiles (L) . 3494
L. W. Harris (U) . 2803

Islington (W.) [9188]
Rt. Hon. T. Lough (L) . 3549
W. G. Black (U) . 2985

Kensington (N.) [11,069]
A. Burgoyne (U) . 4223
F. M. Carson (L) . 3494

Kensington (S.) [9287]
Lord Claud Hamilton (U) . 5093
G. R. Reid (L) . 1033

Kent (S. or Ashford) [14,805]
Rt. Hon. L. Hardy (U) unopp.

Kent (N.W. or Dartford) [24,136]
J. Rowlands (L) . 9152
W. F. Mitchell (U) . 8918

Kent (N.E. or Faversham) [16,198]
G. C. H. Wheler (U) . 6897
G. Nicholls (L) . 5111

Kent (Mid, or Medway) [16,363]
Col. C. E. Warde (U) unopp.

Kent (E. or St. Augustine's) [17,471]
Rt. Hon. A. Akers-Douglas (U) unopp.

On the elevation of Mr. Akers-Douglas to the Peerage, Mr. R. M'Neill (U) was returned unopposed (July 7, 1911).

Kent (W. or Sevenoaks) [21,128]
H. W. Forster (U) unopp.

Kent (Isle of Thanet) [13,702]
N. C. Craig, K.C. (U) unopp.

Kent (S.W. or Tonbridge) [17,694]
Capt. H. S. Clay (U) . 8286
A. P. Hedges (L) . 6159

Kerry (E). [6018]
T. O'Sullivan (N) . 2561
P. Guiney (Ind. N) . 1308

Kerry (N.) [5913]
M. J. Flavin (N) unopp.

Kerry (S.) [5973]
J. P. Boland (N) . 2395
T. B. Cronin (Ind. N) . 451

Kerry (W.) [6135]
T. O'Donnell (N) unopp.

Kidderminster [4695]
Capt. E. Knight (U) . 2188
E. B. Barnard (L) . 2003

Kildare (N.) [6319]
John O'Connor (N) unopp.

Kildare (S.) [6593]
D. Kilbride (N) unopp.

Kilkenny City [1702]
P. O'Brien (N) unopp.

Kilkenny (N.) [4944]
M. Meagher (N) unopp.

Kilkenny (S.) [5036]
M. Keating (N) . 2265
N. J. Murphy (Ind. N) . 287

Kilmarnock Burghs [19,637]
A. R. Rainy (L) . 8657
J. B. Black (U) . 5569
On the death of Dr. Rainy (polling Sept. 26, 1911):
W. G. C. Gladstone (L) . 6923
Sir J. D. Rees (U) . 4637
T. McKerrell (Lab) . 2761
On Mr. Gladstone being killed in action, Hon. Alex. Shaw (L) was returned unopp. (May 28, 1915).

Kincardineshire [7109]
Hon. A. C. Murray (L) unopp.

King's Co. (Birr) [4628]
M. Reddy (N) . 2123
F. W. Ryan (Ind. N) . 624

King's Co. (Tullamore) [4601]
E. Haviland-Burke (N) unopp.
On the death of Mr. Haviland-Burke (polling Dec. 8, 1914):
E. J. Graham (Ind. N) . 1667
P. J. Adams (N) . 1588

King's Lynn [3926]
H. Ingleby (U) . 1765
T. G. Bowles (L) . 1668

Kirkcaldy Burghs [9142]
Rt. Hon. Sir J. H. Dalziel (L) unopp.

Kirkcudbrightshire [5971]
Major McMicking (L) . 2817
R. McNeill (U) . 2625

Lambeth (Brixton) [12,292]
D. Dalziel (U) . 4770
J. H. Seaverns (L) . 3702

Lambeth (Kennington) [10,953]
Sir S. Collins (L) . 3565
Col. F. A. Lucas (U) . 3510
V. Grayson (Soc) . 408

Lambeth (N.) [6590]
Major H. Gastrell (U) . 2531
H. Gosling (L) . 2202

Lambeth (Norwood) [16,474]
Rt. Hon. Sir H. S. Samuel (U) . 6291
G. Shrubsall (L) . 4265

Lanarkshire (Govan) [22,559]
W. Hunter (L) . 8409
G. Balfour (U) . 6369
On the appointment of Mr. Hunter to be a Lord of Session (polling Dec. 22, 1911):
D. T. Holmes (L) . 7508
G. Balfour (U) . 6522

Lanarkshire (Mid) [21,243]
J. H. Whitehouse (L) . 6033
H. S. Keith (U) . 5702
R. Smillie (Lab) . 3847

Lanarkshire (N.E.) [28,759]
T. F. Wilson (L) . 9848
J. Boyd-Carpenter (U) . 7142
On the retirement of Mr. Wilson (polling March 9, 1911):
J. Duncan Millar (L) . 7976
Park Goff (U) . 6776
J. Robertson (Lab) . 2879

Lanarkshire (N.W.) [24,998]
W. M. R. Pringle (L) . 9315
A. S. Pringle (U) . 8486

Lanarkshire (Partick) [29,536]
Sir R. Balfour (L) . 10,535
A. W. Maconochie (U) 10,190

Lanarkshire (S.) [11,666]
Sir W. Menzies (L) . 5160
C. M. Douglas (U) . 3963
On the death of Sir W. Menzies (polling Dec. 12, 1913):
Hon. W. Watson (U) . 4257
G. Morton (L) . 4006
T. Gibb (Lab) . 1674

Lancs. N. (Blackpool) [25,228]
W. W. Ashley (U) unopp.

Lancs. N. (Chorley) [15,705]
Lord Balcarres (U) . 7423
J. P. T. Jackson (L) . 4887
On Lord Balcarres succeeding to the Peerage (polling Feb. 19, 1913):
Sir H. Hibbert (U) . 7573
J. P. T. Jackson (L) . 5606

Lancs. N. (Lancaster) [14,846]
Sir N. W. Helme (L) . 6186
H. Ramsbotham (U) . 6052

Lancs. N. (N. Lonsdale) [10,609]
G. B. Haddock (U) . 4140
J. Bliss (L) . 4066

Lancs. N.E. (Accrington) [17,483]
Rt. Hon. H. T. Baker (L) . 8129
E. Gray (U) . 6461

Lancs. N.E. (Clitheroe) [24,849]
A. Smith (Lab) . 12,107
J. J. Blayney (U) . 5783

Lancs. N.E. (Darwen) [18,931]
Sir J. Rutherford (U) . 8384
F. G. Hindle (L) . 8169

Lancs. N.E. (Rossendale) [13,682]
Rt. Hon. L. Harcourt (L) . 6619
Col. J. Craven-Hoyle (U) . 5206

Lancs. S.E. (Eccles) [21,188]
Sir G. H. Pollard (L) . 8467
J. G. D. Campbell (U) . 7676

Lancs. S.E. (Gorton) [20,444]
J. Hodge (Lab) . 7840
H. White (U) . 7187

Lancs. S.E. (Heywood) [12,334]
H. T. Cawley (L) . 5430
R. A. L. Hutchinson (U) . 4641
On Mr. Cawley being killed in action, Mr. A. H. Illingworth (L) was returned unopposed (Nov. 10, 1915).

Lancs. S.E. (Middleton) [16,753]
R. Adkins (L) . 7071
W. A. S. Hewins (U) . 6284
On the appointment of Sir Ryland Adkins as Recorder of Nottingham (polling Aug. 2, 1911):
Sir R. Adkins (L) . 6863
W. A. S. Hewins (U) . 6452

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Lancs. S.E. (Prestwich) [26,547]
Sir F. Cawley (L) . . 10,355
F. Brocklehurst (U) . . 7189

Lancs. S.E. (Radcliffe) [15,270]
T. C. Taylor (L) . . 6721
E. A. Bagley (U) . . 5937

Lancs. S.E. (Stretford) [32,750]
H. Nuttall (L) . . 11,343
A. M. Samuel (U) . 10,467

Lancs. S.E.(W. Houghton)[22,713]
W. T. Wilson (Lab) . . 9064
G. F. Clarke (U) . . 7974

Lancs. S.W. (Bootle) [29,428]
Col. T. M. Sandys (U) unopp.
On the resignation of Colonel Sandys (polling March 27, 1911): Rt. Hon. A. Bonar Law (U) 9976
Max Muspratt (L) . . 7782

Lancs. S.W. (Ince) [14,556]
S. Walsh (Lab) . . 7117
W. G. Lord (U) . . 5332

Lancs. S.W. (Leigh) [15,111]
P. W. Raffan (L) . . 6790
W. T. Oversby (U) . . 5507

Lancs. S.W. (Newton) [15,658]
Visct. Wolmer (U) . . 6706
J. A. Seddon (Lab) . . 6562

Lancs. S.W. (Ormskirk) [14,830]
Hon. A. Stanley (U) unopp.

Lancs. S.W. (Southport) [18,191]
Major D. White (U) . . 7467
H. D. Woodcock (L) . . 6798

Lancs. S.W. (Widnes) [13,098]
Col. W. H. Walker (U) unopp.
On Col. Walker resigning, he was returned unopposed (May 22, 1916).

Leeds (Cent.) [8211]
R. Armitage (L) . . 3519
J. Gordon (U) . . 3169

Leeds (E.) [9763]
J. O'Grady (Lab) . . 4028
W. H. Clarke (U) . . 1892

Leeds (N.) [24,765]
R. H. Barran (L) . . 9324
J. D. Birchall (U) . . 9056

Leeds (S.) [16,570]
Sir W. Middlebrook (L) . 6064
W. Nicholson (U) . . 3804
J. Badlay (Lab) . . 2706

Leeds (W.) [19,672]
T. E. Harvey (L) . . 8715
G. W. H. Jones (U) . . 4445

Leicester (2) [28,015]
E. Crawshay Williams (L) 13,238
J. R. Macdonald (Lab) 12,998
A. M. Wilshere (U) . . 7547
On the resignation of Mr. Crawshay Williams (polling, June 27, 1913):
G. Hewart, K.C. (L) 10,863
A. M. Wilshere (U) . 9279
E. R. Hartley (Soc. & Lab) 2580

Leicestershire (W. or Bosworth) [15,593]
H. D. McLaren (L) . . 7500
Count Garowski (U) . . 4120

Leicestershire (S. or Harborough) [19,000]
J. W. Logan (L) . . 8192
Sir H. Marshall (U) . . 7115
On the resignation of Mr. Logan (polling March 23, 1906):
P. A. Harris (L) . . 7826
T. G. Bowles (Ind) . 3711

Leicestershire (Mid. or Loughboro') [14,616]
Sir M. Levy (L) . . 6488
N. W. Smith-Carrington (U) 5916

Leicestershire (E. or Melton) [18,586]
Col. C. Yate (U) . . 7599
Major E. M. Dunne (L) . 7257

Leith Burghs [18,688]
Rt. Hon. R. C. Munro-Ferguson (L) . . . 7069
F. A. MacQuisten (U) . 5284
On the appointment of Mr. Munro-Ferguson as Governor-General of Australia (polling Feb. 26, 1914):
G. W. Currie (U) . . 5159
M. Smith (L) . . . 5143
J. N. Bell (Lab) . . 3346

Leitrim (N.) [5919]
F. E. Meehan (N) unopp.

Leitrim (S.) [5789]
T. F. Smyth (N) unopp.

Lewisham [29,296]
Major Sir E. F. Coates (U) 11,179
Sir E. O'Malley (L) . . 6792

Limerick City [4875]
M. Joyce (N) . . . 2452
J. H. Rice (Ind. N) . . 682

Limerick Co. (E.) [7598]
T. Lundon (N) . . . 3715
H. O'Connor (Ind. N) . 1381

Limerick Co. (W.) [7893]
P. J. O'Shaughnessy (N) . 3025
D. D. Sheehan (Ind. N) . 1285

Lincoln [12,937]
C. Roberts (L) . . . 5481
Sir R. Filmer (U) . . 4878

Lincolnshire (Holland or Spalding) [12,517]
Hon. F. McLaren (L) . 5335
W. S. Royce (U) . . 5070

Lincolnshire (N. Kesteven or Sleaford) [10,711]
E. Royds (U) unopp.

Lincolnshire (S. Kesteven or Stamford) [10,353]
Major the Hon. C. Willoughby (U) . . . 4545
G. H. Parkin (L) . . 4206

Lincolnshire (E. Lindsey or Louth) [10,073]
T. Davies (L) . . . 4260
Capt. H. L. Brackenbury (U) 4188

Lincolnshire (N. Lindsey or Brigg) [15,670]
Sir W. Gelder (L) . . 6506
T. J. Bennett (U) . . 5637

Lincolnshire (S. Lindsey or Horncastle [11,064]
Lord W. de Eresby (U) . 4705
F. C. Linfield (L) . . 4181
On the accession of Lord Willoughby de Eresby to the Peerage (polling Feb. 16, 1911):
Capt. A. Weigall (U) . 4955
F. C. Linfield (L) . . 4848

Lincolnshire (W. Lindsey or Gainsborough) [14,076]
G. J. Bentham (L) . . 5825
Capt. A. Weigall (U) . . 5745

Linlithgowshire [12,847]
Rt. Hon. A. Ure, K.C. (L) 5835
J. Kidd (U) . . . 3765
On the appointment of Mr. Ure as President of the Court of Session (polling Nov. 7, 1913):
J. W. Pratt (L) . . 5615
J. Kidd (U) . . . 5094

Liverpool (Abercromby) [6028]
Col. R. G. W. Chaloner (U) 3024
F. C. Bowring (L) . . 2184

Liverpool (E. Toxteth) [10,314]
E. Marshall Hall, K.C. (U) 4087
Capt. C. Bigham (L) . . 3121
On the resignation of Mr. Marshall Hall, Capt. J. S. Rankin (U) was returned unopposed (Feb. 21, 1916).

Liverpool (Everton) [10,037]
Sir J. S. Harmood-Banner (U) unopp.

Liverpool (Exchange) [5235]
Leslie Scott, K.C. (U) . 2330
Max Muspratt (L) . . 2187

Liverpool (Kirkdale) [11,438]
Col. Kiffin-Taylor (U) . 4205
T. McKerrel (Lab) . . 2992
On the resignation of Col. Kiffin-Taylor, Mr. De F. Pennefather (U) was returned unopposed (Feb. 15, 1915).

Liverpool (Scotland) [5438]
T. P. O'Connor (N) . . 2458
T. O. Ocklestone (U) . 689

Liverpool (Walton) [18,066]
Rt. Hon. Sir F. E. Smith, K.C. (U) . . . 6383
Dr. W. Permewan (L) . 5039

Liverpool (W. Derby) [12,057]
W. W. Rutherford (U) . 4908
W. J. Lias (L) . . . 2943

Liverpool (W. Toxteth) [9645]
R. P. Houston (U) . . 3938
T. F. Molony (L) . . 2445

London City (2) [30,500]
Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour (U) unopp.
Rt. Hon. Sir F. G. Banbury (U) unopp.

London University [6960]
Sir P. Magnus (U) . . 2579
Sir V. Horsley (L) . . 1857

Londonderry (City) [5801]
Lord Hamilton (U) . . 2415
S. Leslie (N) . . . 2310
On the accession of Lord Hamilton to the peerage (polling Jan. 29, 1913):
D. C. Hogg (L) . . 2699
Col. H. A. Pakenham (U) 2642
On the death of Mr. Hogg, Sir Jas. B. Dougherty (L) was returned unopposed (Nov. 30, 1914).

Londonderry (N.) [9364]
H. T. Barrie (U) . . 4960
W. H. Brown (L) . . 2217

Londonderry (S.) [8416]
J. Gordon, K.C. (U) . . 3845
W. J. Johnston (L) . . 3512
On the appointment of Mr. Gordon as an Irish Judge (polling May 22, 1916):
Denis Henry (U) . . 3808
Dr. Turnbull (Ind) . . 214

Longford Co. (N.) [3679]
J. P. Farrell (N) unopp.

Longford Co. (S.) [3852]
J. Phillips (N) unopp.

Louth Co. (N.) [5697]
R. Hazleton (N) . . 2509
T. M. Healy (Ind. N) . 2021
On the unseating of Mr. Hazleton on petition, Mr. A. Roche (N) was returned (March 15, 1911) unopposed.
On the death of Mr. Roche (polling Feb. 24, 1916):
P. J. Whitty (N) . . 2299
B. Hamill (Ind) . . 1810

Louth Co. (S.) [4969]
J. Nolan (N) unopp.

Maidstone [6809]
Visct. Castlereagh (U) . 2906
V. Phillipps (L) . . 2836
On the accession of Visct. Castlereagh to the Peerage, Commander C. Bellairs was returned unopp. (Feb. 22, 1915).

Manchester (E.) [14,012]
J. E. Sutton (Lab) . . 5524
R. G. Proby (U) . . 4653

Manchester (N.) [11,109]
Rt. Hon. Sir C. E. Swann (L) . . . 4601
H. E. Howell (U) . . 3936

Manchester (N.E.) [10,922]
J. R. Clynes (Lab) . . 4313
A. Taylor (U) . . . 4108

Manchester (N.W.) [12,883]
Sir G. Kemp (L) . . 5559
A. Bonar Law (U) . . 5114
On the resignation of Sir George Kemp (polling Aug. 8, 1912):
Sir J. Randles (U) . . 5573
G. Hewart (L) . . 4371

Manchester (S.) [18,098]
A. A. Haworth (L) unopp.
On the appointment of Sir A. Haworth to a Junior Lordship of the Treasury (polling March 5, 1912):
P. K. Glazebrook (U) . 7051
Sir A. Haworth (L) . 6472

Manchester (S.W.) [9137]
C. T. Needham (L) . . 3590
H. A. Colefax (U) . . 3331

Marylebone (E.) [6824]
J. Boyton (U) . . . 3376
Dr. R. O. Moon (L) . . 1605

Marylebone (W.) [8752]
Sir S. E. Scott (U) . . 3929
A. H. Spokes (L) . . 1926

Mayo Co. (E.) [7743]
J. Dillon (N) unopp.

Mayo Co. (N). [7108]
Daniel Boyle (N) unopp.

Mayo Co. (S.) [7872]
J. Fitzgibbon (N) unopp.

Mayo Co. (W.) [8037]
W. Doris (N) . . . 3931
W. O'Brien (Ind. N) . . 1082

Meath Co. (N.) [5833]
P. White (N) unopp.

Meath Co. (S.) [5874]
D. Sheehy (N) unopp.

Merionethshire [9198]
H. Jones (L) unopp.

Merthyr Tydvil (2) [24,192]
E. Jones (L) . . . 12,258
J. Keir Hardie (Lab) . 11,507
H. Watts (U) . . . 5277
On the death of Mr. Keir Hardie (polling Nov. 25, 1915):
C. B. Stanton (Ind. Lab) 10,286
J. Winstone (Lab) . . 6080

Middlesbrough [24,694]
P. Williams (L) . . 10,313
Col. T. G. Poole (U) . . 6568

Middlesex (Brentford) [23,973]
Lord A. F. Compton (U) . 9199
W. G. Lobjoit (L) . . 6124
On the resignation of Lord Alwynne Compton, Mr. W. Joynson-Hicks (U) was returned unopposed (March 23, 1911).

Middlesex (Ealing) [29,677]
H. Nield (U) unopp.

Middlesex (Enfield) [34,276]
J. R. P. Newman (U) 11,495
J. Branch (L) . . 10,559

Middlesex (Harrow) [48,521]
H. C. Mallaby-Deeley (U) unopp.

Middlesex (Hornsey) [28,036]
Lord Ronaldshay (U) 11,066
R. E. Dummett (L) . . 7613

Middlesex (Tottenham) [34,816]
Percy Alden (L) . . 12,046
E. V. Sturdy (U) . . 10,945

Middlesex (Uxbridge) [19,962]
Hon. C. T. Mills (U) . . 9009
M. C. Mallik (L) . . 4286
On the Hon. C. T. Mills being killed in action, Hon. A. R. Mills (U) was returned unopposed (Nov. 10, 1915).

Midlothian [19,747]
Master of Elibank (L) . 8837
Major J. A. Hope (U) . 5686
On the elevation of the Master of Elibank to the Peerage (polling Sept. 10, 1912):
Major J. A. Hope (U) . 6022
Hon. A. Shaw (L) . . 5989
R. Brown (Lab) . . 2413

Monaghan Co. (N.) [6134]
J. C. R. Lardner (N). . 3365
M. E. Knight (U) . . 1931

Monaghan Co. (S.) [6519]
J. McKean (Ind. N) unopp.

Monmouth (Dist.) [13,841]
L. Haslam (L) . . . 6158
G. de L. P. Hargreaves (U) 5056

Monmouthshire (N.) [17,670]
Rt. Hon. R. McKenna (L) . 7722
Col. D. E. Williams (U) . 4586

Monmouthshire (S.) [22,991]
Sir Ivor Herbert (L) . 8592
L. Forestier-Walker (U) . 6656

Monmouthshire (W.) [22,939]
T. Richards (Lab) unopp.

Montgomery (Dist.) [3384]
Col. E. Pryce-Jones (U) . 1522
A. H. Owen (L) . . 1468

Montgomeryshire [7816]
D. Davies (L) unopp.

Montrose Burghs (8478]
R. V. Harcourt (L) . . 3878
W. Low (U) . . . 2155

Morpeth [11,146]
Rt. Hon. T. Burt (L) unopp.

Newcastle-on-Tyne (2) [40,951]
E. Shortt (L) . . 16,599
W. Hudson (Lab) . 16,447
E. Clark (U) . . 12,915
Hon. J. N. Ridley (U) 12,849

Newcastle-under-Lyne [11,522]
J. C. Wedgwood (L) . . 5280
Capt. E. S. Grogan (U) . 4086

Newington (Walworth) [8668]
J. A. Dawes (L) . . 3248
R. E. Belilios (U) . . 2994

Newington (W.) [9814]
Capt. C. Norton (L) . . 4038
W. Brookes (U) . . 3498
On the elevation of Capt. Norton to the Peerage (polling Jan. 10, 1916):
J. D. Gilbert (L) . . 2646
J. Terrett (Ind) . . 787

Newry [1843]
J. J. Mooney (N) unopp.

Norfolk (E.) [12,068]
Sir R. J. Price (L) . . 5265
F. C. Mayer (U) . . 3865

Norfolk (Mid) [10,290]
W. L. Boyle (U) . . 4345
W. R. Lester (L) . . 4308

Norfolk (N.) [11,752]
N. Buxton (L) . . . 5187
H. D. King (U) . . . 4491

Norfolk (N.W.) [12,981]
Sir G. White (L) . . 5407
N. P. Jodrell (U) . . 4264
On the death of Sir George White (polling May 31, 1912):
E. G. Hemmerde (L) . 5613
N. P. Jodrell (U) . . 4965

Norfolk (S.) [10,028]
A. W. Soames (L) . . 4740
T. S. Timmis (U) . . 3212

Norfolk (S.W.) [9481]
Sir R. Winfrey (L) . . 4176
A. E. S. Clarke (U) . . 3745

Northampton (2) [13,464]
C. A. McCurdy (L) . . 6179
H. B. L. Smith (L) . . 6025
F. C. Parker (U) . . 4885
J. V. Collier (U) . . 4550

Northamptonshire (E.) [18,409]
Sir L. G. Chiozza Money (L) . . . 7430
Sir A. de C. Brooke (U) . 6676
T. F. Richards (Lab) . 1431

Northamptonshire (Mid) [15,200]
H. Manfield (L) . . 6281
T. G. F. Paget (U) . . 6031

Northamptonshire (N.) [11,146]
H. L. C. Brassey (U) . 5272
J. R. Wilkinson (L) . . 4221

Northamptonshire (S.) [9539]
Hon. E. Fitzroy (U) . . 4340
A. A. Thomas (L) . . 3827

Northumberland (Berwick) [9454]
Rt. Hon. Sir E. Grey (L) . 4612
C. H. Hoare (U) . . 2926
On the elevation of Sir E. Grey to the Peerage (polling Aug. 16, 1916):
Sir F. D. Blake (L) . 3794
Dr. A. Turnbull (Ind) . 621

Northumberland (Hexham) [11,616]
R. D. Holt (L) . . . 5124
A. H. Chaytor (U) . . 4334

Northumberland (Tyneside) [28,437]
Rt. Hon. J. M. Robertson (L) . . . 11,693
H. M. Robertson (U) . 6857

Northumberland (Wansbeck) [21,602]
Rt. Hon. C. Fenwick (L) unopp

Norwich (2) [22,185]
Sir F. Low, K.C. (L) . 11,149
G. H. Roberts (Lab) . 10,003
W. Dyson (U) . . 7758
On Sir F. Low being appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court, Mr. E. Hilton Young (L) was returned unopposed (Feb. 6, 1915).

Nottingham (E.) [13,875]
Capt. J. A. Morrison (U) . 6274
D. Stewart-Smith (L) . 4804
On the retirement of Capt. Morrison (polling April 19, 1912):
Sir J. D. Rees (U) . . 6482
T. W. Dobson (L) . . 5158

Nottingham (S.) [13,746]
Lord H. C.-Bentinck (U) . 6151
A. Richardson (L) . . 5766

Nottingham (W.) [18,273]
Sir J. H. Yoxall (L) . . 8141
B. S. Wright (U) . . 5949

Nottinghamshire (Bassetlaw) [13,196]
W. Hume-Williams (U) . 5436
W. Stopford Brooke (L) . 5221

Nottinghamshire (Mansfield) [24,750]
Sir A. B. Markham (L) 11,383
P. Cockerill (U) . . 4200
On the death of Sir A. Markham (polling Sept. 20, 1916):
Sir C. Seely (L) . . 7597
Dr. A. Turnbull (Ind.) . 4456

Nottinghamshire (Newark) [11,575]
J. R. Starkey (U) . . 5049
R. B. Wallis (L) . . 4307

Nottinghamshire (Rushcliffe) [21,984]
Leif Jones (L) . . . 9186
Coningsby Disraeli (U) . 6580

Oldham (2) [37,953]
Rt. Hon. A. Emmott (L) 17,108
A. W. Barton (L) . 16,941
J. Wrigley (U) . 13,440
E. R. B. Denniss (U) 13,281
On the elevation of Mr. Emmott to the Peerage (polling Nov. 13, 1911):
E. R. B. Denniss (U) 12,255
A. L. Stanley (L) . 10,623
W. C. Robinson (Lab) 7448

Orkney and Shetland [7736]
J. Cathcart Wason (L) unopp.

Oxford [9641]
Visct. Valentia (U) . . 4664
J. Fischer Williams (L) . 3318

Oxford University (2) [7135]
Sir W. Anson (U) unopp.
Lord H. Cecil (U) unopp.
On the death of Sir W. Anson, Mr. R. E. Prothero (U) was returned unopposed (June 30, 1914).

Oxford (N. or Banbury) [8435]
Hon. Sir E. Fiennes, Bt. (L) 3629
R. B. Brassey (U) . . 3538

Oxford (S. or Henley) [11,220]
V. Fleming (U) . . 5340
G. C. N. Nicholson (L) . 3701

Oxford (Mid or Woodstock) [11,081]
A. St. G. Hamersley (U) . 4773
E. N. Bennett (L) . . 4381

Paddington (N.) [11,001]
A. Strauss (U) . . . 4251
L. B. Franklin (L) . . 3662

Paddington (S.) [6547]
H. P. Harris (U) . . 3210
F. H. Henlé (L) . . 1274

Paisley [13,587]
Sir J. McCallum (L) . . 6039
A. R. Jephcott (U) . . 3350

Peebles and Selkirk [4164]
Rt. Hon. D. Maclean (L) . 1965
S. S. Steel (U) . . . 1764

Pembroke and Haverfordwest Dist. [7660]
Hon. H. Guest (L) . . 3357
J. F. L. Phillips (U) . . 2792

Pembrokeshire [11,895]
W. F. Roch (L) . . 5689
E. M. Samson (U) . . 2996

Penryn and Falmouth [3661]
C. S. Goldman (U) . . 1585
W. Burt (L) . . . 1291

Perth [5327]
A. F. Whyte (L) . . 2852
Col. C. Telfer-Smollett (U) 1878

Perthshire (E.) [8028]
W. Young (L) . . . 3658
A. N. Skelton (U) . . 2826

Perthshire (W.) [8582]
Lord Tullibardine (U) . 4027
G. F. Barbour (L) . . 3637

Peterborough [7140]
Sir G. G. Greenwood (L) . 3102
Hon. H. Lygon (U) . . 2799

Plymouth (2) [18,090]
Hon. W. Astor (U) . . 8113
A. S. Benn (U) . . . 7942
C. E. Mallet (L) . . 7379
A. Williams (L) . . 7260

Pontefract [3949]
F. H. Booth (L) . . 1679
Col. J. R. Shaw (U) . . 1627

Portsmouth (2) [37,672]
Lord C. Beresford (U) 15,125
Sir B. G. Falle, Bt. (U) 14,856
E. G. Hemmerde, K.C. (L) 13,146
H. D. Harben (L) . 13,013
On the elevation of Lord C. Beresford to the Peerage, Adm. Sir Hedworth Meux (U) was returned unopposed (Jan. 15, 1916).

Preston (2) [21,007]
Major G. F. Stanley (U) . 9184
A. A. Tobin, K.C. (U) . 8993
Hilton Young (L) . . 8193
W. H. Carr (Lab) . . 7855
On the appointment of Mr. Tobin as a County Court Judge, Mr. U. H. Broughton (U) was returned unopp. (June 9, 1915).

Queen's Co. (Leix) [5030]
P. A. Meehan (N) unopp.
On the death of Mr. P. A. Meehan, Mr. Patrick J. Meehan was returned (June 9, 1913) unopposed.

Queen's Co. (Ossory) [4842]
W. Delany (N) unopp.
On the death of Mr. Delany (polling April 28, 1916):
J. L. Fitzpatrick (N) . 2003
J. J. Aird (N) . . 1616

Radnorshire [6189]
Sir F. Edwards (L) . . 2224
C. Venables-Llewellyn (U) 2182

Reading [11,421]
Rt. Hon. Sir Rufus Isaacs, (L) 5094
Capt. L. O. Wilson (U) . 4995
On the appointment of Sir R. Isaacs as Lord Chief Justice (polling Nov. 8, 1913):
Capt. L. O. Wilson (U) . 5144
G. P. Gooch (L) . . 4013
J. G. Butler (Soc.) . . 1063

Renfrewshire (E.) [25,664]
J. Gilmour (U) . . 10,063
J. I. Macpherson (L) . . 8883

Renfrewshire (W.) [16,721]
Col. Greig (L) . . . 6366
H. Mechan (U) . . . 6082

Rochdale [16,023]
A. G. C. Harvey (L) . . 5850
N. Cockshutt (U) . . 5373
D. Irving (Soc) . . . 1901

Rochester [6442]
Sir E. H. Lamb (L) . . 2609
S. F. Ridley (U) . . 2456

Roscommon (N.) [7997]
J. O'Kelly (N) unopp.

Roscommon (S.) [8032]
J. P. Hayden (N) unopp.

Ross and Cromarty [8618]
J. Galloway Weir (L) unopp.
On the death of Mr. Weir (polling June 14, 1911):
J. I. Macpherson (L) . 3717
W. P. Templeton (U) . 1253

Roxburghshire [6140]
Sir J. Jardine (L) . . 2908
N. K. Cochran-Patrick (U) 2704

Rutlandshire [4273]
John Gretton (U) . . 2169
J. N. Emery (L) . . 1367

St. Andrews Burghs [3644]
W. Anstruther-Gray (U) . 1675
J. D. Millar (L) . . 1626

St. George's (Hanover Square) [9057]
Rt. Hon. A. Lyttelton, K.C. (U) 4398
Mackenzie Bell (L) . . 1188
On the death of Mr. Lyttelton, Sir Alex. Henderson (U) was returned (July 15, 1913) unopposed.
On the elevation of Sir A. Henderson to the Peerage, Sir Geo. Reid (U) was returned unopposed (Jan. 11, 1916).

St. Helens [13,890]
R. Swift, K.C. (U) . . 6016
T. Glover (Lab) . . 5752
On Mr. Swift being appointed Recorder of Wigan, he was returned unopposed (Nov. 24, 1915).

St. Pancras (E.) [8094]
Hon. J. Martin (L) . . 3891
J. W. W. Hopkins (U) . 3038
H. Jacobs (W. Suff.) . . 22

St. Pancras (N.) [8968]
Rt. Hon. W. H. Dickinson (L) 4407
A. Moon (U) . . . 3230

St. Pancras (S.) [5205]
Capt. H. Jessel (U) . . 2415
F. M. Guedalla (L) . . 1744

St. Pancras (W.) [7663]
Felix Cassel, K.C. (U) . 3384
Sir W. J. Collins (L) . 3376
A recount ordered by Mr. Justice Channell on petition resulted as follows:
Felix Cassel, K.C. (U) . 3385
Sir W. J. Collins (L) . 3376
On Capt. F. Cassel being appointed Judge Advocate-Gen., Capt. R. W. Barnett (U) was returned unopposed (Oct. 16, 1916).

Salford (N.) [10,623]
Sir W. P. Byles (L) . . 4402
Cyril Potter (U) . . 4163

Salford (S.) [8922]
C. M. Barlow (U) . . 3666
C. Russell (L) . . . 3439

Salford (W.) [17,164]
Sir G. W. Agnew (L) . 6633
G. E. Raine (U) . . 5802

Salisbury [3600]
G. Locker-Lampson (U) . 1750
C. J. Warner (L) . . 1413

Scarborough [6539]
W. Russell Rea (L) . . 2763
Hon. G. V. A. Monckton-Arundell (U) . . . 2711
On the appointment of Mr. Rea as a Lord of the Treasury, he was returned unopposed (Feb. 10, 1915).

Sheffield (Attercliffe) [18,050]
J. Pointer (Lab) . . 6532
S. Walker (U) . . 5354
On the death of Mr. Pointer, Mr. W. C. Anderson (Lab) was returned unopp. (Dec. 28, 1914).

Sheffield (Brightside) [14,029]
Sir J. T. Walters (L) . . 5766
D. Vickers (U) . . . 3902

Sheffield (Cent.) [9110]
J. F. Hope (U) . . . 3455
A. J. Bailey (L) . . 3271

Sheffield (Ecclesall) [14,911]
S. Roberts (U) . . . 6039
J. Derry (L) . . . 5849

Sheffield (Hallam) [15,332]
Rt. Hon. C. B. Stuart-Wortley (U) . . . 5788
A. Neal (L) . . . 5593

Shoreditch (Haggerston) [6902]
H. G. Chancellor (L) . . 3046
Hon. R. Guinness (U) . 2641

Shoreditch (Hoxton) [7409]
Rt. Hon. Dr. C. Addison (L) 3489
J. Francis (U) . . . 2795

Shrewsbury [5089]
Sir C. L. Hill (U) . . 2423
T. Pace (L & Lab) . . 1855
On the death of Sir C. L. Hill (polling April 22, 1913):
G. Butler Lloyd (U) . 2412
J. R. Morris (L) . . 1727

Shropshire (Ludlow) [10,416]
R. Hunt (U) unopp.

Shropshire (N. or Newport) [10,669]
B. Stanier (U) unopp.

Shropshire (W. or Oswestry) [10,233]
W. C. Bridgman (U) . . 4867
E. Powell (L) . . . 4121

Shropshire (Mid. or Wellington) [9009]
Sir C. S. Henry (L) . . 4404
G. C. B. W. Forester (U) . 3286

Sligo Co. (N.) [8207]
T. Scanlan (N) unopp.

Sligo Co. (S.) [7044]
J. O'Dowd (N) unopp.

Somerset (Bridgwater) [10,793]
R. A. Sanders (U) . . 5160
H. Hicks (L) . . . 3779

Somerset (E.) [10,588]
E. Jardine (U) . . . 4748
J. W. H. Thompson (L) . 3875

Somerset (Frome) [13,528]
Sir J. E. Barlow (L) . . 5944
C. T. Foxcroft (U) . . 5366

Somerset (N.) [14,269]
J. King (L) . . . 6299
F. B. Beauchamp (U) . 5378

Somerset (S) [10,976]
Sir E. Strachey (L) . . 4784
Hon. A. Herbert (U) . . 4317
On the elevation of Sir E. Strachey to the Peerage (polling Nov. 21, 1911):
Hon. A. Herbert (U) . 4878
H. Vivian (L) . . 4730

Somerset (W. or Wellington) [10,854]
Rt. Hon. Sir A. F. Acland-Hood (U) unopp.
On the elevation of Sir A. Acland-Hood to the Peerage (polling July 21, 1911):
Col. D. F. Boles (U) . 5025
C. H. D. Ward (L) . . 4421

Somerset (Wells) [12,819]
G. J. Sandys (U) . . 6178
A. O. Wills (L) . . . 4094

Southampton (2) [22,664]
Lt.-Col. L. Philipps (L) . 8495
Dudley Ward (L) . . 8449
Major K. Balfour (U) . 7551
Sir G. Armstrong (U) . 7535

South Shields [19,617]
Rt. Hon. Russell Rea (L) unopp.
On the death of Mr. Rea, Mr. C. A. Cochrane (L) was returned unopposed (Mar. 18, 1916).

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Southwark (Bermondsey) [11,182]
I. J. Glanville (L) . . 4911
. Dumphreys (U) . . 3695

Southwark (Rotherhithe) [9361]
. W. Carr-Gomm (L) . 4030
. Pownall (U) . . 3026

Southwark (W.) [7188]
. A. Strauss (L) . . 3028
ir W. H. Dunn (U) . . 3010

Stafford [4500]
ir R. W. Essex (L) . . 1992
ol. J. S. Nicholson (U) . 1837

Staffordshire (Burton) [11,740]
. F. Ratcliff (U) . . 5877
. Rylett (L) . . . 3784

Staffordshire (Handsworth) [33,125]
E. Meysey-Thompson (U) unopp.

Staffordshire (Kingswinford) [14,443]
H. Staveley-Hill (U) unopp.

Staffordshire (Leek) [12,920]
ir R. Pearce (L) . . 5742
ol. Bromley-Davenport (U) 5152

Staffordshire (Lichfield [11,269]
ir T. Warner (L) . . 5058
. Chetwynd (U) . . 4213

Staffordshire (N.W.) [17,424]
. Stanley (Lab) . . 8125
. de Gruyther (U) . . 4940
On the death of Mr. Stanley, Mr. S. Finney (Lab) was returned unopposed (Jan. 1916).

Staffordshire (W.) [13,241]
. A. Lloyd (U) . . 5602
. Meakin (L) . . 5123

Stalybridge [8419]
. Wood (U) . . . 3807
. Bright (L) . . . 3414

Stirling Burghs [8894]
A. Ponsonby (L) unopp.

Stirlingshire [20,902]
. Chapple (L) . . . 9183
. S. Horne (U) . . 6487

Stockport (2) [14,152]
. L. Hughes (L) . . 6169
. J. Wardle (Lab) . 6094
. R. Lort-Williams (U) 5234
. Campbell (U) . . 5183

Stockton-on-Tees [13,882]
. Samuel (L) . . . 5510
. A. Richardson (U) . 4840

Stoke-upon-Trent [16,804]
. Ward (L) . . . 7049
. J. Thomas (U) . . 5062

Strand [7423]
t. Hon. W. H. Long (U) 4143
. R. Earle (L) . . 1138

Suffolk (N.E. or Eye) [11,075]
Ion. W. H. M. Pearson (L) 4927
. Borwick (U) . . 4157

Suffolk (N. or Lowestoft) [16,078]
Sir E. Beauchamp (L) . 6248
H. S. Foster (U) . . 5983

Suffolk (Stowmarket) [11,692]
F. Goldsmith (U) . . 4995
R. L. Barclay (L) . . 4804

Suffolk (Sudbury) [10,205]
Sir W. E. C. Quilter (U) unopp.

Suffolk (S.E. or Woodbridge) [13,545]
Capt. R. F. Peel (U) . . 5704
W. R. Elliston (L) . . 5144

Sunderland (2) [31,966]
Sir H. Greenwood, Bt. (L) 11,997
F. W. Goldstone (Lab) 11,291
W. Joynson-Hicks (U) 10,300
S. Samuel (U) . . 10,132

Surrey (N.W. or Chertsey) [18,060]
D. Macmaster, K.C. (U) unopp.

Surrey (Mid or Epsom) [20,713]
W. Keswick (U) unopp.
On the death of Mr. W. Keswick, his son Mr. H. Keswick (U) was returned unopposed (March 1912).

Surrey (S.W. or Guildford) [17,677]
W. E. Horne (U) . . 8463
Hon. A. J. Davey (L) . 4832

Surrey (Kingston) [22,941]
Rt. Hon. G. Cave, K.C. (U) unopp.
On Mr. Cave being appointed Solicitor-General, he was returned unopposed (Nov. 16, 1915).

Surrey (S.E. or Reigate) [16,780]
Col. Rawson (U) . . 7710
H. W. Goldberg (L) . . 5194

Surrey (Wimbledon) [34,719]
Rt. Hon. H. Chaplin (U) unopp.
On the elevation of Mr. Chaplin to the Peerage (polling April 19, 1916):
Sir Stuart Coats (U) . 8970
Kennedy Jones (Ind) . 7159

Sussex (S.W. or Chichester) [12,834]
Lord E. Talbot (U) . . 5900
R. Reiss (L) . . . 2985

Sussex (Eastbourne) [15,551]
R. S. Gwynne (U) . . 6873
H. Morison (L) . . 4920

Sussex (E. Grinstead) [12,089]
H. S. Cautley (U) . . 5926
H. N. Spalding (L) . . 3531

Sussex (Horsham) [11,939]
Earl Winterton (U) unopp.

Sussex (Lewes) [18,814]
W. R. Campion (U) unopp.

Sussex (Rye) [14,266]
G. L. Courthope (U) . . 6673
St. J. Hutchinson (L) . 4461

Sutherland [3215]
A. C. Morton (L) . . 1464
Marquess of Stafford (U) . 1277

Swansea (Dist.) [14,712]
Rt. Hon. Sir D. Brynmor Jones (L) unopp.
On the appointment of Sir D. B. Jones as Recorder of Cardiff, he was again elected (Aug. 13, 1914) unopposed.
On Sir D. B. Jones being appointed a Master in Lunacy, Mr. T. J. Williams (L) was returned unopp. (Feb. 6, 1915).

Swansea (Town) [14,452]
Rt. Hon. Sir A. Mond (L) . 6503
D. V. Meager (U) . . 4257

Taunton [3914]
Hon. W. Peel (U) . . 1806
J. E. Schunck (L) . . 1573
On the succession of the Hon. W. Peel to the Peerage (polling Nov. 11, 1912):
Sir Gilbert Wills (U) . 1882
J. E. Schunck (L) . . 1597

Tipperary (E.) [5458]
T. J. Condon (N) unopp.

Tipperary (Mid) [6514]
J. Hackett (N) . . . 2440
M. O'Dwyer (Ind. N) . 1716

Tipperary (N.) [5647]
Dr. J. Esmonde (N) unopp.
On the death of Dr. Esmonde (polling June 18, 1915):
J. E. Esmonde (N) . 1693
P. Hoctor (N) . . 1293
R. P. Gill (N) . . 1192

Tipperary (S.) [4774]
J. Cullinan (N) unopp.

Tower Hamlets (Bow and Bromley) [11,815]
G. Lansbury (Lab) . . 4315
L. S. Amery (U) . . 3452
On the resignation of Mr. Lansbury (polling Nov. 26, 1912):
R. Blair (U) . . . 4042
G. Lansbury (Lab). . 3291

Tower Hamlets (Limehouse) [6635]
Sir W. Pearce (L) . . 2557
P. Rose-Innes (U) . . 2126

Tower Hamlets (Mile End) [5988]
Hon. H. L. W. Lawson (U) 2179
B. S. Straus (L) . . 2177
A recount ordered by Mr. Justice Channell on petition resulted as follows:
Hon. H. L. Lawson (U) . 2176
B. S. Straus (L) . . 2170
On the accession of Mr. Lawson to the Peerage (polling Jan. 25, 1916):
Warwick Brookes (U) . 1991
Pemberton Billing (Ind) . 1615

Tower Hamlets (Poplar) [10,284]
Rt. Hon. S. Buxton (L) . 3977
E. Ashmead-Bartlett (U) . 2148
On the appointment of Mr. Buxton as Governor-General of South Africa (polling Feb. 20, 1914):
A. W. Yeo (L) . . 3548
R. Kerr Clark (U) . 3270
J. Jones (Soc) . . 893

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Tower Hamlets (St. George-in-the-East) [3279]

W. W. Benn (L) . . 1401
C. Clifton Brown (U) . 1022

Tower Hamlets (Stepney) [4670]

W. S. G. Jones (L) . . 1926
W. R. Preston (U) . . 1811

Tower Hamlets (Whitechapel) [3986]

Sir S. Samuel (L) . . 1731
Capt. E. M. Browne (U) . 1191

On Sir S. Samuel being unseated (polling April 30, 1913):

Sir S. Samuel (L) . . 1722
Capt. E. M. Browne (U). 1556

Tynemouth [10,385]

H. J. Craig (L) . . . 4106
C. Percy (U) . . . 3929

Tyrone (E.) [6885]

W. A. Redmond (N) . . 3108
D. D. Reid (U) . . 2968

Tyrone (Mid) [6443]

R. McGhee (N) . . . 3102
G. F. Brunskill (U) . . 2379

Tyrone (N.) [6416]

R. Barry, K.C. (L) . . 3170
Lord J. Hamilton (U) . 3038

On the appointment of Mr. Barry as Lord Chancellor of Ireland (polling Oct. 6, 1911):

Rt. Hon. T. W. Russell (L) 3104
E. C. Herdman (U) . 3086

Tyrone (S.) [6434]

A. L. Horner, K.C. (U) . 2962
R. N. Boyd (L) . . 2662

On the death of Mr. Horner, Mr. W. Coote (U) was returned unopposed (Feb. 28, 1916).

Wakefield [6923]

A. H. Marshall (L) . . 2837
E. A. Brotherton (U) . 2651

Walsall [15,949]

Sir R. A. Cooper (U) . . 7174
J. Morgan (L) . . . 6385

Wandsworth [42,119]

Sir H. Kimber (U) . 15,164
J. Fairbairn (L) . 10,558

On the resignation of Sir H. Kimber (polling June 12, 1913):

Samuel Samuel (U) 13,425
J. Havelock Wilson (Ind. Lab) 7088

Warrington [12,014]

Harold Smith (U) . . 5162
A. H. Crosfield (L) . . 4916

Warwick and Leamington [6874]

E. M. Pollock, K.C. (U) . 3321
T. H. Berridge (L) . . 2596

Warwickshire (Nuneaton) [20,866]

W. Johnson (L) . . 8199
H. Maddocks (U) . . 7501

Warwickshire (Rugby) [13,796]

J. L. Baird (U) . . 5712
A. F. B. Williams (L) . 4941

Warwickshire (Stratford-on-Avon) [10,972]

P. S. Foster (U) . . 5147
W. King (L) . . . 3462

Warwickshire (Tamworth) [21,268]

F. A. Newdigate-Newdegate (U) unopp.

Waterford (City) [2972]

J. Redmond (N) unopp.

Waterford Co. (E.) [4186]

P. J. Power (N) unopp.

On the death of Mr. Power, Mr. Martin J. Murphy (N) was returned (Feb. 15, 1913) unopposed.

Waterford Co. (W.) [4282]

J. J. O'Shee (N) . . 2402
M. F. Healy (Ind. N) . 727

Wednesbury [14,564]

J. N. Griffiths (U) . . 6423
H. A. Baker (L) . . 5691

West Bromwich [12,204]

Visct. Lewisham (U). . 5046
Dr. A. E. W. Hazel (L) . 5041

On petition a number of votes on both sides were disallowed, the final result being:

Visct. Lewisham (U) . 5010
Dr. A. E. W. Hazel (L) . 5008

West Ham (N.) [18,198]

C. F. G. Masterman (L) . 6657
E. E. Wild (U) . . . 5760

On petition the seat was declared vacant (polling July 8, 1911):

Baron de Forest (L) . 6807
E. E. Wild (U) . . 5776

West Ham (S.) [28,167]

W. Thorne (Lab) . . 9508
Capt. T. Carthew (U). . 4820

Westmeath (N.) [4712]

L. Ginnell (Ind. N) unopp.

Westmeath (S.) [5346]

Sir W. Nugent (N) unopp.

Westminster [6962]

W. L. A. B. Burdett-Coutts (U) 3397
H. de Pass (L) . . 1228

Westmorland (Appleby) [6526]

L. Sanderson, K.C. (U) . 3258
P. W. Wilson (L) . . 2679

On the appointment of Mr. Sanderson as Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court, Brig.-Gen. H. C. Lowther (U) was returned unopp. (Oct. 27, 1915).

Westmorland (Kendal) [6696]

Col. J. F. Bagot (U) . . 3041
W. H. Somervell (L) . . 2733

On the death of Col. Bagot (polling March 18, 1913):

Col. J. W. Weston (Ind. U) 3261
W. H. Somervell (L) . 2680

Wexford (N.) [9061]

Sir T. Esmonde (N) unopp.

Wexford (S.) [8603]

P. Ffrench (N) . . . 357
J. Cummins (Ind. N) . 116

Whitehaven [3173]

T. Richardson (Lab) . . 141
Col. J. A. Jackson (U) . 122

Wick (Burghs) [3094]

R. Munro (L) . . . 151
Sir A. Bignold (U) . . 130

On the appointment of Mr. R Monro to be Lord Advocate (polling Dec. 8, 1913):

Rt. Hon. R. Munro (L) . 157
A. G. Mackenzie (U) . 113

Wicklow (E.) [5046]

J. Muldoon (N) . . . 238
Hon. H. M. Howard (U) . 127

On the resignation of Mr. Muldoon, Capt. Donelan (N) was returned unopposed (July 13, 1911).

Wicklow (W.) [4513]

E. P. O'Kelly (N) unopp.

On the death of Mr. O'Kelly Mr. J. T. Donovan (N) was returned unopposed (Aug. 20 1914).

Wigan [10,124]

R. J. Neville (U) . . 4677
H. Twist (Lab) . . 411

Wigtownshire [5984]

Lord Dalrymple (U) unopp.

On the accession of Viscount Dalrymple to the Peerage, Hon. H. H. Dalrymple (U) was returned unopposed (Feb. 12, 1915).

Wiltshire (Chippenham) [9344]

G. Terrell (U) . . . 413
B. Freeman (L) . . 411

A recount ordered by Mr. Justice Channell, on petition resulted in the admission by counsel on both sides of the following votes as valid:

G. Terrell (U) . . 414
B. Freeman (L . . 411

Wiltshire (N. or Cricklade) [16,261]

R. C. Lambert (L) . . 693
Col. Calley (U) . . 680

Wiltshire (E. or Devizes [9516]

B. E. Peto (U) . . . 440
S. J. Pocock (L) . . 367

Wiltshire (Westbury) [10,965]

Sir J. Fuller (L) . . 504
G. L. Palmer (U) . . 415

On the appointment of Sir John Fuller to the Governorship of Victoria (polling Feb. 23 1911):

Hon. Geoff. Howard (L) . 507
G. L. Palmer (U) . . 449

Wiltshire (Wilton) [9572]

C. Bathurst (U) . . 439
F. E. N. Rogers (L) . . 376

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Winchester [3254]
Hon. G. V. Baring (U) . 1719
. W. Ricketts (L) . . 1121
On the death in action of Hon. uy Baring (polling Oct. 19, 916):
Maj. Hon. D. G. Carnegie (U) . . . 1218
H. C. Woods (Ind.) . 473

Windsor[3189]
. F. Mason (U) . . 1779
Hon. G. R. C. Fiennes (L) . 1057

Wolverhampton (E.) [11,312]
. R. Thorne (L) . . 5072
. B. Whiteside (U) . . 3881

Wolverhampton (S.) [10,787]
ol. T. Hickman (U) . . 4784
. Levy Lever (L) . . 4440

Wolverhampton (W.) [14,939]
. F. Bird (U) . . . 5925
rice Lewis (L) . . . 5631

Woolwich [20,785]
t. Hon. W. Crooks (Lab) . 8252
ajor W. A. Adam (U) . 8016

Worcester [8758]
ir E. A. Goulding (U) . 4193
. R. Fairbairn (L) . . 3172

Worcestershire (Bewdley) [10,756]
S. Baldwin (U) unopp.

Worcestershire (Mid or Droitwich) [11,579]
Hon. J. C. Lyttelton (U) . 4880
or. C. Brookes (L) . . 4808
On the resignation of Mr. yttelton, Mr. H. Whiteley (U) as returned unopposed (Feb. 29, 916).

Worcestershire (E.) [28,368]
t. Hon. Austen Chamberlain (U) unopp.
On the resignation of Mr. hamberlain, Rt. Hon. F. Lever on Harris (U) was returned unpposed (July 16, 1914).

Worcestershire (S. or Evesham) [11,169]
. M. Eyres-Monsell (U) unopp.

Worcestershire (N. or Oldbury) [21,012]
t. Hon. J. W. Wilson (L) 7894
. Timins (U) . . . 7625

York City (2) [14,799]
A. Rowntree (L) unopp.
J. G. Butcher, K.C. (U) unopp.

Yorks, E. Riding (Buckrose) [11,526]
ir Luke White (L) . . 4867
ajor Sir M. Sykes (U) . 4635

Yorks, E. Riding (Holderness) [11,430]
. S. Wilson (U) . . 4861
. Arnold (L) . . . 4480

Yorks, E. Riding (Howdenshire) [11,655]
Col. H. B. Harrison-Broadley (U) . . . 5016
F. Norris (L) . . . 3885
On the death of Col. Harrison-Broadley, Hon. F. S. Jackson (U) was returned unopposed (Feb. 10, 1915).

Yorks, N. Riding (Cleveland) [16,424]
Rt. Hon. H. Samuel (L) . 6870
J. W. Lewis (U) . . 5343
On the appointment of Mr. Samuel as Chancellor of the Duchy (polling Dec. 9, 1915):
Rt. Hon. H. Samuel (L) . 7312
R. Knight (Ind) . . 1453

Yorks, N. Riding (Richmond) [10,907]
Hon. W. Orde-Powlett (U) unopp.

Yorks, N. Riding (Thirsk and Malton [13,493]
Viscount Helmsley (U) unopp.
On the accession of Visct. Helmsley to the Peerage, Mr. E. R. Turton (U) was returned unopposed (Feb. 12, 1915).

Yorks, N. Riding (Whitby) [11,522]
Hon. G. Beckett (U) . . 4960
W. H. S. Pyman (L) . . 4508

Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Barkston Ash) [11,633]
G. Lane-Fox (U) . . 5066
F. Horne (L) . . . 4372

Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Osgoldcross) [21,186]
Sir J. Compton-Rickett (L). 8518
M. Campbell-Johnston (U) . 4347

Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Otley) [14,185]
Sir J. H. Duncan, Bt. (L) . 6151
W. W. Thompson (U) . 4892

Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Pudsey) [16,561]
F. Ogden (L) . . . 6518
J. J. Oddy (U) . . . 5888

Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Ripon) [13,004]
Hon. E. Wood (U) . . 5894
H. N. Rae (L) . . . 5020

Yorks, W. Riding, E. (Spen Valley) [12,094]
Rt. Hon. Sir T. P. Whittaker (L) . . . 5041
F. Kelley (U) . . . 4545

Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Elland) [14,362]
C. P. Trevelyan (L) . . 6613
G. T. Ramsden (U) . . 4549

Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Keighley) [14,400]
Sir. J. Brigg (L) unopp.
On the death of Sir John Brigg (polling Oct. 27, 1911):
S. O. Buckmaster (L) . 4667
W. M. Acworth (U) . 3842
W. C. Anderson (Lab) . 3452
On the appointment of Mr. Buckmaster as Solicitor-General (polling Nov. 11, 1913):
Sir S. O. Buckmaster (L) . 4730
Lord Lascelles (U) . . 3852
W. Bland (Lab) . . 3646
On the appointment of Sir S. O. Buckmaster to the Lord Chancellorship, Sir Swire Smith (L) was returned unopposed (June 29, 1915).

Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Shipley) [17,470]
P. H. Illingworth (L) unopp.
On the death of Mr. Illingworth, Mr. O. Partington (L) was returned unopposed (Feb. 10, 1915).

Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Skipton) [15,116]
W. Clough (L) . . . 6151
R. Roundell (U) . . 6100

Yorks, W. Riding, N. (Sowerby) [13,148]
J. S. Higham (L) unopp.

Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Barnsley) [23,971]
Sir J. Walton (L) unopp.

Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Colne Valley) [13,132]
C. Leach (L) . . . 5147
A. Boyd-Carpenter (U) . 4847
On a declaration of vacancy under the Lunacy (Vacating of Seats) Act, Mr. F. W. Mallalieu (L) was returned unopposed (Aug. 25, 1916).

Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Doncaster) [27,835]
Sir C. N. Nicholson (L) . 9240
C. W. Whitworth (U) . 6696

Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Hallamshire [22,164]
J. Wadsworth (Lab) . . 8708
D. T. Smith (U) . . 5837

Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Holmfirth) [13,467]
H. J. Wilson (L) unopp.
On the retirement of Mr. Wilson (polling June 20, 1912):
S. Arnold (L). . . 4749
G. Ellis (U) . . . 3379
W. Lunn (Lab) . . 3195

Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Morley) [16,269]
G. France (L) unopp.

Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Normanton) [18,047]
Fred Hall (Lab) unopp.

Yorks, W. Riding, S. (Rotherham) [22,973]
Rt. Hon. J. A. Pease (L) . 9385
J. H. Dransfield (U) . 4511
On the appointment of Mr. Pease as Postmaster-General, he was returned unopposed (Jan. 26, 1916).

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THE KING'S MINISTERS

From an early period the monarchs of England were advised on public affairs by a **Privy Council,** matters of State being discussed in the Sovereign's presence. The selection by the Sovereign of a few of the whole number was no doubt the origin of the Cabinet Council. It was not until the Restoration, says Macaulay, that the interior council began to attract general notice. The Sovereign cannot now constitutionally preside at a Cabinet Council.

The Chief of the Cabinet and of the Ministry is called the **Prime Minister** or **Premier.** He is the **leader of the House** of Parliament of which he is a member. By Royal Warrant dated Dec. 2, 1905, the **precedence of the Prime Minister** was definitely settled, and he was given "place and precedence next after the Archbishop of York." Only Princes of the Blood Royal, the Lord High Chancellor, and the two Archbishops, therefore, rank above him. It is he who at the summons of the Sovereign forms an administration, of which he is the head. It is upon his advice that as vacancies occur the archbishops, bishops and deans, and the highest judges are appointed, and over one hundred Crown livings are filled; and upon his recommendation that peerages, baronetcies, and the Garter are conferred, and such high appointments as the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland, the Viceroyalty of India, the principal ambassadorships and colonial governorships, and the lord-lieutenancies of counties, are made by the Crown. **When a Ministry resigns,** it is the function of the Sovereign to call upon some statesman to form another administration. There is no restriction upon the Royal choice, but the statesman usually selected is the leader of the opposing party in one of the two Houses.

The **offices** which invariably give the holder **Cabinet rank** are those of First Lord of the Treasury, Lord Chancellor, Lord President of the Council, the Secretaries of State for the Home Department, Foreign Affairs, the Colonies, for War, and for India, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and First Lord of the Admiralty.

The **offices** the holders of which may or may not be included in the Cabinet include those of Lord Privy Seal, Chancellor of the Duchy, First Commissioner of Works, Postmaster-General, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Chief Secretary for Ireland, Secretary for Scotland, President of the Board of Trade, President of the Board of Agriculture, President of the Local Government Board, President of the Board of Education. In 1912 Sir Rufus Isaacs, Attorney-General, was made a member as a personal distinction, and in the Coalition Government formed in 1915 the holder of the new office of Minister of Munitions was in the Cabinet, as was also Lord Lansdowne, "Minister without Portfolio," and the Attorney-General. The Coalition Government numbered 23 members and continues at that number, in spite of the creation of the new office of Labour Adviser to the Government, owing to the combining by Lord Crewe of the offices of Lord Privy Seal and President of the Board of Education. A small War Committee of the Cabinet was subsequently formed, as it was felt that the constitution of the Cabinet was too unwieldy for effective control. **Members** of the Cabinet are necessarily **Privy Councillors,** and their deliberations are confidential. Ministers holding office direct from the Crown, on going from one such office to another, do not vacate their seats. There is, in effect, no limit to the duration of a Ministry but the confidence of the Commons; it will not now resign upon the adverse vote of the House of Lords, nor if it be defeated upon a trifling matter in the Commons, but only when it is defeated upon some question of importance. On July 14, 1915, for the first time in the history of the British Cabinet, a Prime Minister of the Dominions (Sir R. Borden, Prime Minister of Canada) was present by invitation at its deliberations; on March 10 and June 9, 1916, Mr. W. M. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, was present; and on Oct. 25, 1916, the Rt. Hon. W. F. Massey and the Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Ward, Bt., of New Zealand, were present.

Early in the war it was arranged that Ministers, including some not in the Cabinet, should pool their salaries. On Dec. 16, 1915, Sir Frederick Smith (Attorney-General) announced that the two law officers had surrendered voluntarily about £5,000 each from their salaries and fees and that they were participating also in the pool.

ADMINISTRATIONS SINCE 1783

Prime Minister

W. Pitt, 1783–1801.
H. Addington, 1801–1804.
W. Pitt, 1804–1806.
Lord Grenville, 1806–1807.
Duke of Portland, 1807–1809.
S. Perceval, 1809–1812.
Earl of Liverpool, 1812–1827.
G. Canning, 1827 (Apr.–Sept.).
Viscount Goderich, 1827–1828.
Duke of Wellington, 1828–1830.
Earl Grey, 1830–1834.
Viscount Melbourne, 1834 (July–Dec.).
Sir R. Peel, 1834–1835.
Viscount Melbourne, 1835–1841.
Sir R. Peel, 1841–1846.
Lord J. Russell, 1846–1852.
Earl of Derby, 1852 (Feb.–Dec.).
Earl of Aberdeen, 1852–1855.
Viscount Palmerston, 1855–1858.
Earl of Derby, 1858–1859.
Viscount Palmerston, 1859–1865.
Earl Russell, 1865–1866.
Earl of Derby, 1866–1868.
B. Disraeli, 1868 (Feb.–Dec.).
W. E. Gladstone, 1868–1874.
Earl of Beaconsfield (B. Disraeli), 1874–1880.
W. E. Gladstone, 1880–1885.
Marquess of Salisbury, 1885–1886.
W. E. Gladstone, 1886 (Feb.–Aug.).
Marquess of Salisbury, 1886–1892.
W. E. Gladstone, 1892–1894.
Earl of Rosebery, 1894–1895.
Marquess of Salisbury, 1895–1902.
A. J. Balfour, 1902–1905.
Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman, 1905–1908.
H. H. Asquith, 1908–1915.
H. H. Asquith (as Premier of Coalition), 1915–16

Lord Chancellor

1783.	Thurlow.	1859.	Campbell.
1793.	Loughborough.	1861.	Westbury.
1801.	Eldon.	1865.	Cranworth.
1806.	Erskine.	1866.	Chelmsford.
1807.	Eldon.	1868.	Cairns.
1827.	Lyndhurst.	1868.	Hatherley.
1830.	Brougham.	1872.	Selborne.
1834.	Lyndhurst.	1874.	Cairns.
1835.	In commission.	1880.	Selborne.
1836.	Cottenham.	1885.	Halsbury.
1841.	Lyndhurst.	1886.	Herschell.
1846.	Cottenham.	1886.	Halsbury.
1850.	In commission.	1892.	Herschell.
1850.	Truro.	1895.	Halsbury.
1852.	St. Leonards.	1905.	Loreburn.
1852.	Cranworth.	1912.	Haldane.
1858.	Chelmsford.	1915.	Buckmaster.

Chancellor of the Exchequer

1783.	W. Pitt.	1859.	W. E. Gladstone.
1801.	H. Addington.	1866.	B. Disraeli.
1804.	W. Pitt.	1868.	G. Ward Hunt.
1806.	Lord H. Petty.	1868.	R. Lowe.
1807.	S. Perceval.	1873.	W. E. Gladstone.
1812.	N. Vansittart.	1874.	Sir S. Northcote.
1823.	J. Robinson.	1860.	W. E. Gladstone.
1827.	G. Canning.	1882.	H. C. E. Childers.
1827.	J. C. Herries.	1885.	Sir M. H. Beach.
1828.	H. Goulburn.	1886.	Sir W. Harcourt.
1830.	Lord Althorp.	1886.	Lord R. Churchill.
1834.	Sir R. Peel.	1887.	G. J. Goschen.
1835.	T. Spring Rice.	1892.	Sir W. Harcourt.
1839.	F. T. Baring.	1895.	Sir M. H. Beach.
1841.	H. Goulburn.	1902.	C. T. Ritchie.
1846.	Sir C. Wood.	1903.	J. A. Chamberlain.
1852.	B. Disraeli.	1905.	H. H. Asquith.
1852.	W. E. Gladstone.	1908.	D. Lloyd George.
1855.	Sir G. C. Lewis.	1915.	R. McKenna.
1858.	B. Disraeli.		

Home Secretary

1783.	Duke of Portland.	1858.	T. H. S. Estcourt.
1801.	Lord Pelham.	1859.	Sir G. C. Lewis.
1803.	C. P. Yorke.	1866.	S. H. Walpole.
1804.	Lord Hawkesbury.	1867.	G. Hardy.
1806.	Earl Spencer.	1868.	G. Hardy.
1807.	Lord Hawkesbury.	1868.	H. A. Bruce.
1809.	R. Ryder.	1873.	R. Lowe.
1812.	Viscount Sidmouth.	1874.	R. A. Cross
1822.	R. Peel.	1880.	Sir W. Harcourt.
1827.	W. S. Bourne.	1885.	Sir R. A. Cross.
1827.	Marq. of Lansdowne.	1886.	H. C. E. Childers.
1828.	R. Peel.	1886.	H. Matthews.
1830.	Viscount Melbourne.	1892.	H. H. Asquith.
1834.	Viscount Dudcannon.	1895.	Sir M. W. Ridley.
1834.	H. Goulburn.	1900.	C. T. Ritchie.
1835.	Lord J. Russell.	1902.	A. Akers-Douglas.
1839.	Marq. of Normanby.	1905.	H. J. Gladstone.
1841.	Sir J. Graham.	1908.	H. J. Gladstone.
1846.	Sir G. Grey.	1910.	W. S. Churchill.
1852.	S. H. Walpole.	1911.	R. McKenna.
1852.	Viscount Palmerston.	1915.	Sir J. Simon.
1855.	Sir G. Grey.	1916.	H. Samuel.
1858.	S. H. Walpole.		

Foreign Secretary

1783.	Lord Grenville.	1853.	Earl of Clarendon.
1801.	Lord Hawkesbury.	1858.	Earl of Malmesbury.
1804.	Lord Harrowby.	1859.	Lord J. Russell.
1805.	Lord Mulgrave.	1865.	Earl of Clarendon.
1806.	C. J. Fox.	1866.	Lord Stanley.
1807.	G. Canning.	1868.	Earl of Clarendon.
1809.	Earl Bathurst.	1870.	Earl Granville.
1809.	Marquess Wellesley.	1874.	Earl of Derby.
1812.	Viscount Castlereagh.	1878.	Marq. of Salisbury.
1822.	G. Canning.	1880.	Earl Granville.
1827.	Viscount Dudley.	1885.	Marq. of Salisbury.
1828.	Earl of Aberdeen.	1886.	Earl of Rosebery.
1830.	Viscount Palmerston.	1886.	Earl of Iddesleigh.
1834.	Duke of Wellington.	1887.	Marq. of Salisbury.
1835.	Viscount Palmerston.	1892.	Earl of Rosebery.
1841.	Earl of Aberdeen.	1894.	Earl of Kimberley.
1846.	Viscount Palmerston.	1895.	Marq. of Salisbury.
1851.	Earl Granville.	1900.	Marq. of Lansdowne.
1852.	Earl of Malmesbury.	1905.	Viscount Grey of Falloden.
1852.	Lord J. Russell.		

Colonies and War

1783.	H. Dundas.	1839.	Lord J. Russell.
1801.	Lord Hobart.	1841.	Lord Stanley.
1804.	Earl Camden.	1845.	W. E. Gladstone.
1805.	Viscount Castlereagh.	1846.	Earl Grey.
1806.	W. Windham.	1852.	Sir J. Pakington.
1807.	Viscount Castlereagh.	1852.	Duke of Newcastle.
1809.	Earl of Liverpool.	1853.	Sir George Grey.
1812.	Earl Bathurst.		
1827.	Viscount Goderich.		*Colonial Secretary*
1827.	W. Huskisson.	1855.	Sidney Herbert.
1828.	Sir G. Murray.	1855.	Lord J. Russell.
1830.	Viscount Goderich.	1855.	H. Labouchere.
1833.	Lord Stanley.	1858.	Lord Stanley.
1834.	T. Spring Rice.	1858.	Sir E. Lytton.
1834.	Earl of Aberdeen.	1859.	Duke of Newcastle.
1835.	Lord Glenelg.	1864.	E. Cardwell.
1838.	Marquess of Normanby.	1866.	Earl of Carnarvon.

Colonies and War (continued)

	Colonial Secretary (contd.)	1886.	Earl Granville.
1866.	Duke of Buckingham.	1886.	E. Stanhope.
1868.	Earl Granville.	1886.	L. Knutsford.
1870.	Earl of Kimberley.	1892.	Marquess of Ripon.
1874.	Earl of Carnarvon.	1895.	J. Chamberlain.
1878.	Sir. M. H. Beach.	1903.	A. Lyttelton.
1880.	Earl of Kimberley.	1905.	Earl of Elgin.
1882.	Earl of Derby.	1908.	Earl of Crewe.
1885.	Col. F. A. Stanley.	1911.	L. V. Harcourt.
		1915.	A. Bonar Law.

Secretary for War

	Secretary at War	1861.	Sir G. C. Lewis.
1806.	R. Fitzpatrick.	1863.	Earl de Grey.
1807.	J. M. Pulteney.	1865.	Marq. of Hartington.
1809.	Viscount Palmerston.	1866.	Gen. J. Peel.
1828.	Sir H. Hardinge.	1866.	Sir J. Pakington.
1830.	Lord F. L.-Gower.	1868.	E. Cardwell.
1830.	Chas. Wynn.	1874.	G. Hardy.
1831.	H. Parnell.	1878.	Col. F. A. Stanley.
1832.	J. C. Hobhouse.	1880.	H. C. E. Childers.
1833.	E. Ellice.	1882.	Marq. of Hartington.
1834.	J. C. Herries.	1885.	W. H. Smith.
1835.	Viscount Howick.	1886.	Viscount Cranbrook.
1839.	T. B. Macaulay.	1886.	H. C.-Bannerman.
1841.	Sir H. Hardinge.	1886.	W. H. Smith.
1844.	T. F. Fremantle.	1887.	E. Stanhope.
1845.	Sidney Herbert.	1892.	H. C.-Bannerman.
1846.	Fox Maule.	1895.	Marq. of Lansdowne.
1852.	W. Beresford.	1900.	W. St. J. Broderick.
1852.	Sidney Herbert.	1903.	H. O. A.-Forster.
	Secretary of State for War	1905.	R. B. Haldane,
1853.	Duke of Newcastle.	1913.	Col. J. E. B. Seely.
1855.	Lord Panmure.	1914.	H. H. Asquith.
1858.	Gen. J. Peel.	1914.	Earl Kitchener.
1859.	Sidney Herbert.	1916.	D. Lloyd George.

India

	Pres. of Board of Control		*Secretary of State for India*
1806.	Lord Minto.	1858.	Earl of Ellenborough.
1806.	G. Tierney.	1858.	Lord Stanley.
1807.	H. Dundas.	1859.	Sir C. Wood.
1812.	Earl of Buckinghamshire.	1865.	Earl de Grey.
		1866.	Viscount Cranborne.
1816.	G. Canning.	1867.	Sir S. Northcote.
1820.	Earl Bathurst.	1868.	Duke of Argyll.
1821.	C. Wynn.	1874.	Marq. of Salisbury.
1828.	Viscount Melville.	1878.	Viscount Cranbrook.
1829.	Earl of Ellenborough.	1880.	Marq. of Hartington.
1830.	C. Grant.	1882.	Earl of Kimberley.
1834.	Earl of Ellenborough.	1885.	Lord R. Churchill.
1835.	C. P. Thompson.	1886.	Earl of Kimberley.
1836.	Sir J. C. Hobhouse.	1886.	Viscount Cross.
1841.	Earl of Ellenborough.	1892.	Earl of Kimberley.
1841.	Lord Fitzgerald.	1894.	H. H. Fowler.
1842.	Earl of Ripon.	1895.	Lord G. Hamilton.
1846.	Sir J. C. Hobhouse.	1903.	W. St. J. Broderick.
1852.	J. C. Herries.	1905.	J. Morley.
1852.	Sir C. Wood.	1910.	Marquess of Crewe.
1855.	R. Vernon Smith.	1915.	J. A. Chamberlain.

Board of Trade

from 1892

A. J. Mundella	Marquess of Salisbury	J. Burns.
J. Bryce.	D. Lloyd George.	W. Runciman.
C. T. Ritchie.	W. S. Churchill.	
G. W. Balfour.	S. Buxton	

Admiralty

from 1892

Earl Spencer	Earl Cawdor.	R. McKenna.
G. J. Goschen.	Marquess of Tweedmouth.	W. S. Churchill.
Earl of Selborne.		A. J. Balfour.

Lord Lieutenant of Ireland

from 1892

Lord Houghton.	Earl of Dudley	Lord Wimborne.
Earl Cadogan.	Marquess of Aberdeen	

Chief Secretary for Ireland

from 1886

A. J. Balfour.	G. W. Balfour.	J. Bryce.
W. L. Jackson	G. Wyndham.	A. Birrell.
J. Morley.	W. H. Long.	H. E. Duke.

THE MINISTRY

As Existing at Outbreak of War	In the Cabinet		The Coalition Ministry (Nov. 1916)
H. H. Asquith	*Prime Minister*	*unpd.*	H. H. Asquith (L).
Viscount Haldane	*Lord High Chancellor*	£10,000	Lord Buckmaster (L).
	Minister without Portfolio	*unpd.*	Marquess of Lansdowne (U).
Earl Beauchamp	*Lord President of the Council*	*unpd.*	Marquess of Crewe (L).
Marquess of Crewe	*Lord Privy Seal*	£2,000	Earl Curzon (U) (President of the Air Board).
H. H. Asquith	*First Lord of the Treasury*	£5,000	H. H. Asquith (L).
W. S. Churchill	*First Lord of the Admiralty*	£5,000	A. J. Balfour (U).
	Secretaries of State:		
Reginald McKenna	*Home Affairs*	£5,000	Herbert Samuel (L).
Sir Edward Grey, K.G.	*Foreign Affairs*	£5,000	Viscount Grey of Falloden (L).
Lewis V. Harcourt	*Colonies*	£5,000	Andrew Bonar Law (U).
Earl Kitchener of Khartoum, K.G.	*War*	£5,000	D. Lloyd George (L).
Marquess of Crewe, K.G.	*India*	£5,000	Austen Chamberlain (U).
	Presidents of Committees of the Council:		
Walter Runciman	*Board of Trade*	£5,000	Walter Runciman (L).
Herbert Samuel	*Local Government Board*	£5,000	Walter H. Long (U).
J. A. Pease	*Board of Education*	£2,000	Marquess of Crewe (L).
Lord Lucas	*Bd. of Agriculture and Fisheries*	£2,000	Earl of Crawford and Balcarres (U).
	Minister of Munitions	£5,000	Hon. Edwin S. Montagu (L).
Augustine Birrell, K.C.	*Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieut.*	£4,425	H. E. Duke, K.C. (U).
Lord Strachie (*not in the Cabinet*)	*Paymaster-General*	£2,000	Arthur Henderson (Lab.), (Labour Adviser to the Government and Minister in charge of Pensions).
Hon. Neil Primrose (*not in the Cabinet*)	*Under-Secretary, Foreign Office*	£1,500	Lord Robert Cecil, K.C. (U), *Parliamentary Under-Secretary* in charge of Blockade.
Thos. McKinnon Wood	*Secretary for Scotland*	£2,000	Harold J. Tennant (L).
Hon. Edwin S. Montagu	*Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster*	£2,000	Thos. McKinnon Wood (L).
Lord Emmott, G.C.M.G.	*First Commissioner of Works*	£2,000	Lewis V. Harcourt (L).
Sir John A. Simon, K.C., K.C.V.O.	*Attorney-General*	£7,000 and fees	Sir Frederick Edwin Smith, K.C. (U)

Not in the Cabinet

C. E. H. Hobhouse (*in the Cabinet*)	*Postmaster-General*	£2,500	J. A. Pease (L).
George Lambert	*Civil Lord of the Admiralty*	£1,000	Earl of Lytton (U).
Dr. Thos. Jas. Macnamara	*Parliamentary and Finan. Sec. to Admiralty*	£2,000	Dr. Thos. Jas. Macnamara (L).
Harold Trevor Baker	*Financial Secretary, War Office*	£1,500	Henry William Forster (U).
	Parliamentary Under-Secretaries:		
Cecil Harmsworth	*Home Office*	£1,500	William Brace (Lab.).
	Assistant, Foreign Office	*unpd.*	Lord Newton (U).
Harold John Tennant	*War Office*	£1,500	Earl of Derby, K.G. (U).
Lord Islington, G.C.M.G.	*Colonial Office*	£1,500	A. H. D. Steel-Maitland (U).
Charles Henry Roberts	*India Office*	£1,500	Lord Islington, G.C.M.G. (L).
J. Mackinnon Robertson	*Board of Trade*	£1,200	Ernest George Pretyman (U).
J. Herbert Lewis	*Local Government Board*	£1,200	W. Hayes Fisher (U).
Dr. C. Addison	*Board of Education*	£1,200	J. Herbert Lewis (L).
	Munitions	£1,200	Dr. C. Addison (L).
	Assistant, Munitions	*unpd.*	Hon. Neil Primrose (L).
Sir Harry Verney, Bt.	*Board of Agriculture*	£1,200	Francis Dyke Acland (L).
W. W. Benn; Cecil Beck (*unpd.*); H. Webb (*unpd.*); W. R. Rea (*unpd.*)	*Treasury: Junior Lords*	each £1,000	G. H. Roberts (Lab.); Geoffrey Howard (L); W. Clive Bridgeman (U); W. R. Rea (*unpd.*) (L).
Francis Dyke Acland	*Financial Secretary*	£2,000	Thos. Mackinnon Wood (L) (*in Cabinet as* Chancellor of the Duchy).
J. W. Gulland	*Parliamentary Secretaries, Joint*	£2,000	J. W. Gulland (L). Lord Edmund Talbot (U).
Sir S. Buckmaster, K.C.	*Solicitor-General*	£6,000 *and fees*	Sir George Cave, K.C. (U).

Household Appointments

Earl of Chesterfield, K.G.	*Lord Steward of the Household*	£2,000	Lord Farquhar, G.C.V.O. (U).
Hon. F. E. Guest	*Treasurer of the Household*	£700	James Hope (U).
Lord Saye and Sele	*Comptroller of the Household*	£700	Charles Roberts (L).
Lord Sandhurst, G.C.S.I.	*Lord Chamberlain*	£2,000	Lord Sandhurst, G.C.S.I. (L).
Hon. Geoffrey Howard	*Vice-Chamberlain*	£700	Cecil Beck (L).
Lord Herschell; Lord Allendale; Ld. Stanmore; Lord Ranksborough; Earl Granville; Lord Acton	*Lords-in-Waiting*	each £600	Lord Herschell (L); Ld. Allendale (L); Lord Stanmore (L); Lord Ranksborough (U); Lord Valentia (U); Lord Hylton (U).
Lord Colebrooke	*Capt. of Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms*	£1,000	Lord Colebrooke (L).
Earl of Craven	*Capt. of Yeomen of the Guard*	£1,200	Lord Suffield (U).
Earl of Granard, K.P.	*Master of the Horse*	£2,000	Earl of Chesterfield, K.G. (L).

Scotland

Robert Munro, K.C.	*Lord Advocate*	£5,000	Robert Munro, K.C. (L).
Thomas B. Morison, K.C.	*Solicitor-General*	£2,000	Thomas B. Morison, K.C. (L).

Ireland

Lord Wimborne	*Lord Lieutenant*	£20,000	Lord Wimborne (L).
Ignatius J. O'Brien	*Lord Chancellor*	£8,000	Ignatius J. O'Brien (L).
Jonathan Pim, K.C.	*Attorney-General*	£5,000	James O'Connor, K.C. (L).
James O'Connor, K.C.	*Solicitor-General*	£2,000	

The New HAZELL, 1917

THE NATIONAL MINISTRY

December 1916

THE WAR CABINET

Prime Minister	D. Lloyd George.
Lord President of the Council	*Earl Curzon.
Without Portfolio	A. Henderson.
Without Portfolio	Lord Milner.
Chancellor of the Exchequer	†A. Bonar Law.

OTHER MINISTERS

Lord Chancellor	‡Sir Robert Findlay.
Lord Privy Seal	Lord Crawford.
Secretaries of State:	
Home Affairs	Sir George Cave, K.C.
Foreign Affairs	A. J. Balfour.
Colonies	Walter Long.
War	Earl of Derby.
India	Austen Chamberlain.
First Lord of the Admiralty	Sir E. Carson, K.C.
President of the Local Government Board	Lord Rhondda.
President of the Board of Trade	Sir Albert Stanley.
Minister of Labour	John Hodge.
Minister of Munitions	Dr. C. Addison.
Minister of Blockade	Lord Robert Cecil, K.C.
Food Controller	Lord Devonport.
Shipping Controller	Sir Joseph Maclay.
President of the Board of Agriculture	R. E. Prothero.
President of the Board of Education	Dr. H. A. L. Fisher.
First Commissioner of Works	Sir Alfred M. Mond, Bt.
Chancellor of Duchy of Lancaster	Sir Frederick Cawley, Bt.
Postmaster-General	Albert Illingworth.
Pensions Minister	George N. Barnes.
Insurance Minister	Sir Edwin Cornwall.
Paymaster-General	Sir Joseph Compton-Rickett.
Attorney-General	Sir F. E. Smith, K.C.
Solicitor General	Sir Gordon Hewart, K.C.
Secretary for Scotland	R. Monro, K.C.
Lord Advocate	J. Avon Clyde, K.C.
Solicitor-General for Scotland	T. B. Morison, K.C.
Lord Lieutenant for Ireland	Lord Wimborne.
Chief Secretary for Ireland	H. E. Duke, K.C.
Lord Chancellor of Ireland	Sir Ignatius J. O'Brien.

Parliamentary Secretaries of Munitions, Sir Worthington Evans, Mr. Kellaway.

Parliamentary Secretary to the Admiralty, Dr. T. J. Macnamara.

Civil Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Pretyman.

Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Education—Mr. Herbert Lewis.

Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade, Mr. G. H. Roberts.

Parliamentary Secretary, Local Government Board, Mr. Hayes Fisher.

Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Agriculture, Sir R. Winfrey.

Under-Secretary to the Home Office, Mr. Brace.

Under-Secretary for the Colonies, Mr. Steel Maitland.

Under-Secretary for India, Lord Islington.

Parliamentary Secretary to the War Office, Mr. J. I. Macpherson.

Financial Secretary to the War Office, Mr. Forster.

Assistant Postmaster-General, Mr. Pike Pease.

Lord Steward of the Household, Lord Farquhar.

Lord Treasurer of the Household, Colonel James Craig.

Controller of the Household, Sir Edwin Cornwall.

Lord Chamberlain, Lord Sandhurst.

Vice-Chamberlain of Household, Mr. A. C. Beck.

Capt. Gentleman at Arms, Lord Colebrooke.

Capt. Yeoman of Guard, Lord Suffield.

Master of Horse, Lord Chesterfield.

Lords in Waiting, Lord Herschell, Lord Kenyon, Lord Stanmore, Lord Ranksborough, Viscount Valentia, Lord Hylton.

Parliamentary Secretary Air Board, Major Baird.

Parliamentary Secretaries, Treasury, Lord E. Talbot, Hon. Neil Primrose.

Lords of Treasury, Mr. J. F. Hope, Mr. Stephen Walsh, Mr. Pratt.

Financial Secretary to the Treasury, Mr. S. H. Lever.

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* Leader in the House of Lords.
† Leader in the House of Commons.
‡ Peerage title to be announced; relinquishes right to pension.

THE CIVIL SERVICE

ADMIRALTY

(*See special* Naval Section)

AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES, BOARD OF

Offices, 4–6 and 8 Whitehall Place, 3 and 21 St. James's Square, 43 and 54 Parliament Street, S.W., and Craven House, Northumberland Avenue.

The Board of Agriculture for Great Britain was established in 1889, and consists of the Lord President of the Council, His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, the First Commissioner of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and the Secretary for Scotland, with such other persons as His Majesty may from time to time think fit to appoint during his pleasure. By the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Act of 1903, the duties of the Fisheries Department of the Board of Trade were transferred to the Board of Agriculture, the designation of which was at the same time altered. The expression "agriculture" is defined to include "horticulture." The business of the Board is transacted in five divisions.

1. **The Animals Division** is charged with the administration of the Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1914, the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Acts, 1887 and 1891, and certain sections of the Dogs Act, 1906. The Diseases of Animals Acts and the Orders made thereunder deal with the steps to be taken to prevent the spread of certain contagious diseases among animals in Great Britain; and with the regulation of the importation, into Great Britain, of ruminating animals, and swine, horses, dogs, and other canine animals, and hay and straw from certain countries; the transit of animals, and the exportation of horses.

2. **The Fisheries Division** is charged with powers and duties in England and Wales under the Sea Fisheries Regulation Acts, the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Acts, the Cran Measures Act, 1908, the Herring Fishery (Branding) Act, 1913, and certain Acts relating to Shell Fisheries. It also conducts the English share of the International Fisheries Investigations in the North Sea and adjacent waters, and carries out independent research work.

3. **The Intelligence Division** is charged with correspondence and inquiries relating to insect and fungus attacks of plants and diseases of bees, experiments, and general farming subjects; conducts business in connection with the Sale of Food and Drugs, Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs, Destructive Insects and Pests, and other Acts. It also deals with Agricultural Education in England and Wales and Forestry, and superintends experimental and research work; issues leaflets and the monthly *Journal* of the Board.

4. **The Land Division** administers the Small Holdings and Allotments Acts, and is concerned with transactions under the Universities and College Estates Acts, sales of glebe land, and the sanctioning of charges on land for works of improvement, and grants of land or advances of money under the Light Railways Act, 1896; the appointment of arbitrators and umpires, in certain cases, under the Agricultural Holdings Acts, and business relating to charges under these Acts. It is also entrusted with the business relating to the improvement of light-horse breeding and live stock.

5. **The Statistical, Tithe, and Establishment Division** collects the annual Agricultural Returns of acreage and produce of crops and live stock, statistics of fisheries, prices of agricultural produce, statistics of diseases of animals, etc., and prepares reports thereupon. Business in this division relates also to the reapportionment and redemption of tithe rentcharge, corn rents, and extraordinary tithe rentcharge, the merger of tithe rentcharge, the definition of disputed boundaries in certain cases, the redemption of rents under sect. 45 of the Conveyancing Act, 1881, the enfranchisement of copyhold land, exchanges of lands, the regulation and inclosure of commons under the Inclosure Acts, the constitution of Land Drainage Districts, and the sanction of loans under the Land Drainage Act, 1861. Matters relating to the staff of the Department are dealt with in this Division.

The administration of the Ordnance Survey and of Kew Gardens is under the control of the Board.

Estimates, 1916–17, £335,160.

President, Rt. Hon. Earl of Crawford and Balcarres £2,000
Private Secs. A. W. Monro and A. Balfour £250
Permanent Sec. Sir Sydney Olivier, K.C.M.G. £1,500
Private Sec. W. E. Walters . . . £100
Parliamentary Sec. Rt. Hon. F. D. Acland, M.P. £1,200
Private Sec. R. S. Langford . . . £150
Chief Agricultural Adviser, E. J. Cheney, C.B. £1,500
Assist. Secs. A. W. Anstruther, C.B., Sir R. Henry Rew, K.C.B., T. H. Middleton, C.B., H. G. Maurice, C.B., and F. L. C. Floud £1,000–1,200
Small Holdings Commissioners, S. Mager, J. Owen, A. Allsebrook, F. E. N. Rogers, E. O. Fordham, J. H. Diggle, F. Horne, and D. C. Barnard £800–1,200
Agricultural Commissioner for Wales, Prof. C. Bryner Jones, M.Sc. £800
Legal Adviser, F. A. Jones . . £800–1,000
Assist. Legal Adviser, *A. S. Gaye £600–800
Technical Adviser in Botany, Lt.-Col. Sir D. Prain, C.M.G., C.I.E., M.B., F.R.S.
Chief Agricultural Analyst, Sir J. J. Dobbie, D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.
Chief Veterinary Officer, Sir S. Stockman £800–1,000
Assist. Veterinary Officer, J. McI. McCall, M.B., C.M. £500–700
Chief Clerk, T. F. Husband, I.S.O. . £600–800
Clerks (*1st Class*), Commander W. H. Chamberlain, R.N., R. H. Hooker, G. W. Lloyd, R. E. Martyr, E. L. Mitchell, A. G. L. Rogers, E. B. Shine, and R. J. Thompson £600–800
Clerks (*2nd Class*), A. E. Balleine, W. S. Cool, H. C. Cotsell, *A. T. A. Dobson, A. Dunbar, H. L. French, H. V. Hyde, H. H. Judson, R. S. Langford, H. C. Long, *A. M. Lowe, P. W. Millard, F. K. Milsom, *C. Nathan, B. W. Phillips, H. G. Richardson, *C. W. Sabin, S. Samson, G. Shaw, H. D. Vigor, C. R. T. Williams, and E. B. Wilson . . £200–500
Superintending Inspectors, J. F. Blackshaw (£600–800); E. G. Haygarth Brown, A. B. Bruce, M.A., F. W. Carter, *Lt.-Col. Sir Edward H. St. L. Clarke, Bt., P. G. Dallinger, B.A., W. S. Douglas, F. A. Fulford, E. T. Kenyon, A. T. Master-

* Absent on military or naval service.

man, D.Sc., F.R.S., C. T. A. Robertson, R. L. Robinson, B.A., B.Sc., J. G. Stewart, M.A., B.Sc., F. N. Webb . . £500–700

General Inspectors, G. P. Berry, Capt. A. S. Campbell (*non-estd.*), J. Cornelius, G. T. Dixon, R. P. P. Fulford, *E. Garnsey, M.A., M.Sc., LL.B., W. B. Hooper, A. K. Kemble, P. S. Lawrie, *Maj. W. S. Masterman, E. W. Moss-Blundell, W. L. Newton, *A. H. Pryce, Dr. T. E. Pryce-Tannatt, T. H. Sutton, Miss M. L. Talbot, and F. T. Wilson . £400–500

Inspectors, *J. G. Black, J. S. Bowles, *R. M. Brewer, *W. F. Bruce, A. C. Cole, B.A., D. A. H. M. Craigie, G. H. Croft, G. H. Crosfield, M.A., J. Edwards, *G. C. Fox, F. France-Hayhurst, G. C. Gough, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., C. T. Graham, T. D. Graham, E. W. Harber, B.A., G. P. Haynes, D. G. Hervey, F. C. Hooper, W. S. Jones, B.A., B.Sc., F. L. H. Jörgensen, F. Latham, *W. Lewthwaite, A. P. Long, B.A., H. T. Money, A. W. Monro, *J. Robertson, Hon. E. N. Rollo, B. H. Satterthwaite, J. Snell, B.Sc., J. C. Stewart, *R. Stewart, G. S. Strangways, *R. L. Surtees, H. V. Taylor, B.Sc., A.R.C.S., R. A. Todd, B.Sc., *H. Vaughan, E. M. Wason, J. F. H. Wrightson, and D. W. Young, B.A., F.S.I. . £300–400

Assistant Inspectors, *H. B. Blackett, *H. M. Blomfield, *F. R. Buckingham, *H. M. Calvert, *J. G. Campbell, E. V. Cope, G. F. Cowlard, W. H. Delmé-Murray, *Capt. W. R. Evans, A. Bruce Forbes, B.Sc., *H. O. S. Gibson, W. H. Guilleband, *W. M. Jones, *E. J. Kendle, *W. L. Llewellyn, A. G. McClelland, *W. E. McConnell, *A. B. W. Ramsay, P. G. Rew, Sir F. M. S. Scott, Bt., *J. W. Taylor, *J. Thomson, B.A., H. Twinch, *J. L. Whytehead, and *C. J. d'E. B. Wodehouse . . £150–250

Temp. Substitute Inspectors, H. T. J. Baillie, A. E. Bonsey, P. C. Clarke, E. B. Conington, W. H. R. Curtler, J. A. Edmonds, J. J. E. Farquharson, G. France-Hayhurst, H. Fairfax Jones, J. McQueen, A. H. Packe, R. I. Purdon, and D. Turner £200

Superintending Veterinary Inspectors, A. H. Berry, W. W. Smart, I.S.O., and J. R. Jackson . . . £500–700

Veterinary Inspectors, J. Brand, *J. D. Broome, E. Brown, T. H. Brown, W. T. Cranston, E. R. Edwards, J. L. Frood, H. Gooch, P. J. L. Kelland, G. T. Matthews, A. M. Munro, E. Peacey, J. O. Powley, K. P. Rankin, W. C. B. Revill, D. B. Rodger, F. W. H. Smith, and W. Vessey £300–500

Assist. Veterinary Inspectors, *V. A. Bartrum, *V. Boyle, D. A. E. Cabot, *K. J. S. Dowland, *L. F. Eady, A. B. Fewings, H. C. D. Golledge, *J. R. Greig, V. J. Hare, E. C. Lloyd, R. E. Lloyd, *T. G. Millington, *R. E. Murison, J. M. L. Penhale, *C. F. Shawcross, G. V. Slinn, *J. A. Ward, and W. J. Young . £200–300

Clerk in Charge of Accounts, G. Macey £550–700

Assist. do. P. J. Langley . . £300–450

Establishment Clerk, W. R. Gilbert . £400–600

Supt. Naturalist Inspector, J. O. Borley, M.A. £350

Gen. Naturalist Inspector, E. C. Jee, D.Sc. £300

Naturalist Inspectors, *G. T. Atkinson, A. E. Hefford, M.Sc., E. S. Russell, B.Sc., W. Wallace, D.Sc., and *H. J. B. Wollaston £250

Superintendent of Registry, P. Riordan £350–450

Staff Clerks, H. P. Attwater, J. L. Bryan, J. E. Bury, H. Chambers, T. Edser, C. S. Hooper, E. C. Martin, G. F. Middleton, J. R. Moorey, H. Nash, S. A. Playne, H. H. Smart, and W. P. Smart . £250–350

Superintending Surveyor, W. Webb £400–600

Principal Surveyor, C. H. J. Clayton £250–350

Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew

Head Office

Director, Lt.-Col. Sir D. Prain, C.M.G., C.I.E., M.B., F.R.S. £1,000

Assist. Director, A. W. Hill, M.A., F.L.S. £500–700

Assist. J. Aikman £150–300

Executive Office

Curator, W. Watson . . . £300–500

Assist. Curator, W. J. Bean . . £150–300

Assist. W. N. Winn . . . £150–300

Herbarium and Library

Keeper, Dr. O. Stapf, F.R.S. . . £500–600

Assists. (*1st Class*), R. A. Rolfe and C. H. Wright £300–500

Assists. (*2nd Class*), *M. B. Scott M.A., B.Sc., S. A. Skan, T. A. Sprague, B.Sc., W. B. Turrill, B.Sc. . . . £150–300

Lady Assistant, Miss E. M. Wakefield £150–300

Museums

Keeper, J. M. Hillier . . . £300–500

Assists. (*2nd Class*), W. Dallimore and J. H. Holland £150–300

Jodrell Laboratory

Assist. Keeper, L. A. Boodle . . £300–500

Ordnance Survey Department, Southampton

Director-General, Col. C. F. Close, C.M.G., R.E. £1,200

Executive Officer, Col. A. D. Meeres.

Publication Division, Maj. W. J. Johnston, R.E.

Control Div. Maj. A. C. Robinson, R.E.

Map Branch, Lt. J. G. Withycombe, R.E.

Trigonometrical and Topographical Branch, Maj. A. C. Robinson, R.E.

Stores and Buildings Branch, Col. H. D. Laffan, C.M.G.

Survey Divisions

Division Officers (*Great Britain*), Col. A. Hill, *Redland* (*Bristol*) *and Shrewsbury*; Col. H. L. Jessep, *Edinburgh, Norwich, and York*; Col. H. D. Laffan, *Southampton*.

Division Officers (*Ireland*), Lt.-Col. G. F. A. Whitlock, R.E., *Dublin and Belfast*.

ARMS, COLLEGE OF, OR HERALDS' COLLEGE

Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

In 1483 the Royal Offices of Arms were, by a charter of Richard III, erected into a Corporation and given a house by the river—near where the College of Arms now stands—as their headquarters. In a charter dated in 1555 Queen Mary confirmed their powers and privileges, and this Queen also gave them for their office Derby House, the old town house of the Earls of Derby. This

* Absent on military or naval service.

was destroyed in the Great Fire of London, and the present building was erected on its site, Sir Christopher Wren being the architect. The Corporation consists of **three Kings of Arms, six Heralds, and four Pursuivants.** The general **duties of the members** are to attend the Sovereign on all full State occasions; to publish certain royal proclamations, and to marshal certain royal solemnities, such as coronations, funerals, etc.; to arrange for changes of name and Arms by Royal Licence, grants of Arms and of Supporters, by warrant of the **Earl Marshal** (the Duke of Norfolk); to prepare and record the pedigrees of the nobility and gentry; and it is the duty of the Heralds and Pursuivants to attend in the Public Office of the College, between the hours of 10 and 4, one of each rank in monthly rotation.

Earl Marshal, His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, K.G., G.C.V.O.

KINGS OF ARMS

Garter Principal King of Arms, Sir Alfred Scott-Gatty, K.C.V.O.
Clarenceux King of Arms, William H. Weldon, C.V.O.
Norroy King of Arms, H. Farnham Burke, C.V.O., C.B.

HERALDS

Lancaster, Edward Bellasis.
Richmond, Charles H. Athill, M.V.O.
Windsor, W. A. Lindsay, K.C.
York, G. Ambrose Lee.
Somerset, Everard Green.
Chester, A. W. Steuart Cochrane, M.V.O.

PURSUIVANTS

Rouge Croix, A. G. B. Russell.
Bluemantle, G. W. Wollason, M.V.O.
Rouge Dragon, A. H. S. Howard.
Portcullis, K. W. Murray.
Registrar, C. H. Athill, M.V.O.
Earl Marshal's Secretary, G. Ambrose Lee.
Public Office, College of Arms, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

CENTRAL CONTROL BOARD (LIQUOR TRAFFIC)

Canada House, Kingsway, W.C.

Lord D'Abernon, K.C.M.G. (*Chairman*); Major Hon. Waldorf Astor, M.P.; W. Waters Butler; Rev. Henry Carter; Colonel John M. Denny; John Hodge, M.P.; Sir William H. Lever, Bt.; R. S. Meiklejohn, C.B.; Sir George Newman, M.D.; John Pedder, C.B.; R. R. Scott, C.S.I.; Philip Snowden, M.P.; W. Towle.
Secretary, J. C. G. Sykes, C.B.

CHARITY COMMISSIONERS

Ryder Street, St. James's, S.W.

The Charity Commission was created by the Charitable Trusts Act, 1853 (16 & 17 Vict. c. 137) for the better administration of charitable trusts in England and Wales. The original jurisdiction of the Commissioners has been largely extended by the Charitable Trusts Act, passed in '60, and other Acts. Endowments settled in 1915, £275,445. Amount given by will for charitable purposes in 1915 without any requirement for permanent investment, £1,525,752. Stocks and investments held by the Official Trustees of Charitable Funds on Dec. 1, 1915, £34,167,136, divided into 34,557 separate accounts. Aggregate income, 1915, £1,026,058.

Chief Commissioner, H. W. T. Bowyear £1,500
Second Commissioner and Secretary, H. P. Morris £1,000
Parliamentary Commissioner, Rt. Hon. C. P. Allen, M.P. (unpaid)
Assistant Commissioners and Principal Clerks, J. F. Mills, G. C. Bower, H. Hodgkin, G. W. Wallace, A. C. Kay, A. K. Kennedy Purvis, C. F. Ritchie £650–900
Accountant Official Trustees' Dept. E. Gilbert £550–700
Assistant Ditto, C. T. Radcliffe . . £300–450
1st Class Clerks, E. Macpherson, G. B. Rooke, H. D. S. Leake, A. E. McLaren £450–600
2nd Class Clerks, R. E. Ford, C. Hope-Wallace, F. B. Jackson, W. F. Fox, H. F. Chettle £250–400
Librarian and Clerk to Secretary, J. J. B. Petherbridge.
Clerk, Accounts of Charities, F. F. Davy.
Clerk of Registration and Muniments, A. L. Guest.
Staff Clerks, C. Cooper, F. H. Lewis, G. Thomas, S. E. Turner, S. Hart . . £300–400
2nd Division Clerks (Higher Grade), A. Boutwood, C. N. Francis, A. S. Hanbury, H. P. Brown, A. E. Large, H. B. Denham £250–350

CHEMIST, THE GOVERNMENT

13 Clement's Inn Passage, W.C., and Custom House, Lower Thames Street, E.C.

Estimates, 1916–17, £26,383.

Government Chemist, Prof. Sir J. J. Dobbie, D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S. . . . £1,200–1,500
Deputy ditto, E. Grant Hooper, F.I.C. £700–800
Superintendent Analysts, C. Proctor, F.I.C.; *J. Connah, B.Sc., F.I.C.; J. Woodward, B.Sc., F.I.C.; G. Stubbs, F.I.C. . . £600–650
1st Class Analysts, E. Jones, B.Sc.; J. H. Robbins, B.Sc.; *T. J. Cheater, B.Sc.; C. Simmonds, B.Sc.; D. A. Gracey, F.I.C.; *J. F. Halpin, F.I.C.; J. Fox, D.Sc.; R. Rodger, F.C.S.; J. Holmes, F.C.S. £400–550
2nd Class ditto, *W. Williamson, F.C.S.; A. E. Middleton, F.C.S.; A. More, A.R.C.S.; T. H. Bowles; *G. F. Sheppard; J. Carmichael, F.C.S.; P. J. Sageman, F.C.S.; A. G. Francis, B.Sc., F.I.C.; *F. G. H. Tate, F.C.S.; A. H. Gauge, F.C.S.; F. S. Aumonier, B.Sc., F.I.C.; *T. W. Harrison, B.Sc., F.I.C.; G. S. W. Marlow, B.Sc., F.I.C.; F. S. Thurston, B.Sc., A.I.C.; J. R. Nicholls, B.Sc., F.I.C.; C. D. Barber, B.Sc.; *A. R. Pearson, B.Sc.; C. A. Adams, B.Sc.; *J. E. Byles, B.Sc.; †F. R. Ennos, B.Sc. £160–350

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Burlington Gardens, W.

Estimates, 1916–17, £45,866.

Appointments to the Civil Service were made by nomination until 1855, when qualifying examinations were introduced. In 1870 the principle of open competition was adopted.

1st Commissioner, Stanley M. Leathes, C.B. £1,500
Commissioner, Herbert W. Paul . . £1,200
Sec. and Registrar, L. C. H. Weekes £800–900
Assist. Sec. G. G. Mennell . . . £700–750
Senior Clerks, J. H. Brackenberry, T. L. Hedley £500–700
Director of Examinations, D. B. Mair £700–900

* At the Customs Branch.
† At Geological Survey Museum.

THE COLONIAL OFFICE

Downing Street, S.W.

The authority of the Crown throughout the British Dominions beyond the seas is exercised by the **Secretary of State for the Colonies.**

The direct executive action of the department is mainly confined to Crown Colonies, Protectorates, etc. In the self-governing Colonies the department is the channel of communication in regard to all matters arising in the Colonies affecting foreign powers and matters of general Imperial concern.

As a result of a pledge given by him at the Imperial Conference 1907, Lord Elgin during that year rearranged and reorganised the Office in three branches or divisions.

I. The **Dominions Division,** dealing with the affairs of the Self-governing Dominions of the Empire, and with those Crown Colonies and Protectorates in the Pacific and in South Africa, which are intimately connected with the Self-governing Dominions. Emigration questions are dealt with by this department. Linked to it is the **Secretariat of the Imperial Conference.**

II. The **Crown Colonies Division,** dealing with the administration and political work of the Crown Colonies and Protectorates.

III. The **General Department,** dealing with the general routine business of the Office and various matters common to all the Colonies, especially the Crown Colonies, such as currency, banking, postal and telegraph matters, education, etc. There are Standing Committees in connection with this department, dealing with Patronage and Promotions, Finance, Concessions and Railways, and Pensions.

Estimates, 1916–17, £58,850.

Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, Rt. Hon. A. Bonar Law, M.P. . . £5,000
Private Secretaries, J. C. C. Davidson, *A. C. Parkinson, and Miss Watson.
Parliamentary Under-Secretary, A. D. Steel-Maitland, M.P. £1,500
Private Secretary, O. G. R. Williams .
Permanent Under-Secretary, Sir G. V. Fiddes, K.C.M.G., C.B. . . . £2,000
Private Secretary, J. R. W. Robinson .
Assistant Under-Secretaries, H. C. M. Lambert, C.B. (Dominions Division); H. J. Read, C.B., C.M.G., and G. E. A. Grindle, C.M.G. (Crown Colonies Division) ea. £1,200–1,500
Chief Clerk, C. A. Harris, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O. £1,150
Legal Adviser, J. S. Risley, C.B. . . £1,000
Principal Clerks, G. W. Johnson, C.M.G.; C. Strachey; A. E. Collins, C.M.G.; W. D. Ellis; J. F. N. Green; C. T. Davis, C.M.G.; F. G. A. Butler, C.M.G. . £850–1,000
Legal Assistant, C. B. L. Tennyson, C.M.G. £750
1st Class Clerks, T. C. Macnaghten; E. H. Marsh, C.M.G.; A. Fiddian; E. R. Darnley; W. C. Bottomley; A. J. Harding; H. R. Cowell; R. H. Griffin; E. J. Harding £600–800
2nd Class Clerks, H. F. Batterbee, J. R. W. Robinson, D. L. H. Baynes, A. C. C. Parkinson, J. E. W. Flood, O. G. R. Williams, R. A. Wiseman, C. W. Dixon, H. N. Tait, E. G. S. Mächtig, J. A. Calder, *H. F. Downie, A. Cooke, *W. H. Croome, H. Beckett, and H. T. Allen £200–500
Accountant, W. H. Eggett . . £600–700
Assistant Accountant, M. J. Drayson £300–450

* On military service.

Librarian, C. H. Niblett . . £500–600
Assistant Librarian, E. B. Burley . £250–350
Chief Registrar, W. F. Westbrook . £300–500
Supt. of Printing, E. D. Rockett . £300–500
Asst. Supt. of Printing, A. H. Bridgman £200–300
Clerk for Legal Instruments, W. Scott £300–450
Staff Clerks (*1st Grade*), T. Wilson, W. E. Hobson, J. A. Smith, C. N. Hatcher £300–400
Minor Staff Officer, E. E. Wilkinson £250–350
Medical Advisers to the Colonial Office, Sir J. Rose Bradford, K.C.M.G., M.D., F.R.S., and C. W. Daniels, M.D., F.R.C.P.; *Liverpool*, W. T. Prout, C.M.G., M.B.; *Edinburgh*, Lt.-Col. J. Arnott, M.D.; *Dublin*, Sir J. Hawtrey Benson, M.D., F.R.C.P.I.

Colonial Audit Department

58 Victoria Street, S.W.

Director, A. E. Stephenson, C.M.G. . £850–1,000
Assistant Director, J. A. Barnes . £600–800
2nd Class Clerks, F. B. Montagu, H. D. Fisher, W. H. Smith, and P. L. Collisson £200–500

CORNWALL, DUCHY OF

Buckingham Gate, S.W.

Prince of Wales's Council

The Lord Balfour of Burleigh (*Lord Warden of the Stannaries*), The Earl of Mount Edgcumbe (*Keeper of Privy Seal*), The Lord Revelstoke (*Receiver-General*), The Lord Clinton, Hon. Sir Sidney R. Greville, Rt. Hon. Sir George Cave, Sir Lesley Charles Probyn (*Auditor*), Walter Peacock (*Sec. and Keeper of Records*).

Officers of the Duchy

Solicitor, R. E. Tucker.
Assist. Sec. Bernard K. R. Wilkinson.
Deputy Keeper of the Records, J. C. Fisher.
Clerk Surveyor, W. Kirk.
Deputy Receiver, A. E. Gillett.

CROWN AGENTS FOR THE COLONIES

Head Office, Millbank, Westminster, S.W.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies are the commercial and financial agents in the United Kingdom **for all the Crown Colonies and Protectorates.** They are appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and act under his control and subject to regulations laid down by him, but they also receive instructions directly from the Colonial Governments.

Crown Agents, Sir R. L. Antrobus, K.C.M.G., C.B. (£2,000); Major Sir M. A. Cameron, K.C.M.G. (£1,500–1,800); Sir W. H. Mercer, K.C.M.G. . . £1,300–1,500
Secretary, P. H. Ezechiel . . £600–1,000
Chief Accountant and Chief Clerk, E. G. Antrobus, C.M.G. . . . £700–950
Accountant and Deputy Chief Clerk, N. E. O. Willis £550–700
Assistant Accountant, R. Paley . £350–500
Registrar of Inscribed Stocks, C. F. R. H. Urquhart £550–700
Assistants, F. W. Deakin, J. A. Blackwood £350–500
Superintendent of Stock Transfer Office, G. Hodgson £600

Chief Cashier, H. M. J. Warde . £550–700
Assistants, *W. A. Phillips, H. K. Purcell £350–500
Head of Engineering and Works Department, *Lt.-Col. J. F. H. Carmichael, R.E., M.I.C.E. £700–1,000
Assistants do. W. Eraut, A.M.I.C.E.; G. R. Lock £400–550
Engineering Draughtsman, *J. W. Spiller, A.M.I.C.E. £400–600
Head of Engineering Inspection Department and Chief Inspecting Engineer, A. M. Heath, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E. . . £700–1,000
Assistants do. *C. E. Williams, M.I.M.E. (£400–650); *H. E. Wimperis, M.A., A.M.I.C.E., M.I.E.E. . . . £400–625
Head of General Stores Department, H. F. Smith £550–700
Assistants do. J. W. Potter, *F. E. Knight £350–500
Head of Insurance and Checking Department, W. E. James £550–700
Assistant do. A. B. Reade . . £350–500
Head of Appointments Department and Assistant Secretary, H. Martin . . £550–725
Assistants do. M. Darroch, H. C. Ransom £350–500
Head of Shipping Office, T. H. Holt . £1,000
Assistant do. *H. W. L. Naylor . £350–500
Inspector of Stamps, G. N. K. Barrow £350–500
Supt. of Records, W. L. Paton . £350–500

CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

The Board of Customs and Excise, London, E.C., controls the collection of the duties at the offices of the kingdom. Administration expenses, 1916–17, £2,474,513.

Chairman, Sir Laurence N. Guillemard, K.C.B. £2,000
Private Secretary, O. A. Sherrard.
Deputy Chairman, F. Sydney Parry, C.B. £1,500
Commissioners. Sir Richard F. Crawford, K.C.M.G., Sir Arthur J. Tedder, Noel E. Behrens £1,200
Private Secretary to Deputy Chairman and Commissioners, O. Mundy.
Secretaries, J. P. Byrne, C.B., I.S.O., E. C. Cunningham, C.B. £1,200
Assist. do. Jeffrey Browning, I.S.O., Arthur J. Dyke, William H. Pascoe, William Young £850–1,000
Committee Clerks, W. Christian, J. Cook, C. J. T. B. Grylls, E. H. Hodgson, J. Johnson, A. S. Lupton, J. L. Mackie, H. W. Trotter £700–800
Assist. do. W. B. Amery, E. S. Birt, E. M. Craven, A. J. Dedman, A. E. Greene, R. A. Johnson, J. E. Newell, H. H. Ryder, A. Saker, J. W. Train, A. Turk, T. W. H. Wilson £550–650
Junior Clerks, E. S. Bertenshaw, J. Byrne, R. H. Davis, C. E. L. Fletcher, J. H. Higginson, O. Mundy, A. Redman, O. A. Sherrard, A. E. H. Tucker, H. A. Wheeler £200–500
Staff Clerks, Edward J. E. Craven, Philip M. Duddy, J. B. Hardie . . £420–500
Medical Officer, T. Hugh Dickson, M.A., M.B. £700–800
Solicitor, W. M. Graham-Harrison . . £1,800
Assist. Solicitors, George H. Denniss (£800–£1,000); Benjamin Hawkins . £700–900
Chief Inspector, Sir William Gallagher, I.S.O. £1,000–1,200

* Absent on war service.

Deputy do. J. Orchard, J. T. Samuel £850–1,000
Superintending Inspectors, W. K. Andrews, T. Good, D. W. Kelly, P. O'Brien, T. Pearce, J. N. Stickland . . £800–850
Inspectors (*1st Class*), T. B. Caswell, J. J. Foley, E. Horan, D. Lehane, P. Meehan, P. Miller, J. Murphy, J. Kyle, J. McM. Riordan, H. M. Tosh, J. Phelan, T. R. Phillips, J. Stephenson, R. S. Tulloch, W. M. Wilson £700–800
Do. (*2nd Class*), A. W. Cope, H. S. Campbell, E. C. Eldred, J. A. Farquharson, J. Forbes, H. Genochio, J. Gore, T. Helsby, P. Hoad, L. Kewis, W. Lyons, E. T. Marriott, A. J. McEldowney, J. O'Callaghan, J. B. O'Sullivan, A. W. Stubbs, F. W. Watts, R. Hill, J. McC. Adams, J. Hourihane, J. W. Kerr, A. E. Travers, F. P. Reynolds, J. Ritchie, W. G. Adams, G. F. H. Alcock, C. H. Bater, J. E. Davies, T. C. Davies, J. W. Ellis, E. A. Fellows, A. Green, C. G. Kitton, T. P. McClare, J. Millar, J. W. Noble, J. Princep, G. N. Thorp, A. Woodward, E. A. Lidbury £500–650
Inspector-General of Waterguard, Capt. John I. Graham, R.N. . . . £850–1,000
Inspector, Nathan Thompson £600–650 and £50
Assist. do. W. H. J. Bunster, L. Johnson (unattached) £450–550
Accountant and Comptroller-General, Frederick W. A. Clarke £1,000
Assist. do. J. A. Hewson . . . £725–800
Accountants, W. H. Clark (Chief Accountant with allowance of £40), Edgar Adams, H. R. Poole £550–700
Assistant do. J. H. Avison, E. C. Bray, J. W. Dobie, R. Elrick, P. McIntyre, A. H. Mathews, A. R. Potts, C. E. Sleight, T. Pound £420–500
Principal of Statistical Office, Herbert V. Reade, C.B. £800–1,000
Deputy Principal, Samuel Bozman, I.S.O. £650–800
Senior Clerks, J. B. Boyle, A. Hamilton (with allowances of £50 each), A. Barker (£550), J. E. Hagger, C. L. Jones, P. Lynch, E. G. Dampier . . £420–500
Collector and Chief Registrar of Shipping, London, E. A. Harris £1,000
Assist.-Collector (London Long Room), A. H. Le Chêne £700–800
Collector London Port, F. Wood . . £900
Controlling Grade (*1st Class*), R. W. Gold, C. J. Hassell £700–800
Controlling Grade (*2nd Class*), E. Ambrose, J. T. Shenton . . . £500–650
Supt. of Waterguard (*1st Class*) (London), J. A. Hawkins £600–650
Supt. of Waterguard (*2nd Class*), D. Prior £450–500

DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

6A Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

(*See special article*, p. 552)

DURHAM, COUNTY PALATINE OF

The County of Durham was under the authority of the Bishops of Durham until 1836, when the jurisdiction was transferred to the Crown, but many of the ancient customs were retained.

Chancellor, Edward Tindal Atkinson, K.C.
Attorney-General, H. F. Manisty, K.C.
Solicitor-General, A. W. Bairstow, K.C.

Registrar of Chancery Court, A. O. Smith.
Steward and Clerk of Halmotes, F. A. Manley.
Deputy ditto, etc. G. Aynsley Smith.
Mining Surveyor, Sir Lindsay Wood, Bt.
Receivers, Smiths, Gore & Co.

ECCLESIASTICAL AND CHURCH ESTATES COMMISSIONERS

Millbank, Westminster, S.W.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners owe their origin to the Act 6 & 7 Will. IV, c. 77, which provided that the two Archbishops, the Bishop of London, the Lord Chancellor, Lord President, First Lord of the Treasury, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for the time being, as well as a Secretary of State named by the Sovereign, with five others therein named, should be of the commission. A subsequent Act added all the remaining bishops in England and Wales, the Chief Justice, and others. The function of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners is to make increased provision out of their common fund (arising from a readjustment of cathedral and episcopal revenues) for the cure of souls in necessitous parishes. The proceedings of the Commissioners are controlled by numerous Acts of Parliament, and various duties have from time to time been imposed upon them—*e.g.* the formation of new parishes and alteration of boundaries where required, the augmentation and endowment of poor benefices in populous places, the sale and leasing of glebe lands, etc., etc. Since 1840, when the Common Fund was first created, the Commissioners have augmented or endowed over 8,000 benefices. The total increase in the incomes of benefices and provision for curates' stipends resulting from the operations of the Commissioners exceeds £1,360,000 per annum. The gross income from Estates for the year ended Oct. 31, 1915, amounted to £1,765,000, and the outgoings to £285,000. The net rental of £1,480,000, together with the income of £567,000 from invested funds, made the **total net revenue** carried to the Common Fund £2,047,000.

The amount appropriated to fresh augmentations to be made in the year 1916 was £400,000. A scheme for the administration of a **Pension Fund** for facilitating the retirement of aged or infirm clergy holding poor benefices was framed in 1907 and enlarged in 1915. In 1908–10 the Commissioners carried out a special scheme of raising to £200 per annum the income from all sources of benefices which at the Census of 1901 had populations of 500 or more.

The following are the principal payments and appropriations out of the Common Fund:

Annual payments to about 8,000 benefices	£963,000
Payments to the Bishops in respect of incomes from Bishops' estates	100,000
Payments to chapters, vicars choral, etc.	151,000
Amount appropriated to the augmentation and endowment of benefices and expended for the improvement of parsonage houses, etc.	405,000
	£1,619,000

Commissioners, Earls Brownlow, Portsmouth, Beauchamp, Viscount Halifax, Lord Burghclere, Rt. Hon. C. B. Stuart-Wortley, K.C., M.P., Rt. Hon. H. Hobhouse, Sir Lewis T. Dibdin, D.C.L., and Sir C. N. Nicholson, Bt., M.P.

Secretary, S. E. Downing.
Financial Adviser and Actuary, J. A. Archer.
Assist. Secretary, C. Hogg.
Accountant, S. S. Brister.
Principal Clerks, G. H. Wheeler, H. A. Gregg.
Assist. Accountant, G. A. Andrews.
1st Class Clerks, Sen. Div. J. Kershaw, R. W. Fowell, A. E. Palmer, W. Telfer, E. J. Davies, A. N. Allan.
Head of Registry and Estab. Clerk, W. H. Webb.
1st Class Clerks, Jun. Div. S. Mills, W. H. Mouncey J. W. Lintott, E. H. B. Phillips, S. J. Gunningham, F. C. Marillier, W. Green.
Assist. to Head of Registry, etc. J. J. Dwyer.

LEGAL DEPT.

Official Solicitor, Steward of the Manors and Clerk of the Halmote Court of Durham, F. A. Manley.
Asst. Solicitors, H. De B. Porter and F. G. Turner.

EDUCATION, BOARD OF

Whitehall, S.W.

Since April 1, 1900, the central educational authority for England and Wales has been the Board of Education, established by the Board of Education Act, 1899. This Board took the place of the Education Department and of the Department of Science and Art, and is charged with the superintendence of matters relating to education in England and Wales. The Board also exercises certain educational powers formerly exercised by the Charity Commissioners. The Board consists of a President, Parliamentary Secretary, etc. The President is appointed by His Majesty, and holds office during his pleasure.

Estimates, 1916–17, £15,186,732.

*** *This list does not include those officers of the Board who have been lent to other Departments or who are on active service. Where offices are left blank, the officers filling the posts are either on active service or have been lent to another Department.*

THE BOARD

The Most Hon. the Marquess of Crewe, K.G. (President). The Lord President of the Council; the Principal Secretaries of State; the First Lord of the Treasury; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Permanent Sec. Sir L. Amherst Selby-Bigge, K.C.B. £1,800
Parliamentary Sec. The Rt. Hon. J. Herbert Lewis, M.P. £1,200
Welsh Dept. Permanent Sec. A. T. Davies . . £1,200
Welsh Dept. Chief Inspector, Sir O. Edwards . . £1,200
Private Secs. to the President, F. H. Oates (Inspector) (£400–800 + £300 additional) and N. D. Bosworth Smith.
Private Sec. to the Permanent Sec. A. R. Ainsworth (Junior Examiner) (£250–600 + £150 additional).
Private Sec. to the Parliamentary Sec. C. W. Maudslay (Junior Examiner) (£250–600 + £150 additional).
Account.-Gen. H. W. Orange, C.B., C.I.E. £1,000–1,200
Chief Clerk and Deputy Account. Gen. . . £650–800
Chief Clerk (actg.), R. S. Wood (Junior Examiner) £250–600
Junior Examiner, Account.-Gen. Dept. H. N. E. West £250–600

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Principal Assist. Sec. and Chief Medical Officer, Sir George Newman, M.D.* £1,500

Medical Staff

Senior Assist. Med. Officers, Miss J. M. Campbell, M.D. (£600–800); R. H. Crowley, M.D. (£700–800); A. Eichholz, M.D. £400–850
Junior Med. Officers, Miss M. C. Bywaters, M.D., and Miss L. E. Wilson, M.D. £400–500
Nurse Inspector, Miss E. G. Colles . . . £200

Administrative Staff

Assist. Sec. E. H. Pelham £850–1,000
Senior Examiners, W. C. Eaton, A. H. Wood £650–800
Junior Examiners, W. H. Fawkes; J. R. Warburton; R. S. Wood £250–600

Inspection of Physical Exercises

Inspectors, Miss R. D. Clarke; Miss A. E. E. Koetter; Miss N. M. Palmer (£200–400); Miss R. H. Greenall (*temp.*) £250

* Also Medical Assessor to the Universities Branch.

ARCHITECT'S DEPARTMENT

Architect, G. F. N. Clay £600-900
Asst. Architect, G. E. Kendall £250-350

LEGAL DEPARTMENT

Principal Assist. Sec. (vacant) £1,200
Assist. Secs. W. R. Barker £850-1,000
Senior Examiners, T. E. Wells £650-800
Junior Examiners, W. W. Folkard; W. G. B. Ritchie £250-700
Legal Examiner £250-500
Assist. Estates Clerk £250-500

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION BRANCH

Principal Assist. Sec. F. H. B. Dale, C.B. (*acting*) . £1,000
Assist. Secs. J. G. Milne; G. N. Richardson £850-1,000
Senior Examiners, R. E. S. Hart; L. J. Morison: C. E. Sykes: J. E. Talbot £650-800
Junior Examiner, G. D. Roechling . . . £250-600

Inspectors of Elementary Schools

Chief Inspector, F. H. B. Dale, C.B. £1,000
Divisional Inspectors, G. H. B. Grindrod*, F. T. Howard*, J. F. Leaf*, F. S. Marvin, H. J. R. Murray, A. W. Newton†, H. M. Richards*, G. R. R. Routh, H. Ward*. £900 or £950
Inspectors, H. Allsopp, H. R. V. Ball, S. Biddle, E. F. D. Bloom, C. Boutflower, J. H. Brown, F. W. Cape, E. H. Carter, W. J. Carter, R. H. Charles, A. H. Cherrill, B. S. Cornish, E. F. Davidson, H. J. Dean, A. H. Dunn, T. S. Dymond, E. D. Fear, H. Firth, E. Glasgow, H. Gordon, P. L. Gray, J. E. Hales, J. Hall, H. Hartley, J. F. M. Haslam, H. A. Hinton, H. W. Irvine, C. E. Jackson, H. A. Jenkin, E. Joad, T. Johnson, A. E. Kenney-Herbert, A. T. Kerslake, J. Leicester, C. F. Markham, J. Maudsley, A. M. Moore, A. M. Morley, A. F. Page*, C. L. J. M. Parkinson, G. R. Purdie, H. H. Quilter, J. B. Russell, W. Scutt‡, J. A. Shawyer, W. K. Spencer, J. J. Steele, E. C. Streatfeild, G. R. Theobald, C. E. Theodosius, J. Thomas, F. W. Thompson, A. L. Thornton, G. A. Turner, J. W. Veysey, A. Wallis, A. Watkins, W. J. G. Winn, L. S. Wood, E. Wynn-Williams, W. H. Young, £400-800 or £850
Inspector of Music, G. T. Shaw§ £400-800
Sub-Inspectors, G. H. Acton, E. G. Baker, W. Ballance, E. Barraclough, A. Bartlett, A. G. Bate, G. W. Bell, J. Bould, L.S.O., J. L. Brown, W. W. Burley, W. Burton, R. P. Butler, W. Butler, E. Catherall, F. Cornes, W. H. Couch, C. H. Cowling, W. H. Crompton, J. J. Cunningham, R. J. Daniell, J. C. R. Day, C. H. Dennis, W. H. Dolman, J. J. Edwards, S. Ellicock, W. C. England, J. Fishwick, F. C. R. Frost, C. Garland, ‡, Gill, T. W. Goodyear, H. Grime, E. Gumersall, R. M. Harbour, G. A. Harrison, T. C. Hartley, F. Harvey, E. H. Hicks, J. E. Holden, G. Horstall, C. W. S. Hudson, T. Hunt, A. Key, J. McL. McGregor, J. Marsh, G. W. Matthews, W. Millard, F. Northrop, J. H. Park, J. Payne, A. Percival, W. Reep, J. Reeves, E. Ridout, W. H. J. Sak, G. Shaw, J. E. Singleton, J. Sinkings, G. F. Smith, V. F. Spikes, C. H. Stevens, R. E. Thomas, W. B. Urwin, T. H. Venables, G. H. Wadsworth, F. A. Waumsley F. J. Webb, B. Webster, G. H. Wheeler, F. Whitely, H. Wilkinson, H. G. Wilson . . . . . £195-440 or £520
Assist. Inspectors, J. L. Brockbank, I. Bryett, F. W. Chambers, C. K. Clague, W. E. Crabbe, C. D. Forth, J. W. Gofton, G. Gummer, P. E. Hadley, A. Horne, W. Jewsbury, L. Margerison, T. C. Jillican, A. Mills, M. C. Morris, J. A. Munday, J. W. Page, G. E. Puttergill, S. A. Radcliffe, J. R. F. Robinson, C.S. Satterly, C. H. Setterington, E. W. Stanger, S. Steele, D. Summerson, W. S. Threlfall, H. Vigrass, T. R. Williams . £200-400

SECONDARY SCHOOLS BRAICH

Principal Assist. Sec. The Hon. W. N. Bruce, C.B. . £1,200
Assist. Secs. J. W. Mackail (£850-1,00); R. P. Scott (*acting*) £800-900
Senior Examiners, E. E. Freshill, A. R. Gest £650-800
Junior Examiner, C. Cookson (*temp.*) . . . £400

Inspectors of Secondary Schols

Chief Inspector, W. C. Fletcher £1,200
Staff Inspectors, R. P. Scott, F. Spener, F. B. Stead £800-900

* Also Inspector of Training Colleges.
† Also acts as Staff Inspector for the Traning of Teachers.
‡ Also Inspector of Drawing in Trainin Colleges.
§ Also Inspector of Music in Training Colleges.

Inspectors, P. A. Barnett (£900); E. M. Batticombe, A. Dufton, S. F. Dufton, E. R. Edwards, J. A. McMichael, T. W. Phillips, D. R. Smith, T. A. Stephens, J. Strachan, F. E. A. Trayes, W. E. Urwick, H. W. T. Wager, F. W. Westaway £400-800
Inspector of Music, A. Somervell* (part time).

TECHNOLOGICAL BRANCH

Principal Assist. Secretary, E. K. Chambers, C.B. . £1,200
Assist. Secs. W. R. Davies, C.B.; R. E. Mitcheson; W. F. Sheppard £850-1,000
Senior Examiners, R. R. Campbell, A. E. Cooper £650-800
Junior Examiners, W. L. Galbraith, P. H. B. Ingles, G. H. V. Sutherland £250-600

INSPECTORS OF TECHNICAL INSTITUTES AND EVENING SCHOOLS

Chief Inspector, F. Pullinger, C.B. £1,000
Divisional Inspectors, W. J. Gannon, W. B. Hards, J. P. Laws £800-900
Staff Inspectors, A. S. Barnes, G. A. Baxandall, A. Kahn, J. Owen £800-900
Inspectors, A. Abbott, H. E. Boothroyd, J. Brill, C. H. Creasey, H. Davies, W. B. D. Edwards, A. Harris, J. E. W. E. Hennesey, G. McFarlane, A. Morley, J. O. Peet, W. W. F. Pullen, C. F. Smith, F. H. Spencer, A. E. H. Tutton, J. D. Wilson, H. G. Winstanley £400-800 (All branches of the Inspectorate assist in the inspection of Evening Schools.)

INSPECTORS OF SCHOOLS OF ART

Chief Inspector, S. J. Cartlidge £800-900
Inspectors, J. W. Allison, H. Allport, J. Lattimer, F. Suddards £400-800
Assist. Inspector, F. W. Burrows £200-400

UNIVERSITIES BRANCH, WITH TRAINING OF TEACHERS

Principal Assist. Sec. H. F. Heath, C.B.† . . £1,200
Medical Assessor, Sir G. Newman, M.D.‡ . . £300
Assist. Secs. R. J. G. Mayor, J. G. Milne . £850-1,000
Senior Examiners, A. R. Guest, H. St. J. Thackeray £650-800
Junior Examiners, F. C. Greene, A. H. Kidd . £250-600

Inspectors of Training Colleges

Staff Inspector, A. W. Newton§ £950
Inspectors, Miss I. A. Dickson (£400-500); G. H. B. Grindrod§ (£900); F. T. Howard§ (£900); J. F. Leaf§ (£950); Miss R. L. Monkhouse (£200-400); A. F. Page‖ (£400-300); H. M. Richards§ (£900); H. Ward§ (£950) Miss A. E. Wark £200-500
Inspector of Drawing in Training Colleges, W. Scutt‖ £400-800
Inspectors of Music, G. T. Shaw¶ (£400-800); A. Somervell** (part time) £500

OFFICE OF SPECIAL INQUIRIES AND REPORTS

Director, H. F. Heath, C.B.†† £1,200
Assist. Director £650-800
Librarian, A. E. Twentyman £300-600
Junior Examiner, C. Cookson (*temp.*) . . . £400
Woman Clerks, Misses F. E. D. Green, L. Palmer, D. F. Shuckburgh £100-180

WELSH DEPARTMENT

Permanent Sec. A. T. Davies £1,200
Assist.-Sec. J. L. Casson £850-1,000
Senior Examiner, F. E. Douglas £650-800
Junior Examiner, T. G. Roberts £250-600
Higher Division Clerk, A. E. Thomas . . . £150-500
Chief Inspector, Sir O. Edwards £1,200
Inspectors, R. E. Hughes, D. E. Jones, H. Price, L. J. Roberts, B. B. Skirrow, G. P. Williams, W. Williams £400-800 or £850

* Also Inspector of Music in Training Colleges.
† Also Director of Special Inquiries and Reports.
‡ Also Principal Assistant Secretary of the Medical Department and Chief Medical Officer.
§ Also Divisional Inspector of Elementary Schools.
‖ Also Inspector of Elementary Schools.
¶ Also Inspector of Music in Elementary Schools.
** Also Inspector of Music in Secondary Schools.
†† Also Principal Assistant Secretary of the Universities Branch.

Junior Inspectors, W. C. R. Johns, A. J. Jones, C. Rees, W. Roberts, I. Thomas, J. Thomas . . £200–400
Sub-Inspectors, J. Bowen, J. Evans, J. E. Hoson, D. James, R. Rhydderch, A. Taylor, D. Thomas, J. E. Wakeford, J. B. Williams . . . . . £195–440 or £520
Assist. Inspectors, J. E. Jones, S. G. Jones, W. J. Williams £200–400

CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE

Chairman, The Rt. Hon. A. H. Dyke Acland.

WOMAN INSPECTORS

Chief Woman Inspector, The Hon. Maude Lawrence £650
Woman Inspectors, Misses I. A. Dickson*, K. Manley, H. Sillitoe, Mrs. M. Withiel (£400–500); Misses E. J. Ahrons, K. M. Baines, A. S. Barratt, B. M. M. Barry, E. E. Barton, K. P. Baster, G. H. Borthwick, E. F. Boulton, C. L. Callis, C. E. Carpenter, L. N. A. Carson, E. Castell, R. D. Clarke†, V. M. E. Collins, B. F. Cooke, E. L. Cuming, B. M. Cunnington, S. E. Davies, M. E. Ellis, A. M. Fergusson, E. A. Ford, R. H. Greenall† (*temp.*), A. F. Harrington, K. M. Heale, M. E. Hewitt, A. M. Heygate, M. Hill, A. K. Hutchinson, H. M. Johnston, F. A. Jones, E. E. Kemble, M. Kennedy, A. E. E. Koetter†, E. Loveday, E. P. McCall, E. F. G. McCutchan, A. F. Marks, R. L. Monkhouse*, E. Moore, M. M. Morris, R. A. Munday, M. Nicholson, J. H. Noble, N. M. Palmer†, N. Peel, M. J. Rowlands, E. Russell, M. S. Ryan, C. F. Shearson, L. E. Walter, A. E. Wark*, C. I. J. Wollaston £200–400

JUNIOR INSPECTORS

J. Cooke, J. J. Draper, W. C. R. Johns, A. J. Jones, J. McInnes, T. J. M. More, C. Rees, W. Roberts, I. Thomas, J. Thomas, F. G. Tryhorn, T. H. Vickers, T. H. H. Walrond, J. H. Whiteley £200–400

CLERICAL STAFF

Clerk in Charge of the Accounts, J. B. Poore . £550–700
Assist. to do., E. Kirk (£360–450) with an allowance of £50).
Heads of Clerical Sections, F. H. Bate, W. Binks, A. Cohen F. G. Emler, W. J. Kemp, A. W. King, W. C. Maynard, J. W. Minister, W. J. Moulton (£360–450 or £500, with allowances of £50–150).
Staff Clerks, J. T. Ball, F. Barber, H. W. Buckley, A. Burch, W. J. Fisher, A. E. Garrard, J. F. Hubert, W. G. Lambert, A. H. Mare, A. Masien, B. G. Mason, W. R. Mills, P. Nixon, W. J. Payne, R. Reid, J. G. Rhodes, A. T. Shorey, J. H. Smith, S. W. Steele, H. J. Stone, G. Stringer, G. B. Stubbs, C. A. West, T. W. W. Whetnall, W. Wright £360–450 or £500
Minor Staff Clerks and Second Division Clerks (Higher Grade), F. J. Baldwin, L. J. Bayley, E. Biggs, A. Brown, F. H. Buss, A. R. Cordingley, W. F. Courridge, C. Crossland, F. J. Cullingford, H. J. Davies, R. H. Davies, E. J. C. Dighton, H. E. Down, T. W. Eames, J. Eastwood, C. K. Eley, T. Faint, C. E. Fish, A. V. Fullerton, G. F. Gribbin, C. E. Hain, W. T. J. Hickman, J. W. Hughes (Book-keeper), J. S. Jackman, G. F. A. Jones, W. H. R. Light, J. P. Lloyd, W. P. Millard, R. R. Nichol, C. E. North, A. Ortner, J. Rickard, W. Rogers, W. E. Shoemack, W. R. Tompkins, W. B. Trethowan, M. R. Viccajee £250–300 or £350

VICTORIA AND ALBERT MUSEUM, SOUTH KENSINGTON

Director and Secretary, Sir Cecil H. Smith, LL.D. £1,200–1,500
Sec. to the Advisory Council, H. A. Kennedy £400–600
Museum Supt., E. Hart £400–500
Sec. of Circulation Collections, J. Bailey . . £900
Keepers, A. F. Kendrick, W. W. Watts, F.S.A. £700–800
Assist. Keepers, C. S. Clarke, T. C. Grove, T. A. Lehfeldt, R. F. Martin, H. P. Mitchell, B. Rackham, P. G. Trendell, A. Van de Put £520–650
Assistants (First Class), H. C. Andrews, O. Brackett, A. J. D. Campbell, H. Clifford-Smith, F.S.A., E. W. Denuiss, A. J. Koop £300–500
Assistants (Second Class), R. P. Bedford, R. W. Stokes, A. E. J. Torrens £150–300

THE SCIENCE MUSEUM AND THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY

Secretary, F. G. Ogilvie, C.B., LL.D.

* Inspector of Training Colleges.
† Inspector of Physical Exercises.

THE SCIENCE MUSEUM, SOUTH KENSINGTON

Director and Sec. F. G. Ogilvie, C.B., LL.D. . . £1,200
Sec. to the Advisory Council and Assist. to the Director £520–650
Keepers £700–800
Assist. Keepers, D. Baxandall, A.R.C.S.; L. W. Fulcher, B.Sc. £520–650
Assistant (First Class), G. L. Overton, A.R.C.S. £300–500
Assistant (Second Class), G. Pinhorne, M.I.N.A. £150–300

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY, JERMYN STREET, S.W.

Director of Survey and Museum, A. Strahan, Sc.D., LL.D., F.R.S. £850–1,000
Assists. to Director, J. S. Flett, D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.; G. W. Lamplugh, F.R.S. £850–750
District Geologists, T. C. Cantrill, B.Sc., W. Gibson, D.Sc., L. W. Hinxman, F. L. Kitchin, Ph.D. . . £500–600
Petrographer, H. H. Thomas, D.Sc. . . . £500–600
Geologists, H. A. Allen, H. Dewey, C. H. Dinham, G. W. Lee, D.Sc., M. Macgregor, R. L. Sherlock, D.Sc., B. Smith, C. B. Wedd, G. V. Wilson, B.Sc. . . . £120–400
Assist. Palæontologist, J. Pringle £120–400

MUSEUM

Curator and Librarian, J. A. Howe, B.Sc. . £520–650
Assist. Librarian, C. V. Crook £150–500
Assist. Curator £150–500

ROYAL COLLEGE OF ART, SOUTH KENSINGTON

Principal and Head Master, A. Spencer, A.R.C.A. . £800
Registrar and Deputy Head Master, C. D. Fitzroy £400–500
Lady Superintendent (vacant)*
Professors, E. Lanteri (£500); W. R. Lethaby, F.S.A., F.R.I.B.A. (£500); G. E. Moira, (part time) (£320); A. B. Pite, F.R.I.B.A. (£500); Sir Frank Short, R.A., P.R.E. (part time) (Supernumerary) £250
Lecturer, B. A. Spencer, F.S.A. £200
Instructors, E. C. Alston, G. Haywood . . . £300

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT

Victoria Embankment, E.C.

The office of Comptroller and Auditor-General was created by the Exchequer and Audit Act, 1866, taking the place of the Comptroller-General of the Exchequer. The Comptroller-General and his assistant are appointed by letters patent, and can only be dismissed by the Crown on an address from both Houses of Parliament. The Treasury obtains its money through the agency of the Comptroller-General, who, upon the Sovereign's order, countersigned by two Lords of the Treasury, gives the Lords of the Treasury a credit upon the Exchequer account at the Bank of England. The amount is then transferred by the bank to the credit of the Paymaster-General. The Comptroller-General examines and audits the accounts of the various departments, to see that the credit given to the Treasury is spent in accordance with the Parliamentary grants, his reports being presented to the House of Commons and referred to the Public Accounts Committee. Estimated expenses of the Department for 1916–17, £67,720.

Comptroller and Auditor-General, Sir H. J. Gibson, K.C.B. £2,000
Private Secretary, T. E. Jenner . . . £100
Assistant ditto J. W. Cawston, C.B. . . . £1,500
Principal Clerk, M. S. Kelly, W. H. Gallier, S. Waine, J. Tenny, I.S.O., and T. J. Bradley £850–1,000
Senior Clerks, I. N. Dixon, F. Wood, F. C. Goldby, H. Collot, J. R. Sowden, C. Monk, J. D. Rees, W. T. Restall, J. J. Garnham, J. Houldsworth, W. Anderson,

* Duties temporarily performed by the Chief Woman Inspector.

T. B. Pearson, P. A. N. Nicholls, T. C. Evans, B. H. Cox, J. L. Rawcliffe, R. J. Watson, A. Diggins £550–700
Chief Examiners, M. Cleary, W. A. Woods, W. D. Bathurst, C. H. Stoodley, G. Burley, G. F. Davis, H. J. Batho, W. G. Cartwright, C. H. Cope, A. W. Hargreaves, A. W. Cronley, G. T. V. Steer, W. Johnson, W. Ll. Davies, J. E. Luxford, J. Bell, J. W. Bullock, W. S. Carter, J. Putnam, H. Greer, T. E. Jenner, T. Petherbridge, A. J. Evans, R. J. Redfern, W. B. Evans, L. S. Stone, J. W. A. Hayden, E. L. Curtis, J. Brand, E. G. Clayton, J. M. Davies, W. H. Andrews, H. Hesford, H. T. S. Forbes, H. W. Park, C. L. de Wolff, A. Hogan, A. W. Couzens, E. H. Weaver, E. W. A. Petts, H. J. Gage £350–500
Examiners, 157 . . . . . £100–350

THE FOREIGN OFFICE

Downing Street, S.W.

This is the department of Government which conducts official intercourse with other States. By constitutional law the authority of the Sovereign is supreme; but by constitutional custom he may only act by the advice and on the responsibility of a Minister—the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Constitutional practice requires the sanction of the Sovereign to matters of foreign policy. The Foreign Secretary conducts general negotiations, prepares or supervises dispatches, and periodically gives receptions to the representatives of Foreign Powers. But questions of importance come before the Prime Minister or are discussed by the whole Cabinet under his presidency. The requisite continuity of general policy, amidst shifting political parties, is maintained by means of the Permanent Staff of the Department.

The **representatives of the Crown abroad** are members either of the Diplomatic Service or of the Consular Service, the duties of the former body being, generally speaking, political and ceremonial, of the latter, commercial and legal; though in the less important posts diplomatists undertake consular work, and occasionally consuls act in a diplomatic capacity.

The **Diplomatic Service** consists of (*a*) Ambassadors, (*b*) Ministers Plenipotentiary and Ministers Resident, (*c*) Chargés d'Affaires.

The **Ambassador**, according to historical theory, represents the person of his Sovereign, and so can claim direct access to the Sovereign to whom he is accredited. Further, he takes first rank in order of precedence.

The **Minister** is regarded as a mere agent of the Sovereign, and therefore holds an inferior position, though otherwise he has powers and duties similar to those of an Ambassador.

The **Chargé d'Affaires**, unlike the two former, is accredited not to the Sovereign, but to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the State in which he resides. Usually he is appointed to act temporarily, in the absence of the Ambassador or Minister.

Counsellors and **Secretaries** are attached to the Embassies and Legations, and often **Military and Naval Attachés and Commercial Attachés.**

The Consular Service consists of (*a*) Consuls-General, (*b*) Consuls, (*c*) Vice-Consuls, and (*d*) Consular Agents. **A Consul,** in addition to giving general assistance to British subjects abroad, has in particular to deal with numerous matters connected with shipping; to issue periodical reports on the trade of the place where he resides; to celebrate or register marriages where one of the parties is British; to register the births of British subjects; to take oaths and declarations, and perform other notarial functions. Besides this, in countries in whichex-territorial jurisdiction is exercised, he administers justice, where a British subject is concerned, either in his own court, or in conjunction with the native tribunal.

The **salaries** are as follows: Consuls-General, £900 to £1,200; Consuls, £600 to £800; Vice-Consuls, £300, rising by £20 to £500.

The names of the British Diplomatic and chief Consular representatives abroad are given in the articles on the countries to which they are accredited, or where they are stationed.

Estimates, 1916–17, £66,271.

Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Rt. Hon. Viscount Grey of Fallodon, K.G., P.C. £5,000
Private Sec. Hon. James Eric Drummond, C.B. £300
Diplomatic Private Sec. Hon. Theo Russell, C.V.O. £150
Assist. ditto, C. F. J. Dormer . . . £150
Permanent Under-Secretary, Rt. Hon. Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, K.G., P.C., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., I.S.O.
Private Sec. R. H. Campbell . . . £150
Parliamentary Under-Secretary, Rt. Hon. Lord Robert Cecil, K.C., M.P. . . £1,500
Private Sec. G. H. Locock £150
Assistant Under-Secretaries, Sir Walter Langley, K.C.M.G., C.B. . . . £1,500
Sir Eyre Crowe, K.C.M.G., C.B. . . £1,200
Sir Ronald W. Graham, K.C.M.G., C.B. £1,200
Chief Clerk, J. A. C. Tilley, C.B. £1,000–1,200
Legal Adviser, Sir W. E. Davidson, K.C.M.G., C.B., K.C. £1,200
Assistant Legal Advisers, C. J. B. Hurst, C.B., K.C. (£900–1,000), and H. W. Malkin £700–800
Senior Clerks, Sir W. G. Tyrrell, K.C.M.G., C.B.; Beilby F. Alston, C.B.; Marquess of Dufferin and Ava; G. S. Spicer; G. R. Clerk, C.B., C.M.G.; R. A. C. Sperling; and V. A. H. Wellesley ea. £900–1,000
Assistant Clerks, C. H. Montgomery, C.V.O.; Hon. J. E. Drummond, C.B.; Hon. C. H. Tufton; Alwyn Parker, C.M.G.; J. D. Gregory; E. H. J. Leslie; G. H. Villiers, M. W. Lampson, M.V.O.; R. C. Vansittart, M.V.O.; W. A. Stewart each £700–800
Junior Clerks, L. Oliphant; G. R. Warner; E. F. Gye; W. H. M. Selby, M.V.O.; C. F. J. Dormer; O. G. Sargent; G. H. Locock; the Earl of Drogheda; R. L. Craigie; R. H. Campbell; H. M. Knatchbull-Hugessen; H. J. Seymour; Hon. A. M. G. Cadogan; C. W. Orde; R. T. Nugent; E. F. Boothby; F. E. F. Adam; O. St. C. O'Malley; D. J. M. Douglas-Scott; G. N. M. Bland; B. C. Newton; C. H. Smith; E. G. F. Adam; L. Collier; A. D. Cooper; V. C. W. Forbes; M. D. Peterson; and T. M. Snow . . . . . each £200–500
Assistant, Chief Clerk's Department, W. H. Robinson £500–650
Chief Accountant, Owen Vincent Blake £450–550
Staff Officers, Herbert W. McQuown, Percy C. Rice, Leslie G. Brown . £300–450
Librarian, E. C. Blech, C.M.G. . . £800–1,000
Assistants in Library, Hugh Ritchie and E. Parkes £500–600

Staff Officers, G. Badrick, R. C. Dickie, and Frank Gritton £300–400
Staff Officer in Treaty Department, H. S. Martin £300–400
Registrar, W. L. Berrow, I.S.O. . . £300–500
Staff Officers, John Gritton, H. A. Slade, D. A. Leak, J. H. Mears, and C. S. Nicoll £300–450
Deputy Marshal of Ceremonies, Robert Follett Synge, C.M.G., M.V.O. . . £400
Oriental Translator, Prof. Charles Wells .
2nd Division Clerks, *W. Weighell, J. W. Field, H. H. Quarmby, *A. E. Airey, *W. L. M. Dunlop, *O. Monk, *S. Springer, R. Bloore, *J. W. Stafford, E. W. Light, J. F. French, E. G. Adams, O. J. Hubbert, R. C. Thomson, W. T. Harrower, L. R. Sherwood, J. L. Butler, J. S. Grant, W. Ewing, A. F. Orchard, T. J. W. Wilson, H. S. Blank, F. H. Cloebury, D. F. Crawford, S. H. Gellatly, R. C. Cox, F. L. Brookes, W. V. Jenkins, H. A. Hobson, W. J. Uwins, A. L. Willis, F. T. Campion, W. W. Pate, A. K. Helm, P. J. Hornby, A. H. Marlow, F. G. Thompson, H. G. Kelsey, H. W. Gunningham, E. H. Rance, E. H. Oldham, G. R. Butteriss, R. Kemp, H. W. Minshull, and J. Ridler . . . £70–300
King's Foreign Service Messengers, F. E. Raikes (£400); Hon. F. G. Curzon, †Major P. W. North, Major A. F. Custance, and †Major A. S. M. Porter (each £250); Park Goff (honorary).
King's Home Service Messengers, M. Mackenzie (£225); E. W. Newberry, A. E. Morbey, J. C. Veasey, John Wright, Jervis Wright, and M. E. Ling . £130–200
Commercial Attachés.—The headquarters of the Commercial Attachés in Europe, except those at Paris and Constantinople, were transferred to London, April 1, 1907. Sir H. Austin Lee, K.C.M.G., C.B., France, Belgium, Switzerland (£500); E. Weakley, C.M.G. (temp. employed in Foreign Office), (£800); A. P. Bennett, C.M.G., Italy and Greece (£600–25–900); E. T. F. Crowe, C.M.G., Japan (£900); H. A. Cooke, Russia (£600–25–900); W. P. Ker, China (£1,000); Sir F. Oppenheimer, Denmark, Holland, Norway, and Sweden (£1,200); and Lord Herbert Hervey, Spain, Portugal, and Morocco (£900–1,000).

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES REGISTRY

Central Office, Dean Stanley Street, Westminster, S.W.

A barrister was appointed in 1829 to certify the Rules of Friendly Societies. In 1846 he was constituted Registrar of Friendly Societies, and by the Friendly Societies Act, 1875, the Central Office of the Registry of Friendly Societies was constituted. The Central Office exercises important functions under various other Acts. Estimates, 1916–17, £22,337.

Chief Registrar, G. Stuart Robertson £1,200–1,500
Assist. Registrars, T. Hall Hall, G. Dudley Barlow, John Fox . . . £600–800
Legal Assistant, D. L. F. Koe . . . £500
Law Clerks, W. Berry, W. J. Day . £200–400
Supt. of Rules and Accountant, G. T. Knecht £400–500

* Minor Staff Officers.
† On active service with the Army.

Supt. of Registers, T. Jordan . . £400–500
Supt. of Returns and Statistics, H. C. Souter £400–500
Staff Clerks, E. Bennett, G. H. Cooper, R. R. Martin, F. H. Minett . . £300–400
Minor Staff Clerks, J. P. Clue (£200–300); T. F. Dunning £120–200
Office Keeper, G. H. Taylor . . £120–150

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Somerset House, W.C.

The registration of births and deaths is credited to Thomas Cromwell, who is said to have introduced it when Vicar-General in 1538. The laws relating to England was consolidated by an Act of 1874, and that for Ireland by an Act of 1880. In Scotland registration depends on an Act of 1854, with later amending Acts. Expenses, 1916–17, £47,715.

Registrar-General, Sir Bernard Mallet, K.C.B. £1,200
Private Sec. T. A. Saunders .
Sec. and Supt. of Records, A. R. Bellingham £900
Supt. of Statistics, T. H. C. Stevenson, M.D. £800–900
Principal Clerks, Archer Bellingham, T. T. S. de Jastrzebski . . . £700
Senior Clerk, F. Finch . . . £500–600
Clerk of Accounts, C. W. Danby . £500–600
Inspectors of Registration, F. Page, F. Bendle (£400–600), J. W. Reading £400–500
Staff Clerks, W. J. McDonnell (£350–450), C. E. Hampson, C. H. Martin, W. O. D. Jones, R. A. Moad, W. F. Cook, T. A. Saunders, D. Ll. Evans . . . £300–400

THE HOME OFFICE

Whitehall, S.W.

The Home Office is the senior of the Departments of the Principal Secretaries of State. Its functions, which formerly extended to foreign, colonial, and military affairs, are now strictly confined to the United Kingdom, and in some matters to England and Wales only. The affairs of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, however, still come to the Home Office.

The Home Secretary is the medium of communication between the Crown and its subjects, and receives Addresses and Petitions. He is responsible for the King's peace, attends to the general administration of criminal justice, police, and prisons, and advises the Sovereign in the exercise of the prerogative of mercy. He supervises lunatic asylums, reformatories, and industrial schools; enforces all rules and orders of a legislative character for the protection of the life and health of the community generally, more particularly the statutes passed for protecting workers in mines, quarries, factories, and workshops. Estimates, 1916–17, £266,801.

Principal Secretary of State for Home Affairs, Rt. Hon. Sir Herbert Samuel, M.P. £5,000
Private Secs. S. W. Harris, C.B.; G. G. Whiskard.
Permanent Under-Secretary, Sir Edward Troup, K.C.B. £2,000
Private Sec. G. W. Chrystal.
Parliamentary Under-Secretary, William Brace, M.P. £1,500
Private Sec. A. Locke.

Assistant Under-Secretaries, Sir Ernley Blackwell, K.C.B., *Legal*; and M. Deleyvingne, C.B. £1,200–1,500
Assistant Secretaries, H. B. Simpson, C.B., J. Pedder, C.B., G. A. Aitken, M.V.O., A. J. Eagleston, R. R. Bannatyne, and S. W. Harris, C.B. . . . £1,000–1,200
Senior Clerks, A. L. Dixon, A. Maxwell, J. F. Henderson, J. F. Moylan, G. W. Chrystal, and H. B. Butler . £700–800
Junior Clerks, R. F. Reynard, I.S.O. (£600); C. G. Markbreiter, A. Locke, H. R. Scott, G. G. Whiskard, C. D. C. Robinson, M. H. Whitelegge, A. L. R. Parsons, A. Crapper, E. W. E. Holderness, F. C. Johnson, W. Sheepshanks, F. Sandon, G. R. A. Buckland, and C. W. G. Eady £200–500
Clerk of Accounts, S. M. Greenwood, I.S.O. £650
Assistant ditto, W. C. Platt . . . £500
Clerk for Statistical Returns, W. J. Farrant £550
Supt. of Registry, E. E. B. Beamer . . £500
Assistant ditto, C. A. Bradford . . £400
Library and Warrants Clerk, A. H. Eggett £450
Clerk for Factory Statistics, L. W. Thomas £450
Clerk for Mining Statistics and Sec. Board for Mining Exams. W. W. Ware . . £450
Second Division Clerk (*Higher Grade*), A. Williams £350
Senior Clerk to H.M. Chief Inspector of Factories, W. Peacock . . . £350
Clerk to Inspectors of Explosives, C. R. Malcolm £350
Clerk to Inspector under the Aliens Act, (vacant).
Second Assistant Superintendent of Registry, A. H. May £200–300
Minor Staff Clerks, E. E. Stringer (£200–300); G. F. Porter (£190–250); A. Whitley (£200–300), and F. V. Edwards £128–200
Official Analysts, W. H. Willcox, M.D., and F. G. Hopkins, M.B., D.Sc.

FACTORY DEPARTMENT, HOME OFFICE

Chief Inspector, Sir B. A. Whitelegge, K.C.B., M.D. £1,500
Deputy Chief Inspectors, H. M. Robinson, I.S.O. (£900), and R. E. Graves . . £850
Superintending Inspectors, G. Bellhouse, Home Office; J. H. Walmsley, Birmingham; W. Williams, Glasgow; J. H. Rogers, Bristol; J. Jackson, Manchester, and C. F. Wright, Leeds . . £600–750
Medical Inspectors, T. M. Legge, M.D. (£800), E. L. Collis, M.B., and J. C. Bridge, F.R.C.S.Ed., Manchester . £500–700
Electrical Inspector, G. S. Ram . . £700
Inspector for Dangerous Trades, W. S. Smith £500–700
Inspectors (*Class Ia*), J. T. Birtwistle (Textile Particulars), Blackburn (£600); *J. E. Ashworth, South London; *O. A. Shinner, Bristol; D. Walmsley, Oldham; *H. J. Wilson, Glasgow; *W. H. Seal, Manchester; *J. E. Harston, Birmingham; G. A. Taylor, Bradford; *S. Shuter, Leeds; E. F. May, Dublin; S. Eraut, Belfast; T. O. Edwards, Cardiff; Joseph Law, Blackburn; F. J. Parkes, North London; J. Hilditch, Swansea; John Law, Sheffield; W. Buchan, Liverpool; J. H. Crabtree, Burnley; T. C. Butler, East London; H. Verney, North-West London; E. V. Clark, West London; A. Wolfe, Wolverhampton; W. B. Lauder, Newcastle-on-Tyne. (*Class Ib*), J. H. Nicholl, Northampton; J. Kellett, Stockton; W. J. B. Davis, Kent; H. J. Peacock, Huddersfield; W. J. Neely, North-East London; T. C. Taylor, Norwich; A. J. F. Dunolly, Southampton; W. D. Kirkwood, Lanarkshire; L. P. Evans, Plymouth; T. Brown, Edinburgh; W. H. Beverley, South-West London; J. Owner, Bolton; H. E. Brothers, Warrington; D. F. Young, Dundee; R. Eatock, Nottingham; J. H. Warren, Lincoln; J. L. Edwards, Wrexham; C. F. R. Johnston, Kilmarnock; E. F. Boggis-Rolfe, Preston; E. A. R. Werner, Stoke-on-Trent; E. L. Allhusen, Cork; H. W. Younger, Halifax; W. F. E. Seymour, Leicester; L. Ward, Derby; G. S. Taylor, Home Office; W. F. Ireland, Stockport; S. R. Bennett, Londonderry; G. E. Duckering, Rochdale; F. G. Mudford, Worcester; G. L. Crampton, Stirling; H. H. C. Thomas, Walsall; M. E. White, Gloucester; R. U. Shaxby, Yeovil; A. B. Franklin, Aberdeen; W. J. McCaghey, Keighley; J. Good, Coventry; T. Porteus, Reading; D. R. Wilson, Home Office; W. K. Beard, Ipswich; W. E. Harding, Bristol; S. Hird, Manchester; H. R. Rogers, Birmingham; L. C. McNair, Inverness; C. W. Price, Home Office; G. G. Sumner, Dundee; A. W. Garrett, Stoke-on-Trent; P. A. Heath, Kent £300–450; 23 to £550
Inspectors (*Class II*), 57 at . . £200–300
Assistant Inspectors, Textile Particulars, H. Taylor, E. J. Holmes, J. T. Ashton, and T. McC. Birtwistle . . . £250
Principal Lady Inspector, Miss A. M. Anderson, Home Office . . . £550
Senior Lady Inspectors, *Miss R. E. Squire, Home Office; Miss A. Tracey, Manchester; Miss E. Sadler, Leeds; Miss Martindale, Birmingham; Miss M. M. Vines, Glasgow; and Miss E. J. Slocock, Belfast; Miss C. I. S. Smith, Home Office £300–400
Lady Inspectors, Miss I. Whitworth, Home Office; Miss I. J. W. S. Meiklejohn, Edinburgh; Miss A. J. Perry, Glasgow; Miss H. C. Escreet, Birmingham; Miss L. M. H. Pearson, Home Office; Miss F. I. Taylor, Leeds; Miss A. M. Athrons, Belfast; Miss D. E. Lindsay, Manchester; Miss E. F. Stevenson, Home Office; Miss J. E. V. Lennard, Leeds; Miss M. H. S. Hall, Manchester; Miss A. E. Smith, Home Office; Miss I. M. S. Keely, Blackburn; Mrs. R. H. Tawney, Home Office (*temp.*); Mrs. H. Rackham, Manchester (*temp.*), Miss V. Harris (*temp.*), Birmingham; Miss L. Carbutt (*temp., unpaid*), Home Office; Miss M. C. Anderson (*temp.*), Birmingham; Miss O. MacDonald (*temp.*), Manchester; Miss E. Macleod (*temp.*), Leeds; Miss M. B. Pease (*temp., unpaid*), Home Office; Miss M. A. Pickford (*temp., unpaid*), Home Office; Miss E. Sanderson (*temp.*), Home Office . . . £200–300
Inspectors' Assistants, 29 at £110–150, and 26 to £200

* Also in receipt of an allowance of £50.

INSPECTORS OF EXPLOSIVES, HOME OFFICE

Chief Inspector, Major A. McN. C. Cooper-Key, C.B. £1,000
Inspectors, Major T. H. Crozier, Major H. Coningham, and Major R. A. Thomas, R.A. £500–800

INSPECTORS OF COAL AND METALLIFEROUS MINES

Chief Inspector, Sir R. A. S. Redmayne, K.C.B., Home Office £1,500
Deputy Chief Inspector, W. Walker . £1,000
Divisional Inspectors, W. N. Atkinson, I.S.O., LL.D., Tintern, Mon.; H. Walker, Edinburgh; T. H. Mottram, Doncaster; J. R. R. Wilson, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. D. Nicholson, Manchester . £750–1,000
Senior Inspectors, R. McLaren, Glasgow; W. Saint, Stafford; J. D. Lewis, Swansea; D. H. F. Mathews, Chester; T. G. Davies, Newport, Mon.; J. M. Carey, Bath.; A. Pearson, Llandaff; R. G. M. Prichard, Edinburgh; H. A. Abbott, Sheffield; F. H. Wynne, Durham; J. Masterton, Edinburgh; J. R. Felton, Birmingham £500–700
Electrical Inspector, R. Nelson, Home Office £500–700
Junior Inspectors, J. Mellors, Wakefield; G. B. Harrison, Manchester; G. Poole, Newcastle-on-Tyne; A. H. Steele, Glasgow; W. J. Charlton, Liverpool; L. Clive, Newcastle-under-Lyme; W. E. T. Hartley, Stirling; T. Ashley, Newcastle-on-Tyne; T. Boydell, Truro; H. M. Hudspeth, Doncaster; E. H. Frazer, Nottingham; C. D. Mottram, Sheffield; Douglas Hay, Durham; H. J. Humphrys, Dunfermline; J. A. S. Ritson, Edinburgh; F. N. Siddall, Bolton; H. Danby, Doncaster; H. T. Foster, Newcastle-on-Tyne; E. S. Rees, Cardiff; P. S. Lea, Birmingham; G. Cook, Whitehaven; A. L. Flint, Leeds; and P. T. Jenkins, Newport, Mon.; A. Stoker, Manchester; T. L. McBride, Newport, Mon.; W. Rees, Cardiff £300–450
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Sub-Inspectors of Mines, 22 at . £150–200
Sub-Inspectors of Quarries, 8 at . £150–200
Inspectors of Horses, 7 at . . £125–175

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UNDER THE ALIENS ACT

Inspector, W. Haldane Porter . . . £700
Clerk (vacant).

UNDER CRUELTY TO ANIMALS ACT

Chief Inspector, G. D. Thane, F.R.C.S. . £600
Inspectors, Sir J. Russell, M.B., LL.D. (£367); W. P. G. Graham, M.B. (£800); C. F. Rogers, M.D. £800

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Inspectors (Class II), E. W. Taunton, G. R. B. Loch, and F. S. Scruby £250–400
Woman Inspector, Mrs. H. E. A. Harrison £250–350
Medical Inspector, A. H. Norris, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. £500–700
Woman Medical Inspector (Assistant), Miss A. M. Whitlock, M.B. . £300–400
Chief Clerk, T. B. Hildesley . . . £500
Staff Clerks, F. B. Falshaw (£400), W. A. Hermon £300–350
Minor Staff Clerk, T. J. Clancy . £200–300

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Directors of Convict Prisons (unpaid), Sir H. B. Donkin, M.D.
Secretary and Inspector, Lt.-Col. J. Winn, R.E. £700–800
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Assistant Medical Inspector, O. F. N. Treadwell £600
Chaplain Inspector (vacant) . . £600–700
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Assistant Comptroller of Accounts and Stores, A. T. Turpin . . . £500–600
Assistant Secretary, A. J. Wall . £500–600
Surveyor, Major H. S. Rogers, R.E. . £700–900
Assistant Surveyor, O. P. Schreiber . £400
First Class Clerks, W. Scott Westland, F. J. Price, W. H. T. Walker, and C. M. Overton £350–500

Control, The Board of (Lunacy and Mental Deficiency)

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Commissioners, Sir Frederick Needham, M.D.; S. Coupland, M.D.; C. M. Bond, M.D.; R. W. Branthwaite, M.D.; L. L. Shadwell; A. H. Trevor; S. J. Fraser Macleod, K.C.; B. T. Hodgson (each £1,500); A. Rotherham, M.B.; Miss M. Dendy . . . . each £1,200–1,500
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Accountant, W. E. J. Cardy . . £400–600

Clerks, J. Bradbury, P. Kirk, A. J. Pearce £150–500
Supt. of Registry, C. H. Eldridge . £350–450
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Staff Clerk, F. J. Caswell . . £300–400
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Private Sec. C. H. Kisch (*actg.*).
Parliamentary Under-Sec. Rt. Hon. Lord Islington, G.C.M.G., D.S.O. . . . £1,500
Private Sec. C. H. Kisch (*actg.*).
Assistant Under-Sec. of State, Sir Lionel Abrahams, K.C.B. £1,500
Council: Sir Theodore Morison, K.C.I.E.; Gen. Sir C. C. Egerton, G.C.B., D.S.O. (each £1,200); Abbas Ali Baig, C.S.I.; Laurence Currie; Sir Frederick Wm. Duke, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.; Sardar Daljit Singh, C.S.I.; Sir C. Arnold White; Sir Murray Hammick, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Sir C. S. Bayley, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., I.S.O.; W. D. Sheppard, C.I.E.; Sir M. F. Reid, C.I.E. . . . . each £1,000
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Deputy Clerk, James H. Seabrooke, C.I.E.
Reading Clerk to the Council, R. H. A. Carter £50
Resident Clerks, W. Gould, R. H. Headley, M. Daniels, E. Twentyman . . each £80

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Clerk for Examination of Army Non-effective Accounts, G. Ashton . . . £650

* Receives extra allowance of £100.
† Receives extra allowance of £150.

Staff Clerks, E. W. Sutton and G. E. Young, (£350–500); A. Phibbs . . £350–450
Tempy. Staff Cerks, R. H. Headley and R. E. Montgomery . . . £350–450
Director-in-Chief of the Indo-European Telegraph, Public Works Dept. R. C. Barker, C.I.E. £1,100
Assist. to ditto, M. G. Simpson . . £275
Clerks, C. Parratt (£250–560) and A. I. Keys £150–400

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Accountant-General, Director of Funds and Official Agent to Administrators-General in India, W. Badock, C.S.I. . . . £1,300
Deputy do. R. G. Jaquet . . £800–1,000
Assist. do. W. S. Durrant . . . £850
Senior Clerks, F. Perrott, S. George Smith, J. H. F. Reed, G. H. Stoker, R. Mowbray, and A. J. Pattle £550–750
Supernumerary Senior Clerks, R. T. Ellenor, S. Turner £550–750
Junior Clerks, W. Kelley, H. McD. Ellercamp, A. J. C. Edwards, and F. G. Hill, I.S.O. £200–500
Staff Clerks, J. J. Wootton, H. R. White, H. J. Riley, W. Andrews, P. Putnam, C. Biggs, A. Charlton, and E. Aucott (£350–500); J. W. Clough, E. L. De Beaurepaire, and W. Robertson . £350–450

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Director-General, George H. Collier . . £1,200
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Senior Clerks, F. T. Eades, I.S.O., J. P. Forsyth, A. C. McDowall, and W. F. West £550–750
Junior Clerks, A. J. Petty, W. G. Crockett, and M. Daniels £200–500
Staff Clerks, G. J. B. Fox and M. Alexander £350–500
Shipping Surveyor and Adviser, Comdr. T. G. Segrave.

INDIA STORE DEPÔT, BELVEDERE ROAD, LAMBETH, S.E.

Superintendent, Capt. G. T. Wingfield, R.N. £800–1,000
Deputy do. W. E. Phelps, I.S.O. . £600–800
Assist. to Supt. B. H. G. Street . . £550
Supervisors, Capt. W. A. Wickham, H. O. Card, *G. Cuttle, *F. W. Sharp, *S. A. Collins, H. J. Shurlock, T. W. Smith, W. Harrison, and E. Price . £250–500
Inspector of Machinery, †J. Hitchcock £400–500
Assist. Insp. Mac. A. S. Ellis . . £250–400
Chemist, J. R. Acton £250–400
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Examiner, Medical Stores, Lt.-Col. J. L. van Geyzel, M.B. £300

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* Receives extra allowance of £25.
† Receives extra allowance of £50.

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Assist. do. G. Deuchars £300
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Assist. do. A. G. Ellis £400
Educational Adviser to Indian Students (see p. 377).
Inspector Military Equipment and Clothing, Maj.-Gen. Sir J. Steevens, K.C.B. . . £500
Assist. W. J. Bowden £250–450
President Medical Board, India Office and Medical Adviser to Sec. of State, Surg.-Genl. Sir R. H. Charles, G.C.V.O. . . £800
Member Medical Board, Lt.-Col. J. Anderson, C.I.E. £300
Legal Adviser and Solicitor to Sec. of State, (vacant) £1,200
Assist. F. R. Marten . . . £450–600
Editors of India Office List, W. Kelley, H. F. Mackay £50
Editor of Telegraph Codes, H. W. Garrett . £50
Surveyor and Clerk of the Works, T. H. Winny £300–400
Ordnance Consulting Officer, Lt.-Col. M. S. C. Campbell, C.I.E. £1,000

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Assist. W. A. Sturdy . . . £800–1,000
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Junior Clerks, *A. H. J. Neatham, C. S. Body, and A. F. T. Campbell . £150–500
Staff Clerks, L. E. Ellis (£350–500); E. S. Evans and J. A. Stringer . . . £300–400

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Deputy Chairman, N. F. Warren Fisher, C.B. £1,500
Private Sec. J. Hutton (*acting*) . . £100
Commissioners, A. W. Soward, C.B., P. Thompson, C.B., R. V. N. Hopkins.

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Special Commissioners, H. W. Page-Phillips, R. J. Martin, A. Grasemann, C. H. Rickman, M. B. R. Sturgis, W. J. Braithwaite, P. Williamson £850–1,000

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* Receives extra allowance of £100.

1st Division Clerks, J. Hutton, T. A. Mangan, R. P. M. Gower, R. W. Needham, C. J. Gregg, M. Reid, T. E. Harvey, T. Cope, G. R. Hamilton, G. P. Kurten, A. Nelson, W. G. E. Burnett, E. M. H. Lloyd, G. L. M. Clauson, S. G. H. Burger, E. R. Dutton, C. H. Wakely, E. W. Verity, W. E. Bickford, W. G. Nott-Bower £200–500
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H. E. Magee (Ireland), H. B. Simpson, F. E. Todd, J. L. Farrand, H. P. Bennet, R. P. Chinneck, G. L. Henderson, G. R. Simpson, G. W. Gordin, J. A. Hill, J. P. Hughes, G. H. Hyett, R. Robinson, H. C. Surfleet, G. S. Heaslip, J. B. Stephen, W. S. Ostler, A. E. Lacey, S. J. Wood, E. A. McNeill, J. Wild, P. C. Bellsham, W. P. Thompson, R. R. Heastie, W. H. Coates, P. G. Read, P. Nichols, F. P. Harris, C. W. Ayers, P. O. Nolder, J. J. Cater (Scotland), R. Walker (Ireland), H. G. Carter, H. W. Guest, T. W. Macleod, E. E. Gooch (Scotland), G. C. Brown (Scotland), E. W. Ganderton, E. Le Page (Scotland), A. G. Roberts, J. F. R. McGlashan (Scotland), J. W. Adams, C. J. Robinson, A. J. Shadbolt, W. H. Brunt, W. S. L. Dalgleish, J. L. Batty, W. E. Snelling, A. D. Rose (Scotland), E. J. Chibbett, W. M. Duff (Scotland), G. Blair, T. R. Eagles, G. H. Withers, C. F. Lawrence, A. M. Pritchard, G. Wilkinson, A. B. Osborne, R. G. Davis (Ireland), H. R. Back, G. Beck.

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Legal Adviser, G. B. Rosher £1,000
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1st Class Clerks, *A. W. Cooper, *J. Buckley, R. R. Ricketts, *J. H. Eley, *E. Whitaker, *A. Veasey, *C. D. Knox, *A. H. Troughton, *F. P. Clark, *A. H. Parez, *A. Robinson, *R. Dymond, *J. B. Birch, *H. L. White, *H. McIlquham, *W. Addison, *G. L. Price, *J. F. Tarrant, *H. C. Sword, *C. W. L. Tytheridge, *P. T. Brown, *J. H. Robinson, *J. W. Ruddy, *M. H. T. Macturk, E. L. Cope, P. Mordle, A. Hardwick, H. J. Harrison, A. P. Beet, H. B. D. Sword, E. T. Dixon, R. Quigg, E. V. Cole, E. M. Miller, W. C. Royle, C. O. Vernède, C. H. Smith, J. B. Isherwood, W. G. Birt, A. J. H. Green, J. Connery, E. T. Hopkins, *G. E. Eaton, *S. T. Lock, *J. J. Tinsley, E. L. Holland, L. F. Tours, H. P. Bassil, C. S. Thompson, I. E. Bliss, G. H. Glover, J. A. G. Owen, P. H. G. O'Flynn, K. J. Milne, H. R. Bussell, H. Priest, G. D. Florendine, H. Nell, W. K. Freeth, G. F. Broughton, E. C. Burley, G. H. Moore, E. G. Moir, W. J. Duggan, *J. W. Fox, J. Canter, A. S. Jamouneau.

* Marked thus * are on Service Scale, rising to £500, hers with personal salaries.

2nd Class Clerks, W. Neylan, R. K. Rowell, C. N. Francis, J. M. Bliss, R. H. Hobson, C. S. Vincent, R. E. Allen, S. R. Tanner, R. S. Kemp, H. J. B. Smythe, E. T. Dixie, F. T. Eve, E. L. Green, E. A. Graty, H. F. Studds, J. O'Connell, O. I'A. Thurston, F. Cruttenden, F. J. Phillips, C. A. Birtchnell, H. J. Oliver, F. J. Bennett, H. Porteous, C. Jones, F. H. Peake, T. S. Travers, J. A. G. Sterling, A. T. Nichols, J. Ratcliff, H. F. Williams, J. H. Burgess, P. J. Bennett, R. E. Coleman, I. Lawton, G. H. Richmond, J. Stratton, F. Noxon, W. C. Fenwick, C. V. Tapp, H. R. Ould, H. M. Young, J. W. Hodges, E. Braddock, G. Peake, E. Genochio, W. T. Matthison, C. W. Hall, L. Green, E. H. Cross, B. W. Marsh, G. H. Sellar, T. M. Dale, E. F. Saxton, C. Spice, G. A. Carter, H. F. Shave, J. W. Legg, G. T. Arnott, A. J. Stanton, G. W. Carter, E. H. Roe, C. A. Baker, J. B. Widdup, F. Overy, F. Rees, J. O. Voysey, E. R. Pickett, G. H. Bumby, E. Coates, S. J. Page, J. C. Harrison, I. Griew, R. N. Cook, R. F. Levy, R. Mead, J. S. Attwood, J. E. Robinson, J. W. Parham, W. H. Easty, F. C. Walters, T. A. McKee, W. M. Brown, J. D. Geake, E. W. Hamilton, W. H. Lynes, K. McFarlane, A. Edmunds, G. C. Burston, J. P. Cleary, J. G. Ibbotson, H. J. Porter, R. F. Goodman, T. Eatough, L. C. Rae, N. M. Parker, M. J. P. Kelly, E. H. Ritson, H. A. P. Stenning, E. A. Soward, S. G. Haskins, M. H. Tucker, G. S. Bailey, D. W. Gration, P. W. Ade, F. M. Townend, R. B. Bowden, J. A. McDowell, O. W. Godwin, C. Hayes, H. M. Barber, J. N. Harmer, G. H. Ingram, H. C. Scott, G. Tucker, D. Harrison, J. E. Reid, G. R. Blake, G. E. H. Parks, L. Johnson, O. Lovett, H. H. Livesey, W. Reader, D. J. O'Sullivan, G. E. Wright, A. D. Crombie, P. J. Bacon, I. Hyman, E. G. Frankland, F. K. Morgan, J. A. Smith, A. T. Evans, E. L. Fairweather, W. A. Lucas, T. W. King, L. D. Gammans, F. R. Parks, V. H. Cullingford, E. W. Handley, G. B. Mason, L. B. Gibson, D. W. McAra, A. T. Law, E. L. Archer, H. G. du Heaume, H. E. Smith, H. Butler, H. P. Peck, H. W. Farmer, J. A. Taylor, T. J. Carroll, W. K. D. Atkins, H. Cook, A. H. Folland, A. D. Barnes, E. Allen, R. M. Lascelles, C. S. Herridge, F. E. Price, C. J. Brown, D. Young, A. M. Reep, S. R. T. Wright, W. A. J. Barnett, E. Duggan, W. L. Jones, H. G. Cosgrove, A. H. L. Vigurs, L. F. Boden, E. G. Tucker, A. J. Williamson, P. Butler, E. W. Horwill, J. J. Sheehan, B. Lazarus . . . . each £100–350
Staff Clerks, A. H. Locke, T. F. Callum (£400–500); G. A. Allin . . £300–400
Minor Staff Clerk, H. W. Hobbs . £200–300

Edinburgh Branch Office

(*See under* Scotland)

Dublin Branch Office

(*See under* Ireland)

Office of the Controller of Stamps and Stores, and Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Newspapers, and Bank Returns, including the Stamp Offices, London Stock Exchange, and Lloyd's

Controller and Registrar, R. V. N. Hopkins.
Deputy ditto, G. J. Sargent . . £850–1,000
Assist. Controller, W. Brown . . £700–800
Principal Clerks, J. F. Oakeshott, S. Johnson, A. E. Taylor, L. H. Clark . £550–700
Senior Clerks, W. Battersby, W. Lee, E. B. Bishop, H. W. Longley, J. D. Rowe, F. N. Whittle, E. Chapman £420–500

1st Class Clerk, G. Martin . . £310–400
Staff Clerks, H. H. Swain, J. Pittman, H. F. Chittock, A. J. Gayford, H. A. Hodge, T. Green, J. P. Howatson, F. G. Hinks, E. L. Tottenham, A. H. Willott, W. A. Read, W. J. Bazeley, R. P. Jago, J. F. Park, F. G. Tucker, W. A. M'Kears £300–400

Office of the Inspector of Stamping

Inspector, H. Birtles . . . £850–1,000
Assist. ditto, G. W. Stonestreet . £500–650
Chief Superintendent, F. Tapscott . £375–475
Superintendents, 1st Class, F. J. Thresher, H. J. Jordan, A. S. Roberts, L. J. Macauliffe, J. Patient £260–350

Solicitor's Office

Solicitor, H. B. Cox, C.B. . . . £1,800
Assist. Solicitors, J. E. Piper, I.S.O., F. W. Kingdon (ea. £1,000), P. M. Smyth £700–900
Chief Clerk and Clerks performing the duties of Chief Clerk, J. J. Howe, E. D. Trimmer, J. H. Shaw (at various personal salaries).

Valuation Office

Chief Valuer, E. J. Harper £1,200
Deputy Chief Valuer for England and Wales, C. J. H. Thomas . . £850–1,000
Chief Valuer for Scotland, A. Blair . £850–1,000
Assist. ditto, J. Mather . . . £800–850
Superintending Valuers, J. Crawter, G. F. Crisp, R. A. Dash, D. T. Davies, C. G. Eve, T. G. Fisher, C. H. Gott, J. W. Marsden, S. Martin, C. W. H. Mason, F. W. Thompson, J. E. Tory, W. Townend £800, after 3 years £850
Valuers attached to Head Office, F. J. James, A. E. Fleck, Harriss Firth, G. Taylor-Loban, F. G. Baxendale, H. Burch, H. O. Foster, H. G. Buss and A. R. Stanbridge.

Medical Officer

G. A. Hamerton, M.D. £400

LABOUR ADVISER

Office of the Labour Adviser to H.M. Government, Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.

Labour Adviser to H.M. Government, Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, M.P. (H.M. Paymaster-General).
Private Secretary, G. M. Hogdson.
Parliamentary Secretary, G. H. Roberts, M.P. (Junior Lord of the Treasury).
Private Secretary, 2nd Lieut. W. W. Henderson.
Permanent Secretary, G. M. Young.

LANCASTER, DUCHY OF

Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Thomas McKinnon Wood, M.P.
Private Sec. L. F. Fergusson.
Vice-Chancellor, Dudley Stewart Smith, K.C.
Attorney-General, R. A. McCall, K.C.
Receiver-General, Lt.-Col. Sir Fredk. E. G. Ponsonby, K.C.V.O., C.B.
Auditor, H. S. Seymour.
Clerk of Council and Registrar, Wm. Rose Smith, C.V.O., C.B.
Solicitor, Douglas Houstoun.
Assist. Solicitor, Eliot A. C. Druce.
Surveyor-General and Deputy Receiver-General, T. Vaughan Prickard.
Coroner, A. M. M. Forbes.
Chief Clerk, H. E. Mitchell.
Registrar, Preston Dist. T. B. Blackburne.
Ditto, Liverpool Dist. Roger Lawrence, K.C.
Ditto, Manchester Dist. H. Winstanley.

LAW OFFICERS' DEPARTMENT

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.

Attorney-General, Rt. Hon. Sir Frederick Edwin Smith, K.C., M.P. . £7,000 *and fees*
Solicitor-General, Rt. Hon. Sir George, Cave, K.C., M.P. . . . £6,000 *and fees*.
Chief Permanent Clerk, James Abbs . £500
Second ditto, L. C. Bowker . . £250–300
Third ditto, W. E. Macklin . . . £150

LEE CONSERVANCY BOARD

Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, W.C.

Controls the River Lee and its tributaries, and is responsible for the management of the Lee and Start Navigation. The Board consists of 15 members, of whom 14 are elected by local authorities and one by the barge-owners on the river.

Chairman, E. B. Barnard, D.L.
Clerk of the Board, S. R. Hobday.
Engineer and Manager, C. N. Tween, M.Inst.C.E.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD

Whitehall, S.W.

This department was established by the Local Government Board Act, 1871, and superseded the Poor Law Board, which had dealt only with Poor Law matters, and had existed since 1847, when it took the place of the Poor Law Commissioners. The Local Government Board became the **central department for Poor Law, Public Health, and other Local Government matters**, and many duties were transferred to it that had previously been carried out by departments of the Home Office and the Privy Council. The year after the Board was established considerable changes were made by the Public Health Act, 1872, and new duties of a very extensive character were imposed on the department.

The expenses of the Board for the year 1916–17 were estimated at £356,797.

President, Rt. Hon. Walter Long, M.P. . £5,000
Private Sec. F. L. Turner . . . £300
Parliamentary Sec. Rt. Hon. W. Hayes Fisher, M.P. £1,500
Private Sec. E. H. Phillips . . . £150
Permanent Sec. Sir Horace C. Monro, K.C.B. £2,000
Private Sec. R. B. Cross . . . £150
Legal Adviser, J. Lithiby, C.B. £1,000–1,200
Assist. Secs. T. Pitts, C.B., Sir N. T. Kershaw, K.C.B. (£1,500); W. T. Jerred, C.B., F. J. Willis, C.B., A. V. Symonds, C.B. £1,000–1,200
Principal Clerks, H. C. H. H. Houndle, I.S.O., D. Dolton, I.S.O., G. P. Beckley, G. E. Wainwright (£1,000), E. A. Browne, H. Pullen, A. J. A. Ball, C. Knight, A. E. Wood, H. O. Stutchbury, A. B. Maclachlan £700–900
Clerks (*1st Class*), W. H. Dumsday, P. Handford, E. T. Owen, H. A. Leggett, E. H. Rhodes, G. B. R. Bilis, R. J. Simpson,

W. R. Frazer, C. E. Royds, H. J. Comyns, W. A. Ross, E. R. Forber, R. H. H. Keenlyside, I. G. Gibbon, F. Slator, H. W. S. Francis £550–650

Clerks (2nd Class), W. R. Woollven, F. L. Turner, F. H. Schofield, E. H. Phillips, E. J. G. Titterington, F. J. Welch, R. B. Cross, A. N. C. Shelley, W. G. Allen, E. A. Faunch, P. Barter, B. F. C. Mosse, F. R. Lovett, G. N. Pell, E. D. Macgregor, F. F. Marchbank, J. C. Wrigley, H. H. Turner, R. A. Petzsche, J. C. Carr, R. H. Crooke, H. H. George, C. R. Kerwood, R. Stanton, E. S. Hill, A. H. Self, A. M. Legge, D. Veale £200–500

Clerk of Accounts, J. W. Colton, I.S.O. £400–600

Statistical Assist. G. W. B. McLeod £400–600

Staff Clerks, R. W. Dingle, J. W. Coles (£550), T. Lawrance, T. R. Johnson, J. W. Davidson, A. O. Hobbs, J. Young (£400–500), A. A. Kent, F. H. O. Jerram, J. W. Trickey, F. C. Allworth, L. J. Harding, A. Newton, J. W. Graves, E. F. Gits, B. B. Pinder, E. Laws, T. Philpot, L. W. Shubrook, T. R. Luke, F. Mayes, A. E. H. Goddard, W. H. M. Kirk, W. G. Gillings, F. J. Ogden, W. Wilkins, E. W. Pickering, G. H. Kennedy, H. M. Bright, R. Magowan, A. W. Mason . . £300–400

Additional Staff Clerks and Higher Grade 2nd Div. H. J. Andrews, J. B. Avery, C. J. Bayley, L. F. Bradford, W. G. H. Davis, W. G. Finch, G. J. Gilbert, W. G. W. Goodworth, R. J. Harrison, J. Hepworth, W. C. Hunter, E. S. Knowles, A. W. Lloyd, A. F. Macdonald, W. Mackenzie, T. Malley, R. O. Morris, A. A. Mulloy, W. Smith, W. J. Sutton, W. H. Turvey, W. M. Wilson £250–350

Minor Staff Clerks, C. W. T. H. Dyke, P. E. Felce £200–300

2nd Div. Clerks (145) £70–300

Clerk for Parliamentary Work, C. E. B. Green £200

Woman Clerk, Miss E. A. Charlesworth £100–180

Assistant Clerks (108) £50–150

Typists (38) £52–117

Architect, B. T. Kitchin . . £800–1,000

Assist. Architects, H. J. Pearson (£500–600), A. H. Worsley (£350–500), E. Hardwick-Terry £250–350

Architect's Clerk, J. Barber . . £100–225

Legal Assistant, J. W. Baines . £500–700

General Inspectors, A. B. Lowry (Chief Inspector) (£1,100), P. H. Bagenal (£1,000), E. B. Wethered, G. A. F. Hervey, E. D. Court, Hon. G. Walsh, H. R. Williams, J. S. Oxley (£1,000), J. W. Thompson, W. P. Elias (£1,000), C. F. Roundell, R. H. A. G. Duff, W. D. Bushell, H. K. Nisbet, G. R. Snowden £600–900

Medical Inspectors for Poor Law Purposes, Sir A. H. Downes, M.D. (£900), A. Fuller £800

Inspector of Local Loans, Local Acts, etc. R. C. Maxwell £600–800

Inspector under Canal Boats Acts, O. J. Llewellyn £600

Assist. Gen. Inspector, W. J. T. Turton . £500

Supt. Woman Inspector, Miss I. Stansfield £400–450

Women Inspectors, Miss B. W. Evans, Miss M. O. Power, Miss M. K. Lea, Mrs. M. Andrews, Miss E. M. Jones, Miss L. W. Wamsley £250–350

Inspector of Audits, E. P. Burd . £900–1,000

District Auditors (Metropolis), T. B. Cockerton, H. D. Gordon, A. C. Roberts . £700–850

District Auditors (County Council Districts), W. D. Easterby, E. G. Easton, S. D. Jerrold, H. W. Oliver, N. C. Simner £700–850

District Auditors (Provincial Districts), F. M. Adams, A. F. P. Barton, J. A. B. B. Bruce, H. F. Buckland, A. W. Chamberlin, J. A. Cole, A. H. D. Cunynghame, M. W. Dixon, W. W. Dolby, G. L. Gibson, W. Griffith, N. M. Griffiths, H. C. Hamilton, G. St. J. Hibbert, E. W. Hicks, C. A. Howell, J. E. Hughes, W. M. Hunt, J. E. Pughe-Jones, C. F. Jordison, J. Keogh, J. A. Lander, H. Locke, C. V. W. Lucas, H. Lyon, E. S. Mills, J. Orchard, R. T. L. Parr, M. D. Propert, H. McC. Rich, H. D. Roberts, H. V. C. Roe, E. Stevens, F. L. Stevens, A. Q. Twiss, H. H. Walrond, E. H. V. Weigall, F. M. Wheatley, H. C. M. White, W. S. Wilkinson, R. G. Woodyatt, H. D. Wraith, W. Young £500–850

Assist. Auditors, J. E. Aldridge, W. A. Ayton, W. L. Brett, O. E. B. Brigden, L. M. Burrell, E. R. M. Castle, J. F. S. Croggon, J. W. Crowe, J. H. Easton, A. E. Ellis, H. R. S. Godfrey, H. W. W. Grain, F. B. Hardinge, H. S. Millett, F. H. Mowatt, B. O'Gorman, C. W. Paddon, W. F. M. Provis, W. Robbs, B. Snow, A. D. D. Spafford, G. G. H. Stone, R. D. Thompson, P. T. Turner . . £300–450

Chief Engineering Inspector, H. H. Law, M.I.C.E. £1,100–1,200

Deputy Chief Engineering Inspector, E. A. S. Fawcett, M.I.C.E. . . . £900–1,000

Engineering Inspectors, W. O. E. Meade King, M.I.C.E., M. K. North, M.I.C.E., Major C. E. Norton, R.E., Major J. Stewart, R.E., H. R. Hooper, M.I.C.E., P. M. Crosthwaite, M.I.C.E., E. Dudley, F.S.I., H. S. Bidwell, M.I.C.E., A. W. Brightmore, M.I.C.E., D.Sc., A. G. Drury, M.I.C.E., R. G. Hetherington, A.M.I.C.E., F. O. Stanford, A.M.I.C.E., T. Ekin, M.I.C.E., W. M. Cross, M.I.C.E. . £600–800

Medical Officer, A. Newsholme, C.B., M.D., F.R.C.P. £1,200–1,500

Assist. Medical Officer and Medical Inspector for General Sanitary Purposes, G. S. Buchanan, M.D. £1,000–1,100

Assist. Medical Officers, R. J. Reece, M.D., S. W. Wheaton, M.D., F.R.C.P. . £600–900

Medical Inspectors, S. A. Copeman, M.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.P., W. W. E. Fletcher, M.B., F. St. George Mivart, M.D., E. P. Manby, M.D., R. A. Farrar, M.D., E. J. H. Coutts, M.D., A. Eastwood, M.D., T. Carnwath, M.B., H. A. Macewen, M.B., M. J. Rees, M.D., J. R. Hutchinson, M.D., J. E. Chapman, M.R.C.S., M. B. Arnold, M.D., F. R. Seymour, M.D., J. P. Candler, M.D., A. S. MacNalty, M.D., Lt.-Col. E. Wilkinson, F.R.C.S. £500–800

Assist. Inspector (non-professional), C. J. Huddart £400–600

Assist. Medical Inspector, Miss I. D. Cameron, M.D. £350–500

Inspectors of Foods, A. W. J. MacFadden, C.B., M.B. (*Chief*), J. M. Hamill, M.D., J. S. Low, M.B., G. C. Hancock, M.R.C.S., G. W. Monier-Williams, Ph.D., F.I.C. £500–800

Assist. Inspector of Foods, A. R. Litteljohn, M.R.C.S. £420–600

Bacteriologist for Glycerinated Calf Lymph, F. R. Blaxall, M.D. . . . £500–800

Assist. Bacteriologist, H. S. Fremlin, L.C.R.P. £300–450
Chief Inspector Alkali, etc., Works, W. S. Curphey £800
Inspectors, A. C. Fryer, Ph.D., F. N. Sutton, E. M. Fletcher, T. L. Bailey, R. D. Littlefield £420–600
Resident Inspector, H. Porter . . . £500–600
Sub-Inspectors, H. J. Bailey, A. C. Carter £300–400
Comptroller of Housing and Town Planning, J. A. E. Dickinson, LL.B. . . . £850–1,000
Chief Town Planning Inspector, R. Unwin £900
Inspector, G. L. Pepler £600–800
Housing Inspectors, W. H. Collin, E. Leonard, C. T. Clifton, M.I.C.E., C. H. Eyles, H. S. Stewart, H. A. Chapman . £400–600
Geological Adviser, J. B. Hill, F.G.S. . £400–600

METROPOLIS WATER ACTS

Water Examiner, C. Perrin, M.Inst.C.E. . £850

LORD GREAT CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE

Royal Court, House of Lords, S.W.

(*See also* p. 142)

Lord Great Chamberlain, The Marquess of Lincolnshire, K.G.
Secretary, Capt. T. D. Butler, C.V.O. . £200
Clerk, W. B. Paley £100
Resident Supt. House of Lords, T. Whitehead £300

METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE

South Kensington, S.W.

The Meteorological Office was established in 1854, and is under the management of a Committee, appointed by the Treasury, constituted as follows:—The Director; Rear-Admiral J. F. Parry, C.B., Hydrographer of the Navy; Capt. J. M. Harvey, of the Marine Department, Board of Trade; Mr. T. H. Middleton, C.B., of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries; Mr. G. L. Barstow, C.B., of the Treasury; Prof. A. Schuster, F.R.S., and Major H. G. Lyons, R.E., F.R.S., nominated by the Royal Society. The members of the Committee hold office for five years, and are eligible for reappointment. Except the Director, who receives £1,000 per annum, the members do not receive remuneration for their services. The office is charged with the duty of **collecting meteorological reports** by telegraph and wireless, with a view to the issue of **gale warnings and forecasts of weather**; of collecting for public use statistics about the weather from land stations in the British Isles and elsewhere, as well as from ships of the Royal Navy and the Mercantile Marine; and of promoting the practical applications of the science of meteorology by special researches. The **Branch Office at South Farnborough** (*Meteorologist in Charge*, Capt. C. J. P. Cave, R.E.), the **Kew Observatory** at Richmond (*Supt.* C. Chree, Sc.D., F.R.S.), the Observatory at **Eskdalemuir**, Dumfries (*Supt.* A. Crichton-Mitchell, D.Sc.), the Western Observatory, **Valencia**, co. Kerry (*Supt.* L. H. G. Dines, M.A., A.M.I.C.E.), the Aerological Observatory, **Benson**, near Wallingford (*Director*, W. H. Dines, F.R.S.), and the Weather Station at **Falmouth** are administered by the Meteorological Office. **Daily Weather Reports** can be had on payment of a subscription of £1 per annum, or £2 if delivered to the subscribers by hand. **Harvest Forecasts** are issued daily at 2.30 p.m. from June 1 to Sept. 30, and can be sent by telegraph on prepayment of the cost of the telegrams. There are also issued **Weekly Weather Reports,** published on Fridays, giving, for the week ended the previous Saturday, a summary of wind, temperature, rainfall, and duration of bright sunshine in the United Kingdom, for agricultural and sanitary purposes; **Monthly Weather Reports**, giving the results from about 300 stations in the British Isles, together with a rainfall map based on data from about 1,000 stations; a **Geophysical Journal**, issued monthly, giving the results of observations in Meteorology, Terrestrial Magnetism, Atmospheric Electricity, and Seismology at the Observatories and other publications.

Director and Chairman of Committee, Sir Napier Shaw, LL.D., Sc.D., F.R.S.
Secretary, R. Corless, M.A.
Chief Clerk, T. D. Bell.
Supt. Marine Division, Capt. M. W. Campbell Hepworth, C.B., R.D., R.N.R.
Supt. Forecast Division, R. G. K. Lempfert, M.A.
Supt. Statistical Division, Maj. E. Gold, R.E., D.S.O.
Supt. Instruments Division, F. J. W. Whipple, M.A.

METROPOLITAN ASYLUMS BOARD

Victoria Embankment, E.C.

This body of 73 members is charged with the control of various institutions for mental defectives, fever and small-pox hospitals, hospitals for sick children, schools and homes for certain classes of children, a training-ship for boys, the metropolitan casual wards, land and river ambulance services, also, by arrangement with the L.C.C. and the London Insurance Committee, sanatoria for consumptives (under the National Insurance Act, 1911), etc. *Office*, Victoria Embankment, E.C.

Chairman of the Board, R. Woolley Walden, J.P.
Vice-Chairman, The Very Rev. Canon Sprankling.
Clerk to the Board, Sir Duncombe Mann.
Assistant Clerks, J. Mallett, G. A. Powell.
Treasurer and Accountant, Morris Heyes, A.C.A.
Deputy Treasurer and Accountant, Ernest Walter, A.C.A.
Principal Medical Officer, H. E. Cuff, M.D., F.R.C.S.
Controller of Supplies, G. J. Cooke.
Engineer-in-Chief (*actg.*), T. Cooper, M.I.C.E., Sheffield House, Sheffield Street, W.C.

MINT, THE ROYAL

Tower Hill, E.

Reorganised in 1870, when the office of Master of the Mint was combined with that of Chancellor of the Exchequer, without salary, and the Deputy Master and Comptroller made the administrative officer. The buildings on Tower Hill date from 1810. Of the Colonial branches that at Sydney was opened in 1855, Melbourne in 1872, Perth in 1899, and Ottawa in 1908; up to 1909 the Australian mints coined only sovereigns and half-sovereigns, but in 1910 arrangements were made for Commonwealth silver and bronze coinage.*

Administrative expenses, 1916–17, £171,161.

Master and Worker, The Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Deputy Master and Comptroller, Sir Thomas Henry Elliott, K.C.B. £1,750
Chief Clerk, F. L. D. Matthews . . £500–700
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* Prior to 1915 all the Commonwealth silver and bronze coins were struck in England, but in that year the Melbourne Mint commenced the coinage of Commonwealth silver coin.

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Munitions Labour Regulation Department

6 Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

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Legal Assistant, J. C. Miles.
Directors, R. H. H. Keenlyside, Douglas Newton, B. S. Rowntree, J. C. Smith, Capt. H. F. Wright, M.P.
Technical and Administrative Officers, S. M. Alleyne, A. M. Arnold, M. Baird, Prof. A. L. Bowley, C. E. Bunbury, J. F. Cameron, G. H. C. Campbell, J. Chartres, F. J. O. Coddington, W. H. Cowan, M.P., Prof. J. Cox, R. H. Crooke, Major J. H. Davidson-Houston, E. Davies, S. R. Davies, W. S. Dixon, J. C. Forbes, E. W. Fordham, H. W. Garrod, Sir E. Goodhart, Bt., J. A. Greene, J. H. Hooker, P. G. Hurst, C. S. Hurst, Rev. R. R. Hyde, E. A. Mitchell-Innes, A. M. Jessup, J. H. Jones, R. F. Lancaster, R. V. Lennard, R. W. Livingstone, B. M. Lupton, Prof. H. M. Macdonald, J. T. Macfarlane, G. R. Mills, J. Murray, W. Payne, J. H. Phillips, D. Proud, H. O. Quin, H. D. Roome, L. E. Salt, H. C. Sells, J. I. Smith, H. H. Spalding, J. C. Stobart, L. W. Thynne, W. S. Walton, G. H. B. Ward, W. N. Williams, R. Wilson, J. Woodhead, W. G. Wrangman, G. Young.

Department of Explosives Supply

Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W.

Director-General, Rt. Hon. Lord Moulton, K.C.B., F.R.S.
Private Secretary, Mr. A. Bazire.
Deputy Director-General, Mr. K. W. Price.
Assistant Deputy Director-General, Major A. Corbett.
Military Adviser, Brig.-Gen. W. Clare Savile, D.S.O.
Directors, R. A. Alston, R. R. Enfield, K. P. Hawksley, Lt.-Col. H. W. Kempster, Col. Sir Frederick Nathan, A. S. Parsons, Col. C. E. Phipps, C.B., R.A.
Technical and Administrative Officers, Major W. Alexander, D.S.O., A. Bigland, M.P., J. P. Blake, Rustat Blake, F. Bolton, R. E. Brandt, W. Gordon Brown, H. R. J. Burstall, Col. W. A. Churchman, Lady Gertrude Crawford, Major Sir William Cross, E. Crutwell, W. Cullen, L. D'Elboux, H. T. Dickinson, D. G. Duff, H. W. Fane, Dr. R. C. Farmer, C. J. Ford, Capt. C. C. Frye, A. Gavey, J. W. Gordon, K.C., F. L. Halford, C. F. Heathcote, H. A. Humphrey, Dr. H. B. Hutchinson, A. B. Jamieson, C. Lambourne, Dr. G. D. Lander, Prof. J. G. Lawn, A. E. Leighton, Dr. S. I. Levy, R. F. McCall, W. MacNab, F. Maeers, G. Maeers, H. W. T. Mason, H. S. Mingard, C. J. Peters, C. R. Pinder, P. C. Pope, A. R. Robeson, Evelyn Shaw, Major S. A. Smith, Prof. B. D. Steele, F. C. Swallow, P. Tainsh, R. Unwin, Morgan Williams.

Department of Trench Warfare Supply

King Charles Street, Whitehall, S.W.

Director-General, Sir Alexander Roger.
Deputy Director-General, E. V. Haigh.
Directors, Captain J. A. Leeming, R.E., M. S. McKay, J. Mackintosh, Capt. H. Moreland, S. G. Robinson, Lieut. L. G. Shadbolt, A. E. Wigfield.
Technical and Administrative Officers, J. S. Austin, M. L. Axworthy, F. Bacon, E. T. Bailey, A. F. Beach, W. T. Bennett, G. D. Bird, C. O. Bullough, M. Bunney, F. Caldwell, J. F. Carr, R. A. Carr, Lieut. A. G. N. Chalmers, T. H. Clouston, G. S. Coleman, D.Sc., G. S. Comber, Capt. P. A. Cooper, C. M. Dowie, Capt. W. Ellison, Major G. Elliott, G. Frayn, Lieut. E. Goodwin, F. S. Gothard, H. V. Green, E. J. Halsey, W. A. C. Henderson, S. G. Higgins, G. W. Ingleby, A. Jackson, E. C. Jefferys, H. G. Judd, G. Leevers, L. Levi, Miss R. Lubbock, C. C. Makins, G. Mallet, H. F. Milward, J. A. Mitchell, J. Mitchell, Lieut. F. H. Morris, H. T. Phillips, E. T. Richmond, F. J. Ricarde-Seaver, H. C. K. Rogers, A. A. Rowse, F. B. Sanderson, H. A. Shelley, P. Simcock, N. Sinclair, R. J. Smellie, A. J. Spencer, H. Spencer, H. W. Standen, Capt. A. P. Stockings, H. W. G. Tanner, G. H. Taylor, G. F. Turner, J. Walker, A. E. Wheeler, F. E. Williams, F. Wright.

Department of Munitions Inventions

Prince's Street, Westminster, S.W.

Comptroller, Colonel H. E. F. Goold-Adams, C.B., C.M.G., R.A.
Deputy Comptroller, A. McD. Duckham.
Assistant Deputy Comptroller, Capt. W. H. D. Clark.
Secretary, Capt. A. E. Moore.
Representative of French Ministry of Munitions, Capt. de Jarny.
Technical and Administrative Officers, Colonel Lord Ardee, C.B., J. W. Barker, L. Bolton, Major C. C. Colley, R.A., B. Everett, R. T. G. French, G. Gibbens, Capt. A. C. Godwin-Smith, R.F.A., Lieut. Greenwood, Dr. J. A. Harker, F.R.S., H. C. Haycraft, Lieut. R. H. Irving, Capt. O. Lyle, C. F. Dendy-Marshall, Dr. W. Martin, R. C. Mills, Comm. J. Neale, Capt. Sir H. Norman, Bart., M.P., A. S. A. Ormsby, Lieut, J. H. Partington, A. F. Ravenshear, E. H. Rayner, Lieut. E. K. Rideal, D. Robinson, Major H. Spencer, Lieut. W. H. Smith, W. A. Taylor, T. Thomson, A. Whitwell.

The New HAZELL, 1917

MUSEUM, THE BRITISH

Bloomsbury, W.C.

Founded in the year 1753, when the collection of Sir Hans Sloane and the Harleian collection of manuscripts were acquired, and an Act of Parliament was passed "for providing one general repository for the better reception and more convenient use of the said collections, and of the Cottonian Library, and of the additions thereto." The famous collection of MSS. made by Sir Robert Cotton, which was presented to the nation by Sir John Cotton, his descendant, in 1700, was virtually, however, the beginning of the Museum. The above collections were in 1753 designated "The British Museum," deposited in Montagu House, Bloomsbury, in 1754, and opened Jan. 15, 1759. The Museum galleries are closed till further notice. Admission to the **reading-room** is by ticket. A **reader's ticket** is granted to persons over twenty-one years of age on a written application, stating fully object of researches, etc., and accompanied by a recommendation from a householder, who must be a person of recognised position, and who must certify from personal knowledge that the applicant will make proper use of the reading-room. The authorities will not accept the recommendations of hotel and lodging-house keepers in favour of their lodgers. The total number of **visitors to the Museum** in 1915 was 733,091. The **visitors to the reading-room** numbered 178,410, a daily average of 588. Administrative expenses, 1916–17, £93,263.

Director and Principal Librarian, Sir F. G. Kenyon, K.C.B., F.B.A., Litt.D. . . £1,700
Assist. Sec. A. R. Dryhurst . . £600–700
Clerk in Charge of Accounts, C. P. Cooke £400–500
Assist. 1st Class, E. B. Nicholson, B.A. £300–500
Minor Staff Officers, J. Knowles; J. F. Isaac £300–400
Keeper of Printed Books, George F. Barwick, B.A. £700–800
Assist. Keepers, A. W. Pollard, M.A.; W. Barclay Squire, M.A.; R. F. Sharp, B.A. £520–650
Supt. of Reading Room, Robert F. Sharp, B.A.
Assists. 1st Class, J. A. J. de Villiers; L. H. E. Taylor; R. A. Streatfeild, B.A.; F. D. Sladen, B.A.; H. Symons, B.A.; P. Wilson, M.A.; W. A. Marsden, M.A.; L. C. Wharton, B.A.; G. D. R. Tucker, M.A.; H. Thomas, Litt.D.; A. J. K. Esdaile, B.A.; J. V. Scholderer, M.A.; F. C. W. Hiley, M.A. . . . £300–500
Assists. 2nd Class, A. Forbes Johnson, B.A.; A. I. Ellis, M.A.; I. A. K. Burnett, M.A.; F. P. Sprent, M.A.; E. W. F. Lynam, B.A.; M. R. Dobie, B.A.; A. G. Macfarlane, B.A.; F. G. Rendall, B.A.; W. A. Smith, M.A. £150–300
Keeper of Manuscripts and Egerton Library, J. P. Gilson, M.A. £700–800
Assist. Keeper, J. A. Herbert, B.A. £520–650
Assists. 1st Class, A. Hughes-Hughes; D. T. Baird Wood, M.A.; H. Idris Bell, M.A.; R. E. W. Flower, B.A. . £300–500
Assists. 2nd Class, A. C. Stewart, M.A.; G. T. Hales, M.A.; H. J. M. Milne, B.A.; E. G. Millar, B.A.; E. H. W. Meyerstein, B.A. £150–300
Keeper of Oriental Printed Books and MSS., Lionel D. Barnett, Litt.D. . . £700–800
Assists. 1st Class, L. Giles, M.A.; Edwd. Edwards, M.A. £300–500
Assist. 2nd Class, A. S. Fulton, M.A.; J. Leveen £150–300
Keeper of Prints and Drawings, Campbell Dodgson, M.A. £700–800
Assist. do. (in Charge of the Sub-Dept. of Oriental Prints, etc.), R. Laurence Binyon, B.A. £520–650
Assists. 1st Class, A. M. Hind, B.A.; E. Denison Ross, Ph.D. . . . £300–500
Assists. 2nd Class, A. E. Popham, B.A.; A. D. Waley, B.A.; H. M. Hake, B.A. £150–300
Keeper of Egyptian and Assyrian Antiquities, E. A. Wallis Budge, Litt.D. . £700–800
Assist. do. L. W. King, Litt.D. . £520–650
Assist. 1st Class, H. R. H. Hall, M.A. £300–500
Assist. 2nd Class, A. W. A. Leeper, B.A. £150–300
Keeper of Greek and Roman Antiquities, Arthur H. Smith, M.A. . . £700–800
Assist. do. H. B. Walters, M.A. . £520–650
Assists. 2nd Class, E. J. Forsdyke, M.A.; F. N. Pryce, B.A. . . . £150–300
Keeper of British and Medieval Antiquities and Ethnography, Sir Hercules Read, LL.D., F.B.A. £700–800
Assist. do. O. M. Dalton, M.A. . £520–650
Assists. 1st Class, R. L. Hobson, B.A.; R. A. Smith, B.A.; T. A. Joyce, M.A. £300–500
Assists. 2nd Class, H. J. Braunholtz, B.A.; A. B. Tonnochy, M.A. . . £150–300
Keeper of Coins and Medals, G. F. Hill, M.A. £700–800
Assist. 1st Class, J. Allan, M.A. . £300–500
Assists. 2nd Class, G. C. Brooke, B.A.; H. Mattingly, M.A.; E. S. G. Robinson, B.A. £150–300
Solicitors, Messrs. Warrens, 99 Gt. Russell Street.

MUSEUM, THE NATURAL HISTORY

Cromwell Road, S.W.

The Natural History Collections were removed from the British Museum at Bloomsbury to South Kensington in 1880, the new Museum in Cromwell Road being opened in 1881. The departments are five in number—Zoology, Entomology, Geology, Minerals, and Botany. The Exhibition Galleries are open free daily except on Good Friday and Christmas Day. The total number of visitors to the Natural History Museum in 1915 was 433,581. The number of visitors on Sundays in 1915 was 48,409. The number of students in the five Departments in 1915 was as follows: Zoology, 8,020; Entomology, 3,354; Geology, 2,531; Minerals, 510; and Botany, 3,226, making a general total of 17,641. Administrative expenses, 1916–17, £43,631.

Director, Sir L. Fletcher, LL.D., F.R.S. . £1,200
Assist. Secretary, C. E. Fagan, I.S.O. . £700
Assist. 1st Class, B. H. Soulsby, M.A. . £500
Clerks, W. H. R. Holl, W. J. Anderson £250–350
Assist. 1st Class (Library), B. B. Woodward £500
Keeper of Zoology, Dr. S. F. Harmer, M.A., F.R.S. £800
Assist. do. W. R. Ogilvie-Grant . £520–650
Assists. 1st Class, G. A. Boulenger, LL.D., F.R.S., O. Thomas, F.R.S., F. J. Bell, M.A., R. Kirkpatrick, Dr. W. T. Calman, C. T. Regan, M.A., W. P. Pycraft . £300–500
Assists. 2nd Class, A. S. Hirst, J. G. Dollman, B.A., G. C. Robson, B.A., C. C. Treatt, H. A. Baylis, B.A., A. K. Totton £150–300
Keeper of Entomology, Dr. C. J. Gahan, M.A. £700–800

Assists. 1st Class, Sir G. F. Hampson, Bt., E. E. Austen, J. H. Durrant, G. J. Arrow £300–500
Assists. 2nd Class, F. W. Edwards, B.A., K. G. Blair, B.Sc., N. D. Riley, B. F. Cummings, F. Laing, M.A., B.Sc. £150–300
Keeper of Geology, Dr. A. S. Woodward, F.R.S. £800
Assist. do. Dr. F. A. Bather, F.R.S. . . £650
Assists. 1st Class, R. B. Newton, Dr. C. W. Andrews, F.R.S., G. C. Crick, W. D. Lang, M.A. £300–500
Assist. 2nd Class, W. N. Edwards, B.A. £150–300
Keeper of Mineralogy, Dr. G. T. Prior, M.A., F.R.S. £800
Assists. 1st Class, L. J. Spencer, M.A., Dr. G. F. H. Smith, M.A. £300–500
Assist. 2nd Class, W. Campbell Smith, M.A. £150–300
Keeper of Botany, Dr. A. B. Rendle, F.R.S. £800
Assists. 1st Class, A. Gepp, M.A., E. G. Baker £300–500
Assists. 2nd Class, H. F. Wernham, D.Sc., J. Ramsbottom, B.A., A. J. Wilmott, B.A. £150–300

[Since the outbreak of war, 58 members of the staff have joined the Naval or Military Forces of the Crown.]

NATIONAL DEBT OFFICE

19 Old Jewry, E.C.

The National Debt is administered by Commissioners appointed under an Act of 1786. The Commissioners are: The Speaker, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Master of the Rolls, the Lord Chief Justice, the Paymaster-General, and the Governor and Deputy-Governor of the Bank of England. Estimates, 1916–17, £13,439.

Comptroller-General, Sir W. G. Turpin, K.C.B. £1,500
Private Sec. G. Rackham . . . £100
Assist. Comptroller, G. F. Ansell . £800–1,000
Actuary, H. Weatherill £250
Chief Clerk, C. von Berg . . . £800
Principal Clerks, H. Manwaring and T. Gowland (£600–700); H. Weatherill £550–700
Assist. ditto, E. R. Kennedy, W. F. Doust, J. J. Bree, E. S. Jones, and A. L. Jockel £350–450
Brokers, Messrs. Mullens, Marshall & Co. £1,500

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE

The administration of National Health Insurance is carried out by a Joint Committee and four Commissioners—one each for England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland. For the latter two, see under Scotland and Ireland, respectively.

THE JOINT COMMITTEE

Buckingham Gate, S.W.

Estimates, 1916–17, £208,709, of which salaries and allowances are £13,059.

Chairman, C. H. Roberts, M.P.
Private Sec. M. Heseltine . . . £150
Vice-Chairman, Sir R. L. Morant, K.C.B.
Members, J. Smith Whitaker, M.R.C.S.; Sir J. Struthers, K.C.B.; the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies; the Chairmen of the Commissions.
Financial Member and Financial Adviser, H. N. Bunbury, C.B. . . . £1,200
Chief Actuary, Sir A. W. Watson . . £1,500
Actuaries, S. J. H. W. Allin, J. Buchanan, G. Gillies, W. R. Jarman, J. G. Kyd, J. W. Thompson £550–700
Assist. Actuaries, V. P. A. Derrick, G. S. W. Epps, P. N. Harvey, A. Henry, C. W. S. Jamieson £350–500

ENGLISH COMMISSION

Buckingham Gate, S.W.

Estimates, 1916–17, £4,667,239, of which salaries, wages, and allowances are £264,159.

Chairman, Sir R. L. Morant, K.C.B. . . £2,000
Private Sec. J. S. Eagles.
Deputy Chairman, J. Smith Whitaker, M.R.C.S. £1,500
Commissioners, D. J. Shackleton, Miss Mona Wilson £1,000
Financial Member, H. N. Bunbury, C.B.
Secretary, J. Anderson . . £1,000–1,200

Secretariat

Assist. Secs. L. G. Brock, J. A. Salter, S. P. Vivian £850–1,000
Senior Clerks, J. R. Brooke, E. Hackforth, R. W. Harris, A. Woodgate . £600–800
Junior Clerks, A. E. Barrow, J. N. Beckett, J. S. Eagles, A. Gray, R. E. Harwood, M. Heseltine, L. Infeld, P. A. Koppel, T. Lindsay, F. G. McGibney, H. A. de Montmorency, J. Rae, W. L. Rind, E. L. Shoetensack £200–500

Principal Clerks, J. G. Bell, W. H. Dawson, C. F. A. Hore, R. C. Richards, C. M. Wynne £550–700
Clerks (1st Class), H. W. Anderson, E. W. Baynes, C. E. Coward, J. N. Dark, C. G. Evans, G. G. Fiddes, H. Greer, H. S. Hunter, J. A. Pearce-Edgcumbe, J. Poyser, P. N. Russell, W. Sutherland, H. W. V. Williams, E. F. Wise . £350–500

Staff Clerks, E. W. H. Harbour (£400–500), C. C, W. Burrage, J. A. Cutforth, W. T. Fitzgerald, R. A. Nursey, A. Sharp, T. W. Sissens £300–400

Comptroller's-General's Department

Deputy Comptroller, E. J. Strohmenger.
Accountants, A. C. Hayward, J. McK. Hendrie, S. H. G. Hughes, W. G. Hunter, G. W. Jeffrey, G. A. Taylor, J. Y. Watt £550–700
Assist. Accountants, S. C. Alford, P. F. Atkin, A. H. Carter, J. Chown, R. K. Cowperthwaite, I. P. Crowther, J. O. Dixon, R. T. Hogg, R. P. James, H. B. Lidstone, G. S. Mackay, P. H. Maggs, F. Noble, P. W. Phillips, R. J. Smith, S. J. Tyack, L. N. Ure . . £350–500

Staff Clerk, A. T. Moore . . . £300–400
Supt. of Female Staff, A. H. Pope . £210–260

Professional Staff

Solicitor, M. L. Gwyer . . £1,000–1,200
Legal Assistants, W. H. S. Garnett, E. MacGowan £600–800
Law Clerks, E. J. Maude, H. C. Talbot £400–550
Principal Medical Officer, G. F. McCleary, M.D. £1,000
Medical Officers, E. W. Adams, Miss B. M. Cunningham, J. Pearse, W. V. Shaw £500–800

Outdoor Staff

Chief Inspector, E. A. Gowers . . . £1,000
Chief Woman ditto, M. M. A. Ward £400–550
Divisional Inspectors, P. R. T. Ashton, E. G. Bearn, G. W. Brake, F. N. Curtis-Bennett, S. A. Guest, W. T. Ivimey, A. Macfarlane, F. J. Matheson, J. J. Moynihan, W. F. Shinn . . £550–700
Inspectors, Male, F. B. Alcock, J. C. Arnold, N. B. Batterbury, C. E. Brackenbury, F. C. Brook, T. A. Brook, H. W. Bromby, F. Bryan, L. E. Buncher, J. G. Christopher, W. R. C. Clarke, A. H. Eady, J. W. Evans, T. M. Evans, R. J. Foot, E. G. Francis, T. A. Gailey, C. H. J. Garland, T. Gibson, G. E. Gladstone, H. T. Griffith, E. Holmes, O. W. Holstins, C. B. Jeaffreson, S. M. Jessop, A. J. Langridge, S. S. Lockhart, F. G. Mackereth, J. N. P. Mackie, A. Mason, W. Milledge, F. Morton, A. W. Neville, G. Ormsby, G. M. Robinson, A. C. Scott, J. H. Sinkinson, H. L. T. West, F. C. Wheeler, G. Wigglesworth £350–500
Female, J. J. Brown, M. M. Dalglish, E. M. Gardner, E. A. McCleverty, M. B. Murby, A. E. Otter, E. E. Page, E. G. Roe, H. Todd, E. G. Woodgate . . £300–400

WELSH COMMISSION

City Hall, Cardiff

Estimates, 1916–17, £314,923, of which salaries, wages, and allowances are £34,873.

Chairman, Thomas J. Hughes . . . £1,500
Private Sec. T. Ll. Roberts.
Deputy Chairman, H. Meredith Richards, M.D. £1,200
Commissioners, J. Rowland, M.V.O.; Hon. Violet Douglas-Pennant (£1,000); the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies.
Secretary, Thomas Jones, M.A. . £850–1,000
Assist. ditto, A. M. Leveaux, P. E. Watkins £550–700
Accountant, J. C. Morgan . . £550–700
Assist. ditto, F. J. Alban . . £350–500
Legal Adviser, A. M. Bulloch . . £500–700
Medical Officer, D. Ll. Williams . £500–800
1st Class Clerks, H. E. James, J. H. Jones, J. T. Davies, J. J. Scott, T. E. Metcalfe, D. E. Jones, W. G. Hayward . £350–500

Outdoor Staff

Chief Inspector, J. Evans . . £550–700
Inspectors, J. O. Evans, R. T. Williams £350–500

NATIONAL PHYSICAL LABORATORY

Teddington, Middlesex

Opened in 1902. Under the ultimate control of the Royal Society, the Laboratory is managed by an Executive Committee and a General Board. The Government provides £7,000 a year towards the working expenses, and an additional sum of about £1,500 a year is received in subscriptions from various institutions and individuals. The Laboratory also derives an income of about £30,000 from standardising and other fees. In addition a Government grant is received to cover the expenses of the Aeronautics work. The Laboratory is now organised under four Departments, and in each the work consists of research into matters of scientific and commercial importance, maintenance of standards, and the testing of instruments and materials. The results of research work are published in the "Collected Researches of the National Physical Laboratory." A large number of instruments of all kinds are tested at fixed charges, particulars of which can be obtained from the Director. (1) The **Physics Department** comprises Divisions for Thermometry and Heat, General Electrical Measurements, Maintenance of Electrical Standards, Electrotechnics and Photometry, Optics, Measurements of Length and Standardisation of Glass Vessels and Weights (Metrology), and for Radium and X-ray work. Tide predictions are also undertaken. (2) The **Engineering Department** is fully equipped for the investigation of the behaviour of materials under repeated and alternating stresses, repeated impact, etc., as well as for general engineering and mechanical tests. An aeronautics section is included in the department where researches are carried out for the Government Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. Tests on road materials are carried out for the Road Board. (3) The **Metallurgy Department** carries out researches as to the constitution of metals and alloys, as well as investigations, in conjunction with the Engineering Department, into the causes of failures occurring in engineering practice. New buildings, for which the funds were provided by the generosity of Sir Julius Wernher, were erected in 1910 for the accommodation of the work of this department. (4) The **William Froude National Tank**, for experiments on models of ships. This tank was constructed through the generosity of Sir A. F. Yarrow.

Chairman, The President of the Royal Society.
Ditto of Executive Committee, Lord Rayleigh, O.M.
Director, R. T. Glazebrook, C.B., D.Sc., M.A., F.R.S.
Supt. Engineering Dept. T. E. Stanton, D.Sc., F.R.S., M.Inst.C.E.
Supt. Metallurgical Dept. W. Rosenhain, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Senior Assist. Physics Dept. J. A. Harker, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Supt. William Froude National Tank, G. S. Baker, M.Inst.N.A.

H.M. NAUTICAL ALMANACK OFFICE

3 Verulam Buildings, Gray's Inn, W.C.

First published in 1767 by the Admiralty.

Superintendent, P. H. Cowell, D.Sc., F.R.S. £650
Chief Assistant, B. F. Bawtree . £400–500
Assistants, J. A. Sprigge, W. F. Doak, M.A., T. C. Hudson, B.A. £300–400

PAYMASTER-GENERAL, DEPARTMENT OF

Whitehall, S.W.

The office of Paymaster-General was, by statutes passed in 1835 and 1848, consolidated with various other offices. The Paymaster-General is appointed by sign-manual warrant. His duties are to make all payments required by the various departments out of moneys placed to his account by the Lords of the Treasury.

Paymaster-General, Rt. Hon. Arthur Henderson, M.P. £2,000
Assistant ditto, C. L. Davies . . £1,100
Principal Clerks, C. Smith and F. W. Bartlett £600–800
Senior Examiners, W. M. P. Smith, C. E. Doubleday, W. J. Phillips, F. W. Luck, E. E. U. Davies, A. Carwithen, and E. H. Eagar £400–550

THE PORT OF LONDON AUTHORITY

Head Offices, 109 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

Under the provisions of the Port of London Act, 1908, the Port of London Authority was constituted by the Board of Trade, and came into being on March 31, 1909. The Authority consists of a chairman, a vice-chairman, 10 members, and 18 members elected by persons and bodies representative of the trading interests of the port. The first election took place in March 1913, the "elected" members having at the formation of the Authority been nominated by the Board of Trade. The election, however, did not result in any change in membership. The election due to be held in March 1916 was postponed under the provisions of the Elections and Registration Act, 1915. It is provided that one of the two members appointed by the Board of Trade and one of the members appointed by the London County Council shall be appointed after consultation with organisations representative of the labour interests of the Port.

The Authority took over the London and India, Surrey Commercial, and Millwall docks, the net available income of which was estimated at £809,000 a year, as well as the rights, powers, and duties of the Conservators of the River Thames below the landward limit of the port, and certain powers and duties of the Watermen's Company. The purchase money was provided by the issue of Port of London A and B stocks, bearing interest at the rate of 3% and 4% respectively, to the total value of £22,363,000.

The Authority is self-supporting, its funds being provided by the tonnage dues on shipping and by port rates on goods.

The work of the Authority is divided among seven committees, as follows: General Purposes Committee, Dock and Warehouse Committee, River Committee, Finance Committee, Staff Committee, Stores Committee, and Law and Parliamentary Committee.

In the following table is shown the value of the total imports and exports (excluding coastwise goods) of the United Kingdom and the six leading ports:

	1914	1915
United Kingdom	£1,222,830,636	£1,335,823,979
London . .	396,190,333	496,833,942
Liverpool . .	338,232,100	393,169,056
Hull . .	67,839,670	73,123,662
Manchester . .	52,883,507	56,673,867
Southampton .	38,182,775	17,717,274
Glasgow . .	48,720,403	56,909,724

The Port of London Authority handled 2,819,332 tons of import goods on its dock premises during the 12 months ended March 31, 1916, an increase of 431,304 tons, or 18% over the previous 12 months. These figures do not include a considerable tonnage of goods warehoused in premises leased to merchants or goods temporarily landed in transit by shipowners.

The export traffic handled by the Authority in the same period was 872,289 tons.

The total amount of **Port stock** authorised to be issued at March 31, 1916, under the Port of London (Amendment) Act, 1914, is £32,647,156, of which there has been issued £27,090,459. The **expenditure and revenue** for the year ending March 31, 1916, were £4,342,625 and £4,574,683.

Chairman, The Rt. Hon. Lord Devonport.
Vice-Chairman, The Rt. Hon. Lord Ritchie of Dundee.
Appointed Members, Adm. Sir A. M. Field, K.C.B. (*Admiralty*); J. G. Broodbank, H. Gosling (*Board of Trade*); J. W. Domoney, Lord Ritchie of Dundee (*Corporation of London*); (vacancy), J. D. Gilbert, M.P., W. Devenay, A. F. Buxton, (*L.C.C.*); Capt. A. W. Clarke (*Trinity House*).
Elected Members, F. C. Allen, I. H. Benn, M.P., C. E. Brightman, Sir E. Cornwall, M.P., G. T. Crosfield, C. S. S. Guthrie, Sir John Humphery, C. F. Leach, L. A. Martin, H. T. Moore, Sir Owen Philipps, K.C.M.G., M.P., Sir Geo. Saltmarsh, C. F. Torrey, Sir M. C. Turner, F. S. Watts, W. Weddel, R. White, W. Varco Williams.
Chief Engineer, C. R. S. Kirkpatrick, M.I.C.E.
Secretary, F. Ayliffe.
Dock and Warehouse Manager, H. Norris.
Chief Police Officer, E. C. S. Baker.

POST OFFICE

Chief Office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, E.C.

The Penny Post was inaugurated in 1840. The Money Order branch dates from 1792 (see 42*nd Report of Postmaster-General*, 1896). Postcards were first issued in 1870, Postal Orders in 1881; the Parcel Post dates from 1883. Imperial Penny Post dates from Christmas 1898. The Post Office Savings Bank was brought into operation in 1861, and in 1870 the Post Office assumed control of telegraphic communication in the U.K. The Telephone Service dates from 1892. The Post Office also undertakes the collection of duties and taxes for the Inland Revenue Department, the issue of licences for the Customs and Excise Department and the County Councils. It also receives a large amount of money on behalf of the National Health Insurance Commissioners. It pays Old Age Pensions.

The administrative expenses of the Post Office were estimated at £26,537,145 in 1916–17.

Postmaster-General, The Rt. Hon. Joseph A. Pease, M.P. £2,500
Assist. Postmaster-General, Herbert Pike Pease, M.P. £1,200
Private Sec. to Postmr.-Gen. and Asst.-Postmr.-Gen., L. W. A. Atkin-Berry . £200
Secretary to the Post Office, G. E. P. Murray, C.B. £1,750–2,000
Private Sec. T. R. Gardiner . . . £150
Joint Second Secs. H. S. Carey, C.B., and A. M. J. Ogilvie, C.B. . . £1,250–1,400
Assist. Secs. E. W. Farnall, C.B.; W. G. Gates; A. B. Walkley; L. T. Horne; A. G. Ferard; E. Raven . . £1,000–1,200

SECRETARY'S OFFICE

Principal Clerks, B. Hoskyns-Abrahall,* R. J. Mackay, I. Richards, E. Hare, A. G. Leonard, F. J. Brown, F. H. Williamson, J. Y. Bell, A. R. Kidner, W. T. Leech, W. Price, C.B., C.M.G. . £700–900
Clerks (*1st Class*), G. S. Edwards, V. H. Stephens, P. Z. Round, H. F. McClintock, F. C. Hawker, E. A. Francis, F. G. Milne, J. I. de Wardt, W. E. Parsons, L. Simon, H. D. Wakely, F. H. S. Grant, C. W. Hurcomb, C. L. K. Peel, G. O. Wood, F. H. Nichols, H. G. Hanrott £550–650
Clerks (*2nd Class*), W. E. Weston, F. W. Phillips, A. C. Belgrave, H. F. Sambrook, G. G. Barnes, F. C. G. Twinn, L. W. A. Atkin-Berry, T. R. Gardiner, W. H. Weightman, L. A. Jones, F. R. Radice,

* See Investigation Branch.

G. E. G. Forbes, W. R. Birchall, A. Stark, D. J. Lidbury, D.S.O., J. Scholes, G. H. G. Smith, W. B. Vince, E. H. Shears, W. D. Waterfall, H. G. G. Welch, E. St. J. Bamford, T. M. Banks, F. Hardwick £200–500

SUPPLEMENTARY ESTABLISHMENT

Staff Officers, W. T. White, H. F. Smart, B. Masters, W. Hainworth, H. W. Charlton, F. E. James . . . £500–600
Deputy Ditto, W. H. Sharland . . . £450
Clerks (*1st Class*), *T. Beer, W. J. F. Apted, *J. Duff, *C. J. Prout, *M. L. Gardiner, F. E. Waters, F.S.I., *J. Hall, H. Darby, G. S. Stow, *S. Granville, J. D. Mackay, J. B. S. Engall, R. E. Thornley, J. W. Wissenden, *H. J. Howard, D. A. Hogg, J. E. Pettiford, C. R. Leak, F. J. Barker, A. Overbury, J. Curran, E. P. Hewkin, De G. Gavey, R. W. Hatswell, A. T. Taylor, S. J. M. Smith, W. Henderson, T. P. Sayer, J. A. Simes, E. L. Westell, E. A. Codd, H. E. Gibbings, C. W. S. Braun, H. E. Higginbottom, W. B. Harris, A. E. Marillier £350–450

INVESTIGATION BRANCH

Director, B. Hoskyns-Abrahall . . £700–900
Staff Officers, F. W. Mann, J. Settle . £500–600
Clerks (*1st Class*), F. O. Wood, W. T. Edwards, T. E. Tutton, J. P. Leckenby, J. H. Shinner, J. A. B. Drummond, C. W. Whitehurst £400–500
Clerks (*2nd Class*), P. F. Pyle, F. J. W. A. Wint, A. J. Watts, C. F. Wavish, F. M. Hill, H. E. Austen, W. H. Smith, W. E. Stratford, E. J. Stratford, E. H. Bourne, F. G. Kelsey, F. B. Booth, M. Brodie, J. B. Fetherston, J. E. Drennan, W. H. Coutts, E. E. Harper, A. J. Lord, W. Goodrich £150–380

TECHNICAL STAFF

Architectural Assist. to the Secretary, F. C. R. Palmer, F.S.I., A.M.I.C.E. . . £550–750
Second ditto, W. H. Ludlow, A.R.I.B.A. £200–450
Buildings Surveyor, A. Faulkner . . £300
Nautical Adviser, Commander E. L. Ashley-Foakes, R.N. £450–550

HEADQUARTERS TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE ORGANISATION

Chief Insp. of Telg. and Tel. Traffic, R. A. Dalzell £800–900
Deputy Chief Inspectors of Telg. and Tel. Traffic, L. Harvey Lowe, J. Lee . £600–800
Insptrs. of Telg. and Tel. Traffic, †A. Martin, †A. E. Cotterell, †T. A. Prout, W. H. U. Napier, J. S. Jones £500–600
Asst. Insptrs. Telg. and Tel. Traffic (*Class* 1), H. G. Trayfoot, P. Orr, W. D. Stewart, H. F. E. Deane £300–400
Traffic Managers (*Postal*), C. H. Cooke, W. Pugh £500–600
Inspector of Wireless Telegraphy, Commander F. G. Loring, R.N. . . . £650–850
Deputy Inspector, Major C. G. G. Crawley, R.M.A. £500–600
Asst. Inspectors, F. Addey, O. F. Brown £200–450
Inspector of Contract Departments, H. J. Maclure £300–400

* £310–400.
† Personal maximum of £700.

REGISTRY BRANCH

Registrar, F. H. D. Bushnell . . £420–500
Deputy ditto, H. W. Hardeastle . . £340–415

ACCOUNTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Comptroller and Accountant-General, Sir Charles A. King, C.B. (£1,000–1,200; £1,300 personal to present holder).
Deputy Accountant-General, A. G. Bowie £900–1,000
Assist. Accountants-General, E. J. Harrington, F. J. Pearson . . . £800–900
Chief Examiner, G. Slater . . . £700–800
Principal Book-keeper and Registrar of Bonds, B. M. Wylie . . . £700–800
Cashier, E. W. A. Clauson-Thue . £650–750
Accountants, J. Bunce, J. W. Campion, H. D. Lewis, E. Williams, T. Barratt, A. E. Westell, H. H. Batten, A. W. Cross, H. Kemp, A. L. Wilson, W. A. Mattinson, and H. Townshend (£550–650, allowance of £50 to five).
Assist. Accountants, R. M. Rogers, J. Ennis, F. Rendell, A. G. Gapes, R. Hill, F. C. Cook, W. Barnett, F. G. A. Kiff, G. W. Nye, T. H. Cochrane, A. L. Tyler, C. D. Upham, J. P. Cackett, C. G. Burn, W. A. Barton, A. Matthews, A. C. Bryant, A. J. Waldegrave, J. Treharne, and W. H. Swindell £440–540
Examiners, J. Matthews, F. Cook, J. Potbury, H. Lane, G. T. Plowman, W. F. Lawrence, F. R. Hudson, H. Kerby, C. S. Manning, W. Soothill, J. Best, D. Renton, C. H. Summers, F. E. Sims, H. M. Darville, A. Dearle, W. C. Cox, W. J. Jeffery, D. Freeman, W. A. Anthony, F. N. Smith, C. K. Thompson, H. Barnett, G. E. Pitcairn, E. A. May, F. W. Sankey, C. H. Sims, J. Reaston-Brown, R. J. Barry, A. E. Umlauff, F. W. S. Gordon, J. E. Bone, W. W. Andrews, J. Brown, H. E. Sentance, J. R. Phillips, J. O'Connor, A. Hartwell, G. Kay, J. F. Hawton, A. Woodman, T. R. Pate, R. Tinniswood, H. H. Baker, A. Nixon, J. Russell, G. H. Paxon, E. E. Were, J. A. Miles, A. Brain, E. A. Morgan, F. R. Kelly, E. C. Poulter, and B. J. S. Brown £360–430

Female Staff

Superintendent, Miss A. Sadler . £350–450
Deputy Superintendents, Miss K. E. Barrett and Miss L. M. W. Webster . £270–330
Assist. Superintendents, Miss J. N. Nind, Miss A. B. Boorman, Miss M. C. Underwood, and Miss A. E. Randall . . £210–260

CENTRAL TELEGRAPH OFFICE

Controller, J. Newlands, C.I.E. . £800–1,000
Deputy ditto, V. M. Dunford . . £700–800
Assist. Controllers, J. Bailey, A. W. Edwards, A. Tapley (£520–600, one to £650).
Principal Clerks, T. G. Donno and F. T. Wadley £400–500
Clerks (*1st Class*), L. E. B. Halcrow, D. M. Ford, and C. Harvey . . . £310–400
Superintendents, W. Webb, T. Mackenzie (£460–520), A. C. McEwan, R. Young (£415–450), G. Adams, W. A. Dering, H. T. Phillips, J. B. Murray, A. A. Frew, W. J. Bond, W. G. Mantell, C. Elphick, and J. W. Fisk £350–415
Superintendents (*Cable Room Staff*), H. F. Van der Meulen, H. J. Broughton £415–450
Superintendent (*Intelligence Duty*), J. H. Couldrey £310–450

The New HAZELL, 1917

Chief Supervisor (*Female Staff*), S. E. Briault £260–300

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

Engineer-in-Chief, Sir William Slingo £1,000–1,200
Assist. Engineers-in-Chief, A. J. Stubbs, M.Inst.C.E., W. Noble £800–900
Principal Power Engineer, H. C. Gunton £550–750
Superintending Engineer (London), A. Moir £700–800
Superintending Engineers (London and Provinces) *and Staff Engineers* (*Engineer-in-Chief's Office*), D. M. Stewart, I.S.O., J. McL. Robb, R. McIlroy, J. F. Lamb, A. L. De Lattre, A. W. Martin, T. F. Purves, A. Watts, J. R. B. Gall, W. M. France, E. J. Eldridge, T. Plummer, F. Tandy, J. Sinnott, S. A. Pollock, J. M. G. Trezise, T. E. P. Stretche, T. B. Johnson, J. R. M. Elliott, W. J. Medlyn, J. D. Taylor, A. C. Booth, E. H. Shaughnessy, M. Ramsay, E. Gomersall £520–700
Accountant (*Engineer-in-Chief's Office*), E. Williams £550–650
Principal Clerks (*Engineer-in-Chief's Office*), J. G. Dalladay, W. S. Mountain, W. H. Kerr £420–500
Clerks (*1st Class*), *Engineer-in-Chief's Office*, H. G. Fisher, H. J. Hoggarth, M. F. G. Boddington, A. H. Shepperd, E. J. Whibley, H. A. Miles, A. S. Renshaw £310–400
Submarine Superintendent, (Woolwich) F. Pollard (£500–700); (Dover) J. Bourdeaux £400–500
Assist. ditto, (Woolwich) G. Lever (£310–450); (Dover) H. F. Bourdeaux . £310–400
Assist. Superintending Engineers (London and Provinces) and *Assist. Staff Engineers* (*Engineer-in-Chief's Office*), J. E. Taylor, J. H. Fossett, W. H. Powell, F. L. Henley, R. Waring, E. Turner, C. Crompton, E. J. Ivison, D. H. Kennedy, W. M. Evans, G. F. Greenham, A. T. Kinsey, H. Wilson, J. M. Shackleton, B. S. Cohen, R. Aitken, E. Lack, W. J. Bailey, W. M. Batchelor, R. A. Weaver, R. G. Masaroon, J. W. Sullivan, J. H. Stanhope, P. Mulligan, H. V. Cornish, J. P. Price, T. Lewis, W. H. Winny, J. R. Matthews, A. B. Hart, J. G. Hill, W. E. Twells, L. B. Turner, O. T. O'K. Webber, F. W. Shorrocks, F. W. Francis, D. Stuart, J. W. Atkinson, H. P. Brown, A. G. Lee, H. Brown, E. H. Walters, J. Hardie, F. S. Parkinson, G. Stannage, G. H. Comport, C. J. Youngs, A. E. Chapman, J. W. Barber, J. S. Terras, A. B. Gilbert, F. G. C. Baldwin, F. E. Gibbins, J. H. Thow, W. Allan . . £420–500

LONDON POSTAL SERVICE DEPARTMENT

Controller, Sir Robert Bruce, C.B. . £1,000–1,200

Controller's Office

Vice-Controller, A. E. Adeney . . £800–900
Assist. Controllers, W. Howson, A. H. Reddrop, and H. Naylor . . £700–800
Chief Supts., W. T. Wheeler, A. L. Couratin, C. A. Wheeler, J. A. Hyde, C. J. Bumby, W. C. Waller, A. R. Broad, D. E. Ayling, and F. L. Nicholson . . . £500–650
Principal Clerks, W. V. Inman, J. Elder, E. F. Bolton, H. L. Jones, D. Scott, J. Thomas, E. A. B. Browne, H. A. Cockshott, H. G. Carter, and H. Mould £400–500
Clerks (*1st Class*), J. R. Edsall, T. A. Varley, M. W. Beattie, F. James, F. A. E. Williams, J. H. Greenwood, A. Davey, F. Sykes, W. A. Soyer, J. Smith, J. W. Kimmins, J. D. Biggs, W. A. Adams, W. J. Pounds, F. G. Gould, J. Uprichard, W. E. Lock, and C. E. G. Daly . . £310–400
Superintendent (*Telegraphs*), W. F. West £350–415
Assist. Supt. (*1st Class*), J. S. Brown £300–405

Returned Letter Section

Principal Clerk, *S. R. Hart . . £400–500
Clerks (*1st Class*), W. G. Green, A. K. Chalk, N. L. Hubert, W. P. Baines, and F. C. Tansley £310–400

Circulation Office

Superintendents, C. Still, J. G. Turner, H. W. Pym, G. Hine, J. G. Elford, R. Griffin, W. D. Smith, W. Kay, and S. H. Sweetman £450–550
Assist. Supts. (*1st Class*), †S. W. Lloyd, †W. T. Kemp, †J. W. Blackwell, W. Brewer, C. J. Tearnan, H. W. Marchant, S. J. Sandy, C. B. Brooks, P. Warren, T. Mortimer, E. A. Osborne, C. J. Plume, W. J. Renshaw, W. D. P. Atkins, W. H. J. Perry, W. G. Dixon, C. F. Rose, W. T. Brain, G. R. Carruthers, J. T. Ead, R. G. Gill, and H. C. Seymour . . . £300–405

Metropolitan District Offices

West Central, New Oxford Street

District Postmaster, A. H. Mann . £500–650
Assist. ditto, A. G. Atterbury . £400–500
Assist. Supts. (*1st Class*), H. Johnson, C. H. Turner, and A. E. Osler . . £300–405

Western, Wimpole Street

District Postmaster, W. T. B. Young £500–650
Assist. ditto, F. W. D'Evelyn . . £400–500
Assist. Supts. (*1st Class*), W. S. Barham, J. R. Page, and A. May . . . £300–405

Paddington, 19 London Street

District Postmaster, W. D. Wheldon £500–650
Assist. ditto, C. Exley . . . £400–500
Assist. Supts. (*1st Class*), C. Dashfield (£300–450); W. Camp and W. T. Reynolds £300–405

Eastern, 206 Whitechapel Road

District Postmaster, C. A. Comber . £500–650
Assist. ditto, H. Turrell . . £400–500
1st Class Clerk, E. A. Rowe . . £310–400
Assist. Supts. (*1st Class*), G. J. Saltrick £300–405

South-Western, 9 Howick Place, Victoria Street

District Postmaster, ‡E. F. Page . £500–650
Assist. ditto, F. Hudson . . . £400–500
1st Class Clerk, E. A. Martin . . £310–400
Assist. Supts. (*1st Class*), J. J. Foster, W. B. D. Poulton, E. J. Morton, G. Finter, T. E. Woollard . . . £300–405
P.M. House of Commons, W. J. Webb £300–405

Battersea, 202 Lavender Hill, S.W.

Assist. District Postmaster, H. T. Woods . £550
Assist. Supt. (*1st Class*), J. R. Wilby . £300–405

South-Eastern, 239 Borough High Street

District Postmaster, ‡H. Filmer . £500–650
Assist. ditto, C. E. Hamer . . £400–500
Assist. Supts. (*1st Class*), P. Chamberlain, T. Kidsley, and F. P. Bailey . £300–405

Norwood, 35 Westow Street

Assist. District Postmaster, J. W. Aston £400–500
1st Class Clerk, L. T. Churley . . £310–400

* On old scale, £440–540.
† On old scale, £300–450.
‡ Receives in addition a personal allowance of £50.

Northern, 116 Upper Street

District Postmaster, J. A. Walker . £500–650
Assist. ditto, J. W. F. Relph . £400–500
1st Class Clerk, J. Pryer . £310–400
Assist. Supt. (*1st Class*), H. A. Tann £300–405

North-Western, Eversholt Street

District Postmaster, H. Norris . £500–650
Assist. ditto, P. Hale . £400–500
1st Class Clerk, F. A. Gill . £310–400
Assist. Supt. (*1st Class*), J. Bauly . £300–405

LONDON TELEPHONE SERVICE

Controller, G. F. Preston . £900–1,100
Deputy Controller, W. A. Valentine . £650–800
Assist. Controller, J. F. Stirling £520–600
Superintendents, W. R. Bold, P. W. Coleman, J. F. Edmonds, and W. F. Taylor £400–500
1st Class Clerks, E. H. Barnes, W. B. Benham, R. Bryson, H. G. Corner, H. Dive, A. Gray, A. W. Kellond, M. Larkins, J. Leslie, P. W. H. Maycock, J. McMillan, C. W. Muirhead, G. B. Nicholls, M. C. Pink, E. A. Pounds, L. A. Prossor, and J. G. S. Rutter . £310–400
Supt. (*Female Clerical Staff*), Miss J. Liddiard . £280–400
Assist. Supt. (*Clerical Staff*), Miss A. I. Taffs . £210–260
Supt. (*Exchange Staff*), Miss A. A. Heap £200–300

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

Chief Medical Officer, J. Sinclair, M.D., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.S.A. . £1,000–1,200
Second ditto, H. E. Hewitt, M.D., B.S., D.Ph., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. . £450–650
Assists. to Medical Officers, G. C. W. Wright, M.D.; H. H. Bashford, M.D.; B. G. H. Connolly, M.B. Durh., B.S., B.Hy., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.Ph. . £200–400
Resident Medical Officer, R. A. Rowlands, M.D., B.S., B.Sc., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. . £100
Female Medical Officer, Miss M. L. C. Madgshon, M.B. . £350–500
Assist. ditto, Miss E. S. Cooke, M.B. £180–300

MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT

Controller, F. Wickham . £800–1,000
Assist. ditto, J. A. Griffin . £600–700
Principal Clerks, W. J. Parker and F. R. Frost . £500–550
Assist. ditto, C. H. Browne, A. W. Cheffins, and A. Bond . £410–490
1st Class Clerks, E. J. McCormick, E. R. King, W. H. Codd, J. W. Jones, and J. Anderson . £310–400
Supt. (*Female Staff*), *Miss R. Loch . £350–450
Deputy ditto, Miss S. A. M. Hawkins £270–330
Assist. Supts. (*Old Money Order Branch Estab.*) Miss M. H. Renwick; (*Old Postal Order Branch Estab.*) Miss A. Lacey; (*Combined Estab.*) Miss B. M. Golden, Miss J. A. Duncan, and Miss C. M. Marwood . £210–260

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Controller, Hy. Davies, C.B., I.S.O. £1,000–1,200
Assist. ditto, H. E. Charlton, T. S. Hutchings, A. Hemstock, H. Joy (£700–800, allowance of £100 to one for acting as Deputy Controller).
Principal Clerks, W. Johnson, E. H. J. Walliker, H. T. J. A. Rickcord, A. G. Duffield, F. Remington, A. G. Gurr, W. J. Undrell, A. L. Fieldson, H. S. Compton, C. R. Undrell, W. S. Bond, H. Rand, E. Bennett, L. A. Raimbach, A. W. Stoneham, C. F. Constant, W. F. Shannon, J. M. Linsdell, D. H. McCabe (£450–600, with allowance of £50 to six).
Superintendents, F. J. Venables, W. A. Millington, A. H. Bowie, T. Lyon, and W. L. Moran (£440–490); A. Emmett, T. W. Williams, C. H. Drake, W. T. Newman, J. R. Smith, L. L. N. C. Rumsey, J. Johnson, W. J. Orams, H. K. Bennett, C. E. Bate, A. Horn, C. E. Banks, W. S. Barrett, C. R. Boyle, H. L. Drew, W. Flinn, J. W. Askew, F. Middleton, F. W. Nunneley, F. J. Brett, F. V. Turpin, A. H. Taylor, T. M. Plucknett, C. W. M. Paterson, H. F. Cornwell, J. Adderley, R. J. Entwisle, J. W. Tasker, T. E. Olver, C. James, G. J. Huard, J. Oakesmith, C. H. Foster, G. A. Willis, A. C. Edwards, F. K. Hirst, S. P. Mitchell, A. W. Blessley, G. H. West, J. Booth, J. N. Finch, F. W. Elliott, W. A. Tubb, J. Raynolds, J. Boggon, C. J. Capponi, F. W. Lacey, E. Smith, F. J. Hiorns, A. D. Bell, S. W. Hodge, A. Neave, F. E. Green, H. Pentreath, William Kelly, and B. Leggett . £315–450

Female Staff

Superintendent, Miss J. Buchanan . £350–500
Deputy Supts. Misses F. Jaques, A. E. Sharrock, M. E. Haynes, and K. Eyre (£270–330 (with allowance to one of £30).
Assist. ditto, Misses H. G. Young, E. E. Wyndham, K. A. Bumpus, L. A. Sweet, F. S. MacRae, M. Phelan, A. R. Paterson, E. A. Crowther, J. B. Lang, E. Mathews, E. E. Bowen, A. E. Hooke, and A. M. Walker . £210–260

SOLICITOR'S DEPARTMENT

Solicitor, C. Llewelyn Davies, M.A. . £1,800
Assist. ditto, R. Noyes . £800–1,000
Additional Assist. Solicitor, V. Alsop £600–900
Professional Assists. H. Opie Smith, J. Okell, D. Aikenhead Stroud, LL.D., H. E. Gallaher, LL.B., S. Johnson, LL.D., J. Forbes Smith, B.A., LL.B., W. N. Raywood, J. P. E. Falconer, E. R. Hanby-Holmes, C. T. Hallam, and J. D. Bateman.
Other Assists. to Solicitor, W. McIntyre, E. J. Armstrong, E. Edwards, H. Beagley, J. Burch, L. Beagley, H. C. Pratt, H. L. Steele, and G. W. Allan.

STORES DEPARTMENT

Controller, G. Morgan, I.S.O. . £900–1,100
Vice-Controller, W. H. Allen . £800–4900
Assist. ditto, H. Sparkes and G. F. Mansbridge . £700–800
Staff Officers, J. F. Aldridge, A. Garner, F. W. Fugeman, A. A. Parsons, C. E. Fenton, H. A. Cheel, W. S. Austin, and C. Ward (London, £500–600; Provincial £450–550)
Deputy Staff Officers, C. G. Wright, A. C. Day, T. E. Rowland, C. W. Wheeler, M. Dalton, C. J. Gates, W. M. Cook, F. H. Horner, H. E. Hawker, and L. W. Wright (London, £400–475; Provincial, £365–440)
1st Class Clerks, P. Chester, H. Phillips, J. H. G. Taylor, R. J. Fewings, E. Banwell, A. Dell, C. Wheeler, H. J. Langton, J. H. Reeves, G. M. Hewson, T. Wevell, F. Smith, R. V. Headland, T. B. Barker, W. G. Potter, H. A. Mann, F. G. Beak, C. H. Crisp, A. G. Tydeman,

* Receives in addition a personal allowance of £50.

H. J. S. Bennett, J. M. Rusk, R. Fanshawe, A. Ray, G. T. Hensel, and T. W. Beckwith (London, £310–400 ; Provincial, £280–370)

SURVEYORS' DEPARTMENT (UNITED KINGDOM)

Surveyors, *A. Mellersh, G. A. Whiteman, F. E. Adams, *J. L. MacDonald, *M. J. Gardiner, *W. Castell, H. S. Wooster, W. Dickinson, H. W. Austin, W. Brown, T. Kelly, T. R. Ling, G. L. Harding, and W. M. Simpson £650–900

Assist. Surveyors (*1st Class*) G. E. M. Forrest, A. S. Ayton, F. C. Luke, G. N. Merrefield, J. G. Mellersh, G. Wallace, J. G. Maddan, F. Makepeace, R. F. Bradford, E. J. Gayes, D. Dunlop, W. S. Harrison, R. Bell, W. W. Grierson, J. G. Laithwaite, and G. P. Cooper . £500–600

Assist. ditto (*2nd Class*), D. J. Moore, C. White, R. M. Longland, H. V. Orr, T. J. Hubbard, H. E. J. Fay, H. H. Mears, C. H. C. Baillie, A. J. Wallace, W. E. Ord, T. P. Hobbins, N. S. Harvey, J. T. Foxell, F. N. Westbury, A. O. Spafford, V. C. Hall, H. C. A. White, R. J. R. Measham, C. A. Jackson, T. W. McConnell, D. K. Hopkyns, D. J. Deans, E. F. Nunns, F. H. Kempe, J. W. Jay, A. H. Barry, S. H. G. Dainton, W. R. Storr, E. T. Crutchley, L. Hide, R. T. Whitaker, C. J. G. Dugdale, S. E. Sifton, V. R. Kenny, T. B. Braund, H. F. Weiss, J. C. Johnston, A. S. Langlands, A. W. Bain, J. G. Henderson, F. N. Gossling, R. H. A. Newsome, T. Kearney, S. H. Hunt, C. J. Miles, W. Smith, T. H. Boyd, R. H. James, A. B. Bond, G. Muir, A. J. McCarraher, W. R. Roberts, W. Ferguson, H. Townshend, L. E. J. Maude, E. B. Davies, D. Spottiswoode, P. W. McIntyre, G. P. Hall, and A. E. Stocker . . . £150–450

PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE

Whitehall, S.W.

The Privy Council is a body of persons who are nominated by the Sovereign without any patent or grant, and who, upon taking the oath of office, are at once qualified members. A privy councillor must be a natural-born or naturalised British subject. It is customary to include in the body the royal princes and the archbishops ; several of the principal officers of State and of the Household become privy councillors by virtue of their office ; the principal Secretaries of State are of course sworn of the Council before they can take part in the deliberations of the select number who are known as the Cabinet Council ; and the rank is bestowed upon Ambassadors and the principal Colonial Governors and statesmen, and frequently upon politicians who have never been in office, as an honorary distinction. All Privy Councillors should be addressed as "Right Honourable."

The **Lord President of the Council** is appointed by letters patent under the great seal ; his duty is to manage the debates in council, to propose matters from the Sovereign at the council table, and to report to His Majesty the resolutions taken thereon. It is only on rare occasions that the whole body of members assembles, one of those instances being at the demise of the Crown, when it is the duty of the Privy Council to meet and proclaim the new Sovereign. For the ordinary business of the Council only those who are summoned attend, and the number thus called upon is usually very small, and consists generally of members of the party in power. Among other important functions of the Council are the granting of **charters of incorporation** to public and private bodies, and the bringing into operation by means of **orders in council** of the provisions of many statutes which Parliament leaves to the executive to enforce, temporarily or permanently, at such time or times as it may deem necessary and desirable. **Royal proclamations,** summoning or proroguing or dissolving Parliament, and for many other purposes, are made by and with the advice of the Privy Council before being issued.

Several public departments have grown out of or are even now committees of the Council. The **Board of Trade,** although it is now an entirely separate department, is still officially entitled the Committee of Council for Trade. The **Board of Education** was a Committee of the Privy Council ; and there are still a **Universities Committee,** which reviews the statues made under the Oxford and Cambridge Act, a Scottish Universities Committee, and a **Judicial Committee** for appellate business.

The **Privy Council in Ireland,** a smaller body than that in England, advises the Lord-Lieutenant, and exercises some of the powers possessed by the Council in Great Britain, but in relation to Irish affairs only.

Lord President of the Council, Most Hon. Marquess of Crewe, K.G. £2.000

Private Sec. G. Cunningham, C.B. . . £300

Clerk of the Council, Sir Almeric FitzRoy, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. . . . . .

Deputy ditto and Chief Clerk, J. C. Ledlie . £900

Senior Clerk, C. J. Dalrymple Hay . . £800

Staff Clerk, A. W. Whittaker, . . £300–400

PUBLIC WORKS LOAN BOARD

Old Jewry, E.C.

Established 1817 for the purpose of making advances to local authorities on approved public works. The total amount thus borrowed in 1915–16 amounted to £1,864,224.

Chairman, E. Norman (*unp.*).

Deputy Chairman, Hon. H. C. Gibbs (*unp.*).

Secretary, G. A. Calder £1,500

Assistant Sec. and Chief Clerk, H. G. H. Barnes £600–800

Solicitor, C. L. Nicholson . . £1,200–1,500

Chief Clerk to ditto, D. F. Buckley . £400–700

QUEEN ANNE'S BOUNTY

3 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

Queen Anne's Bounty was established in 1704, to augment poor livings in the Church of England. It also assists the clergy, by loans on security of the revenues of benefices, to build, etc., residences and farmhouses, etc. The fund is managed by governors appointed by Royal Charter. Applications for grants can be made at any time, but no applications received after Feb. 1 can be considered during the current year. In 1915 the grants amounted to £18,101, and the benefactions received to £16,746. The amount available for distribution in 1916 was £24,941. The capital fund, held by the Governors in money and stock for various benefices, amounted to upwards of £7,300,000.

Secretary and Treasurer, W. R. Le Fanu.

Chief Clerk, Wm. Lipscomb.

1st Class Clerks (*Senior Division*), G. Simpson, J. F. Sapsford, V. G. Bromhead, R. G. Rowland, E. Jump.

Ditto (*Junior Division*), M. Rogers, W. Russell, D. Smeaton, W. Holford, W. J. P. Smith.

Junior Clerks (*Upper Division*), A. G. Spencer S. D. Knight.

Solicitor, F. G. Hughes.

* Allowances of £100.

Assist. ditto, W. G. Hannah.
Architect, W. A. Hughes.
Assist. ditto, M. Skinner.

RECORD OFFICE, THE PUBLIC

Chancery Lane, W.C.

For the safe custody of the Public Records. Present building completed in 1900. Estimates, 1916–17, £22,995.

Keeper of the Records, The Master of the Rolls.
Deputy, Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte, K.C.B. . £1,400
Assist. Keeper and Sec. H. Rodney . . £800
Assist. Keepers, E. Salisbury, R. H. Brodie, H. Hall, E. G. Atkinson, J. G. Black, C. G. Crump £520–700
Clerks, A. St.-J. Story-Maskelyne, R. C. Fowler, J. V. Lyle, M. S. Giuseppi, C. Johnson, A. E. Stamp, H. E. Headlam, J. B. W. Chapman, C. J. Flower, S. C. Ratcliff, M. C. B. Dawes, C. H. Jenkinson, J. J. O'Reilly, O. C. Chapman, J. G. Phillimore, W. R. Cunningham, R. L. Atkinson £150–500

The Search Rooms are usually open daily, with certain exceptions, from 10 to 4.30; Saturdays 10 to 2. The Museum is closed for the duration of the war. [The number of registered applications for the production of Records, State Papers, etc., in 1914 was: In the Legal Search Room, 49,861; in the Literary Search Room, 64,005: total, 113,866.]

THE ROAD BOARD

Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.

Under the provisions of the Development and Road Improvement Funds Act, 1909, the Treasury appoints five persons to constitute a **Road Board** "for the purposes of improving the facilities for road traffic in the United Kingdom, and of the administration of the road improvement grant." The grant consists of the proceeds, less cost of collection, of the motor spirit duties, and the excess or balance of the net proceeds, less cost of collection, of all excise duties payable in respect of carriage licences after payment to local authorities through the Local Taxation Accounts of sums specified in Part V of the Revenue Act, 1911.

Since August 1915 the proceeds of these duties have been retained in the Exchequer under the provisions of the Finance Act, 1915.

In their sixth report [114, 6d.] the Board state that their **income** during the year 1915–16 was: from motor-spirit duties £461,356, from carriage-licence duties £233,039, and from interest from investments £114,008. These amounts, added to previous income, brought up the total receipts of the Board from the date of constitution to £7,240,195.

Up to March 21, 1916, the Board had made or indicated grants and loans amounting in the aggregate to £5,929,177, £4,770,530 by way of grant and £1,158,647 by way of loan.

The grants made to March 31, 1916, were apportioned to the following objects:

Improvement of road crusts . .	£3,253,444
Road widenings and improvement of curves and corners	293,744
Road diversions	69,895
Reconstruction and improvements of bridges	86,525
New roads and bridges	538,849
Total . . .	£4,242,457

The balance available for grants on March 31, 1916, was £2,507,665.

In addition, the Board had advanced £674,864 by way of loan. As a result of the war, the Board's advances will be greatly reduced during 1916–17 (it is estimated to about £200,000), and will be confined to important roads the improvement of which cannot properly be postponed. The Board have undertaken at the request of the Army Council (1) to supervise and arrange for the construction and maintenance at the cost of the Army Council of new roads and the improvement of private roads required for military purposes; (2) to arrange with highway authorities for the improvement of public roads required for military purposes; (3) to settle by negotiation with highway authorities the amounts payable by the Army Council in respect of damage caused by extraordinary traffic in connection with military movements. Similar work has been undertaken for the Ministry of Munitions and the Admiralty. The following statement shows the total estimated expenditure on works sanctioned by the various departments up to June 30, 1916 which have been or are being carried out by or under the supervision of the Board.

Dept.	Estimated cost of work sanctioned
War Office. . .	£1,689,498
Admiralty . .	60,404
Ministry of Munitions .	59,719
Total .	1,809,621

THE BOARD

Sir George S. Gibb (*Chairman*) . .	£3,000
Right Hon. Lord Pirrie, K.P., Right Hon. Lord Kingsburgh (Sir John Hay Macdonald), Lord St. Davids, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu (*unpaid*)	
Secretary, W. Rees Jeffreys . . .	£1,000
Assist. ditto, H. R. Watling . . .	£575
Manager and Engineer, H. P. Maybury .	£1,500

STATIONERY OFFICE

Prince's Street, Storey's Gate, S.W.

Established 1782. Its duties include the supply of books and stationery to Parliament and the various Government offices and departments, and the supervision and control of the printing, etc., required by them. Expenses, 1916–17, £1,026,959.

Controller, F. Atterbury, C.B. . . £1,200–1,500
Private Sec. L. C. Dashfield.
Deputy Controller, W. G. Newton, I.S.O. £700–1,000
Supt. of Publications, W. R. Codling, M.V.O. £500–700
Accountant and Supt. of Demands, C. H. Balmain £500–700
Supt. of Paper, W. G. Wightman . £500–700
Supt. of Stores, I. A. H. Watson . £500–600
Librarian, A. J. Ellis . . . £500–600
Supt. Dublin Branch, H. E. Pitman . £450–600
Supt. Edinburgh Branch, L. W. Hill £400–550
Supt. Manchester Branch, J. B. Gotts £300–400
Supt. of Printing, T. D. Dutton . £500–700
Supt. of Binding, J. B. Crane . £500–600
Deputy and Assist. Heads of Branches, A. L. Screech (£500), E. C. Bateman, W. G. Bishop, C. W. Howard, G. F. Whiles, G. H. Wright (£300–450), E. H. Chapman (Dublin), G. D. Rose, A. Hammond,

E. W. E. Liddington, G. McIsaac, C. H. Stranger (Edinburgh), H. A. White £300–400
Minor Staff Officers, R. J. Palmer, *J. P. Stevenson, E. C. Briggs (£200–300), J. Boyd, P. Brownlow, S. E. Lovatt, J. M. Newnham £200–250
Examiners of Printers' Accounts, A. J. Biggs (£300–450), G. W. Riley . £275–375
Technical Assists. (Paper), H. A. Bromley, A. E. Dawe, E. A. Dawe, E. J. H. Stallybrass £200–350
Technical Assists. (Printing), J. E. H. Wilson (Dublin) (£250–350), J. Paterson, J. C. Rowden, J. Stone (Edinburgh), J. H. Whitehead £200–300
Receiver of Printing, D. S. Todd . £200–300
Examiner of Binders' Accounts, J. E. Penn £200–£300

THAMES CONSERVANCY

2 and 3 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.

The Conservators of the River Thames were constituted a body corporate by Act of Parliament in 1857, and their powers altered by various Acts from time to time. Under the Port of London Act, 1908 (see above), the number of Conservators was reduced from 38 to 28, and their responsibilities were confined to the non-tidal reaches of the river between Cricklade and Teddington. The Conservators are appointed by the Corporation of London, the London County Council, the Metropolitan Water Board, the Board of Trade, the Port Authority, and the Councils of the riverside counties, boroughs, and urban districts. The whole of the works on the upper river, the control of the navigation, the registration of vessels, the prevention of pollution of the whole of the Thames watershed, and the protection of the fisheries are entrusted to the Conservators.

Chairman, Rt. Hon. Lord Desborough, K.C.V.O.
Vice-Chairman, Sir Robert Buckell.
Secretary of the Conservancy, F. W. Geary.

TRADE, THE BOARD OF

Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

The first Committee for Trade appears to have been appointed in the year 1622, during the reign of James I. It was reconstituted by Charles I. Charles II instituted a Council for Trade and another Council of Foreign Plantations. These were amalgamated in 1672, but in 1675 their duties were transferred to the Privy Council. In 1695, under William III, and from time to time afterwards, the Council was revived; but on the motion of Burke it was abolished in 1782. In 1786 a permanent Committee was formed under an Order in Council, which still regulates the legal constitution of the Board. The working of the Department, whose chief offices are at Whitehall Gardens, is now assimilated to that of the other great offices of State, its work being done by the President aided by a permanent staff. Estimates, 1916–17, £360,011.

President, Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman, M.P. £5,000
Permanent Sec. Sir Hubert Llewellyn Smith, K.C.B. £2,000
Second Sec. W. F. Marwood, C.B. . . £1,500
Parliamentary Sec. E. G. Pretyman, M.P. £1,500
Chief Industrial Commissioner, Sir George R. Askwith, K.C.B., K.C. . . . £2,000
Assistant Secretaries, Harbour Dept. Garnham Roper, C.B.; *Railway Dept.* E. G. Moggridge; *Employment Dept.* W. H. Beveridge, C.B.; *Commercial Dept.* H. Fountain, C.M.G.; *Marine Dept.* C. Hipwood £1,000–1,200
Comptroller of Companies Dept. H. A. Payne £1,000–1,200
Comptroller-General of the Dept. of Commercial Intelligence, Sir William H. Clark, K.C.S.I., C.M.G. . . . . .
Accountant-General, Alex. Barnes, I.S.O. £1,000
Director of the Labour Statistics Dept. F. H. MacLeod £1,000
Private Secs. to President, R. W. Matthew, E. R. Eddison, A. D. Sanderson, and G. A. France, M.P. (*unpaid*) . . .
Private Sec. to Parly. Sec. F. W. Leggett .
Private Secs. to Permanent Sec. S. W. Clark and W. Carter . . . . . .
Private Sec. to Second Sec. C. E. Sledmere .
Principal Clerks, H. F. Carlill, O. Jones, H. Booth, G. E. Baker, E. W. Rowntree, J. J. Wills, J. A. Webster, C. H. Grimshaw, G. C. L. Maunder . . . £700–900
Clerks, R. W. Matthew, T. Lodge, W. Carter, E. J. Elliot, E. R. Eddison, A. R. Thomson, C. H. Boyd, R. Brinsley Richards, A. S. Hoskin, H. Leak, F. P. Robinson, E. H. S. Marker, C. P. Duff, R. H. Hill, T. St. Q. Hill, T. A. E. Muir, C. W. K. MacMullan, D. Davies, W. A. Lee, F. W. Leggett £200–500
Assist. Industrial Commissioners, I. H. Mitchell (£700–900), D. C. Cummings £500–700
Principal Staff Officer in Commercial Dept. P. Ashley £700–900
Accountants, E. C. Stoneham and R. J. Sheldon £650–800
Chief Clerk (Companies Dept.), H. M. Winearls £600–800
Supt. for Wrecks and Loss of Life at Sea, C. J. O. Sanders £500–650
Chief Staff Officers, R. Leach, A. A. A. Wotzel, W. J. Glenny . . . £500–600
Officer in Charge of Commercial Inquiries in the Exhibitions Bch. Sir E. C. Wyldbore Smith £500–600
Hon. Director for Art in the Exhibitions Bch. Sir Isidore Speilmann, C.M.G.
Staff Clerks, H. C. Honey (£550–700), D. Todd, S. W. Clark (£400–600), J. L. Bendall, G. B. Shepherd (£450–550), C. Wright, H. J. Wilson (£400–500), H. G. A. Mayhew, W. W. Coombs, W. J. Smith, A. House (£300–450), A. C. W. Gay, A. S. Lake, J. Keeling, R. H. Haylett, R. F. Price, H. R. Bamford, R. F. G. Heatly, E. C. Ramsbottom, F. W. Emler, A. C. Cruttenden, B. C. Page £300–400
Staff Officer (1st Class), R. Henaball £400–500
Senior Investigator for Women's Industries, Miss C. E. Collett £450
Labour Correspondent, J. J. Dent . . £450
Staff Officers (2nd Class), F. W. Perrett, T. G. Gibson, A. E. Tyler, J. R. Cahill, F. H. Taylor £300–400
Librarian, R. J. Lister, I.S.O. . . £350–600
Clerk in Charge of Railway Accident Work, S. G. Spencer £300–450
Clerk in Charge of Work under Electric Lighting Acts, M. J. Collins . . £300–400
Supt. of Registry and Copying, H. W. Dalmon £400
Clerk of Stationery, E. Andrews . . £400
Clerk in Charge of Life-saving Apparatus Work, J. B. Harrold . . . £300–400

* Receives additional allowance of £80 whilst acting Deputy Superintendent of Stores.

Staff Clerk for Trade Board's Work, S. L. Besso £300–400
Assistant and Minor Staff Officers, G. W. Betts (£200–350), F. C. Starling, H. H. Cook, F. Biggs, W. J. Paddon, S. Robson, H. E. Gibbs (£200–300), H. J. Hutchinson (£150–250), O. A. C. Isaac, J. A. Anderson, F. E. Florance (£100–200), and Miss M. I. M. Pye £100–150
Assist. Investigating Officer for Women's Industries, Miss D. F. Tait . . . £200–300
Clerk in Charge of Railway Plans, T. Lofthouse £250–350
Assist. Investigator, E. J. Phelan . . £200–300
Clerk to Senior and Assist. Investigators for Women's Industries, Miss L. R. Monkhouse £100–180
Assist. Clerks (*1st Class*), Arthur Hill, I.S.O., F. A. Fahy, P. J. Descours, and W. Greig £400
Second Div. Clerks (*Higher Grade*), C. Thornton, W. Stanley, H. Yates, E. J. Dos Santos, R. C. Baigent, W. H. Thomas, T. W. Hodges, P. L. Ellercamp, Wm. Smith, E. Burton, F. P. Holmes, H. Townsend, C. A. Carter, W. E. Wilson, J. U. Smith, J. T. Pratten . £250–350

SOLICITOR'S DEPARTMENT

Solicitor, Sir R. Ellis Cunliffe . . £1,500–1,800
Assist. Solicitor, E. Potter . . . £800–1,000
Personal Staff of Solicitor—Principal Clerks, E. Gillett, G. C. Vaux . . .

Bankruptcy Sub-Department

Solicitor in Charge, H. E. G. Burls . .

PROFESSIONAL AND OTHER OFFICERS

Chief Inspecting Officer of Railways, Lt.-Col. J. W. Pringle, R.E. . . . £1,200–1,400
Inspecting Officer of Railways, Lt.-Col. E. Druitt, R.E. £800–1,000
Assist. Inspecting Officer of Railways, J. P. Scott Main £500–700
Sub-Inspecting Officers of Railways, A. Ford, J. J. Hornby, and C. Campbell £200–400
Professional Member of Marine Dept. Capt. A. H. F. Young, R.N.R. . . . £800–1,000
Professional Member of Harbour Dept. Capt. C. E. Monro, R.N. £1,000
Electric Adviser, A. P. Trotter . £800–1,000
Electrician and Assist. to Electric Adviser. J. Rennie £300–450
Senior Inspector of Life-saving Apparatus, Capt. J. D. Daintree, R.N. £500
Inspector of Life-saving Apparatus, Capt. H. F. Aplin, R.N. £350–400
Translator, H. Kershaw £400

OFFICE OF STANDARD WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, 7, Old Palace Yard

Deputy Warden of Standards, Major P. A. MacMahon, F.R.S. £800
Superintending Clerk, G. W. Sellar . £350–450
Staff Clerk, H. B. C. Darling . . £300–400
Examiner, S. H. McQuown . . . £300–400

Trade Commissioners in Self-Governing Dominions
Canada, C. Hamilton Wickes.
Australia, G. T. Milne.
South Africa, W. G. Wickham.
New Zealand, R. W. Dalton.

BANKRUPTCY OFFICERS

Office of the Inspector-General

Horse Guards Avenue, S.W.

Inspector-General, J. G. Willis, C.B. . £1,000–1,200
Inspector of Official Receivers, E. E. Deane £700–900
Chief Bankruptcy Clerk, F. A. Clarke £700–850
Chief Auditor, J. R. J. Johnston . £600–750
Auditor, J. F. Bird £500–600
Junior Inspector, A. A. Taylor . £500–600
Senior Clerk, A. Mills £500–600
Examiners, W. C. Taylor, H. C. Watson, W. A. Clark, W. J. Walker, T. S. Hutchson, J. T. Lennox, F. W. Pote, H. M. Bennell, D. Hughes . . . £310–500
Assist. Examiners, S. T. Tigar, S. J. Campling, G. C. Veysey, F. H. Langmaid £100–350
Minor Staff Officers, C. C. G. Stonhouse (£300–450), E. Carwithen . . £250–350
Second Div. Clerks (*Higher Grade*), H. I. R. Audain, F. L. Bamford, N. Stanger, T. J. Dale, A. Rowley . . £250–350
Receivers: Birmingham, etc., A. S. Cully (£1,100); Bradford and Halifax, W. Durrance (£800–900); Brighton, etc., T. Gourlay (£700–800); Bristol, C. H. King (£800–1,000); Cambridge, H. W. Cox (£500); Carmarthen, H. W. Thomas (£500); Dewsbury and Huddersfield, E. Johnson (£450–500); Hanley, etc., F. T. Halcomb (£500); Hull, etc., G. H. Acheson (£500); Ipswich, F. Messent (£500); Liverpool, E. D. Symond (£800–1,000); London and S. Suburban, Hon. W. J. H. Boyle (£900), *Assist.* J. D. Turner (£400); London and N. Suburban, E. W. J. Savill (£1,000), *Assist.* L. A. West (£400); Manchester, J. G. Gibson (£800–1,000); Newcastle-on-Tyne, C. Woollett (£600–650); Northampton, A. Ewen (£500–650); North Glamorgan, Ellis Owen (£500–600); Nottingham, E. W. Humphreys (£800–1,000); Shrewsbury, F. Cariss (£425); Southampton, T. Easton (£500–600); Swansea, H. Rees £400–600

Office of the Official Receivers in Bankruptcy attached to the High Court

Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street

Senior Official Receiver, E. Leadam Hough £1,200
Official Receivers, E. S. Grey, W. P. Bowyer £800–1,000
Senior Assist. Official Receiver, W. G. Williams £700
Assist. Official Receivers, D. Williams, J. B. Knight, F. T. Garton . . . £500–600
Senior Examiners, J. W. Roberts, C. R. H. Cooper, E. Parke £250–350
Chief Cashier, O. L. Russell . . £250–350

Office of the Official Receiver for Companies (Winding-Up) attached to the High Court

33 Carey Street

Senior Official Receiver, H. De V. Brougham £1,200
Official Receiver, Herbert E. Burgess £800–1,000
Senior Assist. Official Receiver, W. J. Warley £500–700
Assist. Official Receiver, E. C. Bliss . £500–700
Examiners, A. Russell, G. A. Esden, E. V. Fox £350–450
Chief Accountant and Confidential Clerk, W. E. Flint £250–350
Chief Cashier, F. J. Keeler . . £250–350

PATENTS, DESIGNS, AND TRADE MARKS OFFICE

25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, W.C.

Comptroller-General, W. Temple Franks, C.B. £1,500
Registrar of Designs and Trade Marks, Ralph H. Griffin £1,000
Chief Examiner, H. Hatfield, I.S.O. . £900–1,100

Chief Clerk, P. G. L. Webb . . £850–1,000
Principal Clerks, F. W. Hodges, R. P. Chope, Arthur Neeves. . . £650–800
Deputy Principal, F. W. Neale . £400–550
Clerks, Henry Samuel Freer, J. Stringer, E. H. Knights, J. K. Grebby, F. Newbery, and A. J. Martin . . . £150–500
Librarian, E. W. Hulme . . £500–600
Assist. Librarian, H. V. Hopwood . £350–450
Supt. of Sale Branch, F. Usher . £450–500
Staff Clerks, W. S. Snell, A. Holmes, J. Barratt, B. G. Crewe, W. E. F. Walker, S. W. Morrison, W. J. Mitson, T. F. Ordish £250–450
Clerk of Designs Register, R. C. Winyard . £400
Examiners (Supervising), W. Martin, A. R. Wright, W. H. D. Clark . . £800–900
Senior Examiners, H. J. Adams, F. Ogden, W. Groves, J. E. Needham, A. S. A. Ormsby, F. M. Sexton, A. Sutton, A. F. Ravenshear, F. Gossling, G. Rutherford, H. F. Lowe, H. O. Minty, T. E. Lones, R. Jenkins, L. Bolton, T. H. Denning £600–800
Examiners, H. Newton, W. A. Stiven, A. Whitwell, J. H. Tomlinson, R. Sandon, W. Martin, C. H. Powell, J. Reeves, J. Layzell, F. J. Cheshire, G. Gibbens, C. C. Starling, A. G. Page, I. T. Walls, W. Sackfield, H. C. Haycraft, G. F. Hambly, R. Adams, W. S. Jarratt, R. W. Simmonds, F. Fisher, F. W. Dunn, W. A. Taylor, E. A. Gere, R. J. Sowter, F. Charlesworth, A. S. Cox, D. Robinson, R. T. G. French, J. W. Barker, F. P. Johns, M. F. Levey, A. J. Wilson, A. Wilson, F. G. Smith, V. Lough, A. E. Dodridge, T. T. Bedford £500–600
Deputy Examiners, S. A. Willmott, D. Walton, F. Ackroyd . . . £400–550
Index Clerk, C. T. Browne . . £300–350
Record Keeper, G. B. Pollard . . £250–350

TRADE MARKS REGISTRY AND DESIGNS BRANCH, MANCHESTER

Keeper of Cotton Marks, J. W. Madders £400–700
Clerk in Charge of Designs Register, H. J. E. Easton £300–400

GENERAL REGISTER AND RECORD OFFICE OF SHIPPING AND SEAMEN

Tower Hill, E.

Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen, C. H. Jones £700–900
Assist. Regr.-General, G. A. Hooke . £450–650
Senior Staff Clerk, C. L. Compton . £350–450
Staff Clerks, W. Avery, W. H. Lee, T. Crone, J. C. Randall, E. H. Atkins £300–400

MARINE DEPARTMENT

Consultative Branch

54 Victoria Street, S.W.

Engineer Surveyor-in-Chief and Inspector of Testing Establishments under the Anchors and Chain Cables Act, T. Carlton £600–800
Engineer and Ship Surveyors, C. W. Roberts, H. G. Dixon, H. J. Vose, J. Cormack £200–400
Principal Ship Surveyor, W. D. Archer £700–900
Deputy Principal Ship Surveyor, E. W. Colvill £600–700
Assist. to Principal Ship Surveyor, A. J. Daniel £420–500
Ship Surveyors, A. E. Lavers, T. Smith, F. Barter, J. King, T. W. Revans, J. T. Munden, W. J. Wilton, A. T. Metcalfe £200–400
Principal Surveyors for Tonnage, T. F. Jenkins £520–600
Assist. to do. F. W. Bickle . . £200–450
Ship Surveyors, C. R. Godfree, T. R. Clark, C. E. Rawbone, H. G. Hogben . £200–400

68 Victoria Street, S.W.

Principal Examiner of Masters and Mates, J. M. Harvey £520–600
Assist. to the Principal Examiner of Masters and Mates, D. Fulton £420–500

79 Mark Lane, E.C.

Chief Examiner of Engineers, W. T. Seaton £520–600
Engineer Surveyor, G. C. Blair . . £200–400

Marine Survey Staff

79 Mark Lane, E.C.

Principal Officer for London Dist. R. C. Warden £600
Chief Inspector of Ships' Provisions, W. L. Service £500–650

Examiners of Masters and Mates

Dock Street, E.

Senior Examiner, Sir A. A. Walker, Bt. £420–500
Examiners, J. W. Saul, E. I. Fletcher £200–400

Mercantile Marine Offices

Chief Supt. Dock Street, E., J. V. Mosey £450–550
Supt. Poplar, East India Dock Rd., E., B. Jacob £300–400
Supt. Victoria Docks, Connaught Road, E., J. R. Gilchrist . . . £300–400
Supt. Tilbury, Essex, J. W. H. Hall £350–450

EMPLOYMENT DEPARTMENT

7 Whitehall Gardens and Queen Anne's Chambers, S.W.

Central Office

Assist. Secretary, W. H. Beveridge, C.B. £1,000–1,200
Director of Employment Exchanges, C. F. Rey £1,000
Principal Officers, F. Davey, S. G. Tallents, T. W. Phillips and M. Wolff . . £700–900
Chiefs of Sections, A. W. Basham, G. W. Irons, H. Smith, Lt.-Col. H. R. Beddoes, J. S. Nicholson, J. F. G. Price . £500–700
Chief Woman Inspector, Miss F. H. Durham £700
Deputy Chief Woman Inspector, Miss L. Clapham £400–450
Assist. Chiefs of Sections, W. A. Colegate, J. M. Glen, P. Y. Blundun, C. B. Hawkins, G. M. Hodgson, F. W. Charlton, F. Lavington, S. E. Court, F. L. Miller £350–500
Assist. Accountants, W. F. Stone, G. F. Couzens, C. H. Ford, H. R. Taylor £350–500
Labour Adviser, C. H. Rouse . . £350–500
Travelling Inspectors, B. Wilson, R. C. Davison, F. A. Norman . . .

CENSUS OF PRODUCTION OFFICE

68 Victoria Street

Director, A. W. Flux . . . £700–900
Assist. Director, H. W. Macrosty . £500–600
Supt. of Staff, J. W. Verdier . . £400–500
Staff Officer, R. F. Taylor . . £300–400

OFFICE OF TRADE BOARDS

Old Serjeants' Inn Chambers, Chancery Lane, W.C.

Chairman, E. Aves . . . £800–1,000
Secretary, G. T. Reid . . . £500–600
First-Class Investigating Officers, J. P. Street and F. Popplewell . . £300–400

THE TREASURY

Whitehall, S.W.

The Lord High Treasurer, once the third great officer of State, had of old the appointment of all officers employed in collecting the revenues of the Crown, and the disposal of all plans and ways relating to the revenue.

Since the days of George I the powers and duties of the office of the Lord High Treasurer have been invariably executed by Commissioners, consisting of the First Lord of the Treasury, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and from two to five other Commissioners, who are usually designated Junior Lords. The First Lord, if he fill that office only, takes little share in the management of the department; but some special duties, such as recommending for Civil List Pensions, appertain to his position. A number of appointments are in his gift, and he is an *ex-officio* trustee of the National Gallery and British Museum. For nearly eighty years prior to 1885 the office of First Lord was invariably held by the Prime Minister of the day. The departmental duties of the junior lords are almost nominal. The Parliamentary Secretary to the Treasury is principal Government Whip. The Commissioners forming the Treasury Board seldom meet; and in fact the real work of the department is performed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is its effective head, aided by the Financial Secretary and the permanent staff.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer sees that the estimates sent in by the spending departments are framed with due regard to economy, is made acquainted with the views of the revenue departments regarding probable receipts, and then prepares and introduces his Budget. Like the First Lord of the Treasury, he is provided with an official residence in Downing Street.

Estimates, 1916–17, £121,457.

First Lord of the Treasury, Rt. Hon. Herbert Henry Asquith, K.C., M.P. (*Prime Minister*) £5,000

Private Secs. (total allowance, £1,500), M. Bonham Carter, E. H. Marsh, C.M.G., D. Davies; Hon. C. H. Lyell, M.P. (*unp.*)

Chancellor of the Exchequer, Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna, M.P. £5,000

Private Secs. H. P. Hamilton (£300), Alan Parsons (£100); Cecil Harmsworth, M.P. (*unp.*)

Junior Lords, G. H. Roberts, M.P. (£1,000), Hon. G. Howard, M.P. (£1,000), W. C. Bridgeman, M.P. (£1,000); W. R. Rea, M.P. (*unp.*).

Financial Sec. Rt. Hon. T. McKinnon Wood, M.P. £2,000

Private Secs. S. D. Waley (£150); J. Dundas White, M.P. (*unp.*).

Joint Parliamentary Secs. J. W. Gulland, M.P., Lord Edmund Talbot, M.V.O., D.S.O. M.P. . . . . each £2,000

Private Secs. R. H. Davies, C.B. (£400); Godfrey P. Collins, M.P. (*unp.*).

Joint Permanent Secs. Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Chalmers, G.C.B., Sir Thomas L. Heath, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., F.R.S., Sir John S. Bradbury, K.C.B. . . . . each £2,000

Auditor of the Civil List, Sir T. L. Heath, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., F.R.S.

Private Sec. to Sir Robert Chalmers and Sir T. L. Heath, Viscount Cross . £150

Private Sec. to Sir J. Bradbury, A. McFadyean £150

Assist. Sec. Sir Malcolm G. Ramsay, K.C.B. £1,500

Principal Clerks, R. F. Wilkins, C.B., G. L. Barstow, C.B., R. S. Meiklejohn, C.B., L. J. Hewby, C.B., S. Armitage-Smith £1,000–1,200

1st Class Clerks, H. Higgs, C.B., L. C. Bromley, E. W. H. Millar, G. C. Upcott, R. G. Hawtrey, B. P. Blackett, C.B., C. L. Stocks, O. E. Niemeyer, F. Phillips, A. W. Hurst, F. W. Leith Ross, R. V. Vernon £700–900

2nd Class Clerks, J. H. McC. Craig, Viscount Cross, S. D. Waley, A. McFadyean, S. H. Wright, G. H. S. Pinsent, A. P. Waterfield, H. P. Hamilton, F. H. Nixon, H. A. Siepmann, S. A. Sydney-Turner, P. J. Grigg, F. M. Morris, T. K. Bewley, B. W. Gilbert, W. R. Fraser . £200–500

Parliamentary Clerk, H. Higgs, C.B.

Assist. to Parliamentary Clerk, B. Tigar, I.S.O. £300–400

Treasury Officers of Accounts, R. F. Wilkins, C.B. (*unp.*); A. T. V. Robinson . £850–1,000

Accountant, George H. Hunt, I.S.O. £700–1,000

Assist. Accountant, H. T. Holmes, M.V.O. £400–600

Auditor of Sheriffs' Accounts, B. J. Bridgeman, G. W. Couch . . . £200 450

Officer in charge of Statistics, D. W. Ward £500–600

Clerk to do. H. G. Brookman . £150–250

Supt. of Registry, A. H. Bradley . £400–500

Assist. Supt. of Registry, J. Drake . £300–400

Staff Clerks, L. Cuthbertson, A. E. Mitchell £300–400

Minor Staff Clerks, T. Chadwick, W. G. Gant, J. A. Jukes, W. H. Sharpe, P. G. Slade.

Second Division Clerks, A. Graham, S. W. Green, A. C. Higgs, G. Ismay, C. H. Lefebure, A. H. May, C. F. Warren.

Assist. Clerks, F. C. Collings, W. B. Greenwood, J. T. Oldfield, W. W. Pulford.

Departments of H.M. Procurator-General and of the Solicitor to the Treasury

Treasury Chambers, Whitehall, S.W.

Procurator-General and Treasury Solicitor, Sir J. P. Mellor, K.C.B.

Private Secretary, A. W. Brown, LL.D.

Assist. Solicitors, A. H. Dennis, C.B.; H. E. F. Comyn, C.B.

Assistants, W. de G. Lamotte and C. Owen.

Chief Clerks and 1st Class Clerk, H. M. Warne, I.S.O., C. H. E. Fletcher, R. H. Gardner, A. W. Brown, LL.D., and R. W. Woods.

Staff Clerk, W. F. Addey, I.S.O.

Assist. Chief Clerks, H. A. Weeks, G. C. Crispin, J. H. Crawley.

Professional Clerks, A. E. Wade, A. F. Gilchrist, C. M. Leese, J. C. P. Kinsman, W. L. Morton.

Accounts Branch

Clerk in Charge of Accounts, C. H. Hunt.

Deputy ditto, W. J. Hagon.

Clerks, W. J. Smith, E. W. Mounter.

Law Courts Branch

Principal, A. T. Hare.

Assist. for Chancery and Charity Business, J. Rye.

Assist. for Common Law and Admiralty Business, R. M. Greenwood.

Professional Clerks, E. M. Reid, E. V. Thompson.

KING'S PROCTOR'S OFFICE (DIVORCE BUSINESS)
(*Temp. address*, Dane's Inn House, 265 Strand, W.C.)

King's Proctor, Sir J. P. Mellor, K.C.B.
Assist. King's Proctor, C. E. Stredwick.
Clerks, W. G. Chapman, M. W. Hughes (professional); E. S. Osborne, R. F. Galsworthy.

PARLIAMENTARY COUNSEL

1st Counsel, Sir Arthur T. Thring, K.C.B. . £2,500
2nd ditto, Sir F. F. Liddell, K.C.B. . £1,800–2,000
Clerks, E. Gardiner (£400); T. McLoghlen and W. J. Finch £100–350

RATING OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

Treasury Valuer and Inspector, F. J. Bacon £1,000–1,200
Assistant, F. C. Ruddle . . . £600–800
Clerk, W. T. Chard . . . £200–400
2nd Division Clerks, B. I. Mare, R. W. Peek £70–300
Assistant Clerk, J. F. Martin . £45–150

TRINITY HOUSE

Tower Hill, London, E.C.

Trinity House was incorporated in the year 1514, by King Henry VIII. In the present day the Trinity House exists in several capacities: (1) **As the General Lighthouse Authority** for England and Wales, the Channel Islands, and Gibraltar, it deals with the Lighthouses, Light-vessels, Buoys, Beacons, Fog-signals, and removal of dangerous Wrecks on our shores, exercising control over the Local Light Authorities within their own area, as well as over the other General Lighthouse Authorities of the United Kingdom. There are **District Stations** at Blackwall, Sunderland, Yarmouth, Harwich, Cowes, Penzance, Milford Haven, Cardiff, and Holyhead. (2) **As the Chief Pilotage Authority** of the Kingdom it has the management of all matters relating to Pilots and Pilotage in the London, English Channel, and certain other Districts on our coasts. (3) **As an Ancient Corporation** it possesses estates and almshouses, and awards pensions and bounties to distressed mariners and their widows. (4) **As Nautical Advisers** two of the Elder Brethren in turn assist the Judges in the Admiralty Division of the High Courts of Justice in determining marine causes tried at law. The **Elder Brethren** consist of members of the Royal Family and statesmen, retired officers of high rank in the Royal Navy, and commanders in the Mercantile Marine.

ELDER BRETHREN

Master, Field-Marshal H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G.
Deputy Master, Capt. Sir H. Acton Blake, K.C.V.O.
H.M. King George V; the Right Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.; Rear-Admiral Hector B. Stewart (retired); the Right Hon. the Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T.; Capt. A. E. Bell; Capt. A. S. Thomson, C.B.; Capt. A. W. Clarke; Capt. Robert Hoare; Capt. L. H. Crawford, C.B.; the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P.; the Right Hon. the Earl of Selborne, K.G., G.C.M.G.; Admiral H.S.H. Prince Louis of Battenberg, G.C.B.; Capt. O. P. Marshall; Capt. Thomas Golding; the Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, M.P.; Major H.R.H. Prince Arthur of Connaught, K.G.; the Most Hon. the Marquess of Crewe, K.G.; Capt. G. R. Mansell, R.N., M.V.O.; the Rt. Hon. W. L. S. Churchill, M.P.; Capt. Owen Jones, R.N.R.
Secretary, H. G. Willett.
Principals, H. A. Measor, E. G. Weller.
1st Class Clerks, W. K. Bowen, M. K. Smith, W. L. Veitch, L. Clubb.
2nd Class Clerks, E. Thurlow, H. T. Miller, J. M. Nicolle, J. E. A. Hunter.
Engineer-in-Chief, D. W. Hood, M.I.C.E.
Principal Pilotage Clerk, W. J. T. Halliwell.
Principal Clerk of Estates, etc., H. S. Liesching.
Chief Engineering Clerk, H. P. Turner.
Surveyor of Shipping and Marine Engineer, J. Renton, M.I.Mar.E.
Scientific Adviser, Rt. Hon. Lord Rayleigh, O.M.

TRUSTEE SAVING BANKS

Inspection Committee, 9 Serle Street, W.C.

[Total amount lodged by 1,966,730 depositors for investment with the National Debt Commissioners, 1915, £51,412,963; and, in addition thereto, £6,311,059 of Government stock, with £15,377,281 cash. £63,590 stock held for 107,922 special investors, *i.e.* depositors who have lodged their supplementary savings for investment otherwise than with the Commissioners.]

Chairman, Sir Albert K. Rollit.
Vice-Chairman, Thos. A. Welton.
Secretary, W. S. Cameron.

WAR OFFICE

(*See special* Army Section)

WAR TRADE DEPARTMENT

4 Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W.

Director, Rt. Hon. Lord Emmott, G.C.M.G.
Assistant Director, W. C. Bridgeman, M.P.
Secretary, Sir Nathaniel J. Highmore, K.C.B.
Private Secretary to the Director, C. W. B. Prescott.
Private Secretary to the Secretary, *J. Henry.
Assistant to the Secretary, *H. G. Butler.
Legal Adviser, G. W. Bailey.
Controller of Staff, *E. C. Eldred.
Accountant and Cashier, *H. Hayes.
Establishment Clerk, *C. E. N. Powley.
Stationery Clerk, W. J. Yea.
Office Keeper, G. H. Johnson.

Licensing Section

Principal, *W. B. Amery.
Deputy Principal, *C. M. Woodford.
Secretary to Coal Exports Committee, *E. J. Elliot.
Heads of Divisions, *G. L. Bond, *R. E. Giles, E. M. Gollance, *H. S. Gray, R. Mackenzie, J. T. Mulqueen, A. D. McNair, *G. C. Richer, *W. W. Watson, *C. W. Woodward, E. Walker.
Principal of Registry, *H. W. W. Fisher.

Licence Statistics Section

Principal, *W. Le Vack.

Typists

Chief Superintendents, Misses *N. C. Lewis, *F. Stevenson.
Deputy Chief, *Miss O. Heath.
Superintendents, Misses *D. Bamford, E. M. Blake, L. Douglas, O. Swift, M. Taperell.

War Trade Statistical Department

22 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.

Principal, *R. E. Harwood.
Deputy Principal, *W. T. Matthews.

* The staff of the War Trade Department is generally temporary. An asterisk placed against any name indicates that the person named is in the permanent Civil Service, and is attached to the Department for service during the war.

War Trade Intelligence Department

Broadway House, Tothill Street, S.W.

Chairman, T. H. Penson.
Head of Report Section, H. W. C. Davis.
Head of Intelligence Section, A. Teixeira de Mattos.
Head of Clerical Staff, A. Bannerman.
Superintendent Typists, Misses R. Marshall and F. E. Tulley.

WELSH CHURCH COMMISSION

119 Victoria Street, S.W.

Commissioners, Rt. Hon. Sir H. W. Primrose, K.C.B.; Sir W. Plender.
Secretary, T. Huws Davies.

WOODS, FORESTS, AND LAND REVENUES

1 Whitehall, S.W.

Estimates, 1916–17, £22,150

Commissioners, Rt. Hon. Earl of Crawford and Balcarres (*ex-officio*, *unp.*); George Granville Leveson Gower . . . £1,500
Joint Secretaries, Chas. E. Howlett, I.S.O., Morton Evans £800–1,000
Senior Clerks, W. Dawson Ainger, D. R. Crawfurth Smith £500–700
1st Class Clerks, H. C. Eyles, E. Blanford, J. Whyte, W. Lee Nash, T. A. Cochrane, G. P. Best £360–480
Receiver-General, W. Fidler . . £500–700
Chief Mineral Inspector, Westgarth Forster Brown £600–700
Forestry Adviser, R. L. Robinson . .
Forestry Inspector, G. H. Crosfield .
Clerk in Charge of Accounts, Herbert Clarke £360–480

OFFICE IN DUBLIN

Superintendent, J. Harper Scaife, LL.B. . £650
1st Class Clerk, G. H. Burnett . £360–480

LEGAL BRANCH

Solicitor, F. A. Jones.
Assistants, A. S. Gaye; I. B. Stonebridge.
Solicitor, Scotland, Thos. Carmichael, S.S.C.
Ditto Ireland, W. Fry, Dublin.

WOODS AND FORESTS

New Forest, Bere, and Parkhurst: Deputy Surveyor, V. F. Leese.
Dean-Gareller, Rt. Hon. Earl of Crawford.
Dean Deputy Gareller, Westgarth Forster Brown.
Dean Deputy Surveyor and Crown Receiver, L. S. Osmaston.
Windsor-Ranger, H.R.H. Prince Christian, K.G.
Windsor Deputy Ranger, Col. Hon. C. H. C. Willoughby.
Windsor Deputy Surveyor, Arthur J. Forrest.

NEW FOREST

Official Verderer, Sir Robert H. Hobart, Bt., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Elective Verderers, Earl of Normanton, G. E. Briscoe, Eyre, J. Jeffreys, H. F. Compton, K. Pulteney, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu.
Clerk, Montague Chandler, Romsey.
(Total area of Crown forests and woodlands, 1916, 68,997 acres.)

WORKS AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS

Storey's Gate, S.W.

Estimates, 1916–17, £155,700

First Commissioner, Rt. Hon. L. Harcourt, M.P. £2,000
Private Sec. E. H. Bright, M.V.O. (*actg.*).
Other Commissioners, the Principal Secretaries of State and the President of the Board of Trade.
Secretary, Sir Lionel Earle, K.C.B., C.M.G. £1,500
Private Secretary, F. E. Carter (*actg.*).
Assist. Secretary, W. A. Robinson, C.B. . £1,100
Principal Clerks, E. H. Bright, M.V.O., J. Eggar, H. Bird . . . £700–900
1st Class Clerks, A. R. Arnot, C. N. Knight, W. F. Scholfield . . £550–650
2nd Class ditto, A. H. S. White, F. J. E. Raby, M. Connolly, J. G. Gibson, T. B. Stowell £200–500
Supt. of Registry, E. W. Horton . £350–500
Staff Clerks, B. R. Seagrave, A. G. Barnett £300–400
Chief Inspector of Ancient Monuments, C. R. Peers £600–800
Senior Measuring Surveyor, J. Barrett, F.S.I. £550–650

Finance Division

Comptroller of Accounts, J. A. W. Buchanan £700–900
Deputy Comptroller of Accounts, A. C. E. Hughes £550–650
Clerk in Charge of Accounts, W. Locke £550–650
Senior Clerk, H. E. Steed . . £420–550
Senior Examining Surveyor, R. M. Kearns, F.S.I. £550–700
Staff Clerks, J. W. Alcock (£400–500); E. T. Blakey, W. L. Wharin, A. J. Whitby, H. L. Findley, S. A. Bryant, J. Richards, C. F. Crosland . . £300–400

Architects' Division

Principal Architects, W. Pott, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I.; R. J. Allison, A.R.I.B.A.; F. Baines, M.V.O. (£800–1,000); C. J. W. Simpson (Edinburgh) (£550–750 with allowance of £100).
Architects, E. Cropper; G. J. T. Reavell, A.R.I.B.A.; A. R. Myers, F.S.I.; C. P. Wilkinson; H. Ashmead; A. I. Pitcher; D. N. Dyke, A.R.I.B.A. . . £550–750

Engineering Division

Chief Engineer, H. A. McFerran . £800–1,000
Deputy ditto, H. Baines . . . £550–600

Supplies Division

Controller of Supplies, Sir A. I. Durrant, M.V.O. £800–1,000
Deputy ditto, J. W. Curry . . £550–650
Staff Clerks, S. M. Fane (£400–500), H. E. Bradley, H. B. Allum . . . £300–400

Royal Parks Division

Bailiff of Royal Parks, Major W. C. Hussey £650–800
Assist. ditto, Major E. D. Haggitt . £300–400

St. Peter's Chapel

Vere Street, Marylebone

Trustees, The First Commissioner of Works and the Rev. F. S. Webster (Rector of All Souls').
Treasurer, W. J. Downer, C.B., C.M.G., I.S.O.

THE LAW COURTS

For Scotland, see p. 363. For Ireland, see p. 371.

ENGLAND AND WALES

The English Courts of Law having jurisdiction in actions between parties are the **House of Lords,** the **Supreme Court of Judicature,** with its two main divisions—the Court of Appeal and the High Court of Justice—and the **County Courts.** In addition to these Courts, which have jurisdiction over all England, there are certain **local Courts of Record,** of which the chief are: The Lord Mayor's Court in the City of London (which has a concurrent jurisdiction with the High Court in all matters affecting residents within the city or in which the cause of action arises in the city), the Chancery Court of Lancaster, the Liverpool Court of Passage, and the Salford Hundred Court. The **House of Lords** is composed of the Lord Chancellor, the Lords of Appeal, and such members as have held high judicial office. The **High Court of Justice** consists of three divisions: (1) Chancery (administration of trusts, company cases, mortgages, patents, etc.), (2) King's Bench (contracts, torts, bankruptcy, etc.), (3) Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty (wills, matrimonial cases, and maritime cases). The **County Courts** have jurisdiction in most claims for debt or damages not exceeding £100, and in cases under the Workmen's Compensation Act to any amount; and (outside London) in Bankruptcy. They also have a limited jurisdiction in Chancery, Probate, and Admiralty proceedings. There is a right of appeal to the High Court on questions of law, where more than £20 is claimed; otherwise, by leave. (Plaints issued, 1914, 935,703; fees received, £415,415.) The **Courts having criminal jurisdiction** are the House of Lords, the Court of Criminal Appeal (established 1907), the High Court of Justice (King's Bench Division), the Central Criminal Court, the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Gaol Delivery (usually called the Assizes), the Courts of General Quarter Sessions in counties and boroughs, and the Petty Sessional Courts, metropolitan, county, and borough. The costs, either of the prosecution or the defence, in criminal cases can now, by order of the Court, be made payable out of local funds. To the **Court of Criminal Appeal** any person convicted on indictment may appeal on a question of law, or, by leave, on a question of fact, or mixed law and fact, or against the sentence unless that is fixed by law. But there is no power to order a new trial. In the **King's Bench Division,** and at **Quarter Sessions,** appeals are heard from summary proceedings. The trials of many serious offences take place at Quarter Sessions; but the most important are sent to the Assizes. The Central Criminal Court acts as the Assizes for London and some adjacent districts, and as Quarter Sessions for the City. Besides these Courts there are certain **Ecclesiastical Courts:** these are of three degrees of jurisdiction over the Established Church. First, purely spiritual courts, including the Archdeacon's Court, the Bishop's Consistory, and the Archbishop's Court; second, courts of mixed spiritual and secular jurisdiction—*e.g.* the Court of Arches and the Court of the Official Principal of York; and, third, courts of purely secular constitution—*e.g.* the Judicial Committee of Privy Council, which is the Court of Final Appeal in ecclesiastical causes. The judgments of the **Judicial Committee** may be upheld and enforced by any of the High Courts of Justice.

The **Archdeacon's Court** is a court of first instance, and appeals lie to the bishop; but its aid is seldom invoked.—**Consistory.** Every bishop has his Consistory Court held before his Chancellor or Commissary, in his cathedral church, or other convenient place in his diocese. In this court are granted **faculties** for the alteration, repair, and renovation of churches. Nothing can be added to or taken from the **ornaments of the Church** except a faculty is obtained for the purpose, and appeal lies from each Consistory Court to the Court of Arches or to the Privy Council. The **Archbishop's Court,** distinguished from the **Provincial Court,** is the canonical tribunal for the hearing of spiritual causes. The old **Court of Arches,** modified as stated, unites the powers of the *jus canonicum* with new powers conceded by the Church Discipline Act, 1841, and the similar statute of 1874, exercising authority in both Provinces.

APPELLATE TRIBUNALS

House of Lords

The Lord High Chancellor

The Rt. Hon. Lord Buckmaster (*app.* 1915) £10.000
Private Sec. Hon. A. E. A. Napier . £500

Lords of Appeal

Rt. Hon. the Lord Chancellor.
Rt. Hon. Earl of Halsbury.
Rt. Hon. Earl Loreburn, G.C.M.G.
Rt. Hon. Lord Kinnear.
Rt. Hon. Lord Lindley.
Rt. Hon. Lord Mersey.
Rt. Hon. Viscount Reading, G.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Rt. Hon. Lord Parmoor, K.C.V.O.

Lords of Appeal in Ordinary (each £6,000)

	App.	*Born*
Rt. Hon. Lord Dunedin, K.C.V.O. .	1913	1849
Rt. Hon. Lord Atkinson . .	1905	1844
Rt. Hon. Lord Shaw . . .	1907	1850
Rt. Hon. Lord Moulton, K.C.B. .	1912	1844
Rt. Hon. Lord Parker of Waddington	1913	1857
Rt. Hon. Lord Sumner . .	1913	1859

Judicial Committee of the Privy Council

Downing Street, Whitehall, S.W.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council consists of the Lord Chancellor, Lord President, ex-Lords President, the six Lords of Appeal in Ordinary, and such other members of the Privy Council as shall from time to time hold or have held "high judicial office" within the meaning of the Appellate Jurisdiction Acts, 1876 and 1887. Among the last are included:

Rt. Hon. Earl of Halsbury Rt. Hon. Visct. Haldane
Rt. Hon. Earl Loreburn Rt. Hon. Lord Wrenbury.

Lord Parmoor is a member by virtue of sect. 1, and Sir John Edge and Syed Ameer Ali, O.I.E., are members by virtue of sect. 30 of the Judicial Committee Act, 1833. By virtue of the Judicial Committee Amendment Act, 1895, as amended by the Appellate Jurisdiction Acts, 1908 and 1913, the following Judges from the Dominions beyond the Seas are members of the Committee:

	Born.
Sir Samuel Walker Griffith, G.C.M.G., C.J. Australia	1845
Sir Edmund Barton, G.C.M.G., Australia .	1849
Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, G.C.M.G., C.J. Canada	1853

Sir James Rose-Innes, K.C.M.G., C.J. South Africa 1858
Sir Lawrence Hugh Jenkins, K.C.I.E., Bengal 1858

Registrar of the Privy Council and Registrar of Ecclesiastical Causes, Charles Neish, C.B. £1,200
Chief Clerk, W. Reeve Wallace . . . £650
2nd Clerk, J. H. Houghton . . . £450
3rd Clerk, D. G. Lys.
Woman Clerk, Miss N. C. Lewis.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE

Court of Appeal

Ex-Officio Judges

The Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Chief Justice of England, the Master of the Rolls, the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division.

Master of the Rolls (£6,000)

Rt. Hon. Lord Cozens-Hardy, *app.* 1907, *b.* 1838

Lords Justices of Appeal (each £5,000)

	App.	*Born.*
Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Swinfen Eady	1913	1851
Rt. Hon. Sir William Pickford .	1914	1849
Rt. Hon. Sir John Eldon Bankes .	1915	1854
Rt. Hon. Sir Thos. Rolls Warrington	1915	1851
Rt. Hon. Sir Thomas E. Scrutton	1916	1856

Officers of the Master of the Rolls

Secretary, Hon. W. H. Cozens-Hardy, K.C. £500
Principal Clerk, William P. Mara . . £400

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE

Chancery Division

Justices (each £5,000):	*App.*	*Born.*
The Lord High Chancellor . .	1915	1861
Hon. Sir Ralph Neville . .	1906	1849
Hon. Sir Harry Trelawney Eve .	1908	1856
Hon. Sir Charles Henry Sargant .	1913	1856
Hon. Sir John M. Astbury . .	1913	1860
Hon. Sir Robert Younger . .	1915	1861
Hon. Sir Arthur Frederick Peterson	1915	1859

King's Bench Division

Lord Chief Justice of England, The Rt. Hon. Viscount Reading, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., *app.* 1913, *b.* 1860 . . . . . £8,000
Secretary, Hon. G. R. Isaacs . . £500
Principal Clerk, Edgar W. Miller . . £400

Judges (each £5,000):	*App.*	*Born.*
Hon. Sir Edward Ridley . .	1897	1843
Hon. Sir Charles John Darling .	1897	1849
Hon. Sir Reginald More Bray .	1904	1842
Hon. Sir Alfred T. Lawrence .	1904	1843
Rt. Hon. Lord Coleridge . .	1907	1851
Hon. Sir Horace E. Avory . .	1910	1851
Hon. Sir Thomas G. Horridge .	1910	1858
Hon. Sir Charles Montague . .	1910	1853
Hon. Sir Sidney A. T. Rowlatt .	1912	1863
Hon. Sir Clement M. Bailhache .	1912	1856
Hon. Sir James R. Atkin . .	1913	1867
Hon. Sir Montague Shearman .	1914	1857
Hon. Sir John Sankey . .	1914	1866
Hon. Sir Frederick Low . .	1915	1856
Hon. Sir Henry A. McCardie .	1916	1856

Bankruptcy

Judge, Hon. Sir Thomas G. Horridge.

Companies Winding-Up

Judges, Hon. Sir Ralph Neville, Hon. Sir John M. Astbury.

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division

President, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Thomas Evans, *app.* 1910, *b.* 1859 . . . £5,000
Judge, Hon. Sir Bargrave Deane, *app.* 1905, *b.* 1846 . . . . . £5,000

Court of Criminal Appeal

Judges, The Lord Chief Justice of England, and all the Judges of the King's Bench Division of the High Court.

Court of Arches

Judge, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, D.C.L., *app.* 1903, *b.* 1852.

OFFICERS OF THE COURTS, ETC.

Crown Office, House of Lords, S.W.

Hours, 10 to 5 during session of Parliament; during legal vacation, 11 to 3; Sats. 10 to 1.

Clerk of the Crown, Sir Claud Schuster.
Chief Clerk, A. G. C. Liddell, C.B. . . £700
Clerks, J. W. Lisle; H. W. Knowling.

Lord Chancellor's Office, House of Lords.

Permanent Sec. and Clerk of the Crown, Sir Claud Schuster £2,000
Assist. Secretary, A. G. C. Liddell, C.B.
Sec. for Ecclesiastical Patronage and Sec. to Permanent Sec. R. Muir Mackenzie.
Sec. for Commissions, Hon. A. E. A. Napier.
Serjeant-at-Arms, Capt. Hon. Sir Seymour Fortescue, K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Deputy ditto, R. Muir Mackenzie.
Clerk of the Chambers and Messenger of the Great Seal, T. Hickman £418
Junior ditto and Purse Bearer, G. Wilson . £189

Chancery Courts

Mr. Justice Neville and Mr. Justice Astbury

At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, *A* to *D*, Joseph H. P. Chitty; *E* to *K*, H. Hughes-Onslow; *L* to *R*, S. A. M. Satow; *S* to *Z*, J. C Fox . . . . each £1,500

Mr. Justice Eve and Mr. Justice Peterson

At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, *A* to *D*, A. F. Ridsdale; *E* to *K*, Archibald Keen; *L* to *R*, Stewart Jobson; *S* to *Z*, P. W. Chandler . . . . . each £1,500

Mr. Justice Sargant and Mr. Justice Younger

At Chambers.—Masters of the Supreme Court, *A* to *D*, R. T. Watkin Williams; *E* to *K*, Chas. Hulbert; *L* to *R*, Richard White; *S* to *Z*, T. A. Romer . . . . . each £1,500
First Class Clerks, F. B. Etheridge, W. Tudor Roberts, F. T. Smith, W. D. Bovill, Frank E. W. Nichols, H. R. Hopkins, J. Gammon, Chas. Toye, E. J. Harvey, H. Y. Hare, J. H. Jackson, A. Paget, A. C. Dalton, L. Pritchard, E. W. Marshall, R. G. Baird, J. Keane, H. W. Darwall, A. R. Samuels, E. Byers, H. G. James, F. V. Green . . . . . each £600

CHANCERY REGISTRARS' OFFICE

Registrars, C. E. Farmer, £2,000; W. E. Church, £1,800; R. F. K. Greswell, W. F. Leach, W. C. Goldschmidt, A. H. Borrer, F. T. Bloxam, F. J. Synge, each £1,200–1,500; H. S. Jolly, £1,000.
Clerks, E. Hicks-Beach, C. C. Forster Dickson, J. F. More, H. G. Garrett, W. T. D. Ritchie, R. N. R. Blaker, W. U. Timmis £250–800
Assistant Clerks, J. W. Collyer, W. S. Smith, T. Millikin, J. S. Holland, H. H. Stone, T. Hardy, D. J. Lewis, H. Blake.

Appeal and Cause Clerks, W. Vere; H. B. Goddard.
Petition Clerks, W. Hayes.
Clerk of Entries, J. H. Welbank.

COMPANIES (WINDING-UP)

Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, W.C.

Judges, Hon. Sir Ralph Neville; Hon. Sir J. M. Astbury.
Registrar, E. W. D. Manson.
Principal Clerk, Thomas Barnes.*
1st Class Clerk, J. R. Bull.
2nd Class Clerks, R. V. Marvin, M. Johnson.
3rd Class Clerks, W. J. Roper, D. M. Walker, J. T. P. Wilson, C. J. Lisle, M. H. Spicer, G. D. Tewsley.

CONVEYANCING COUNSEL OF THE CHANCERY DIVISION

Sir Philip Gregory, A. Underhill, J. Dixon, T. Cyprian Williams, B. L. Cherry, Chas. Sweet.

EXAMINERS OF THE COURT

(Empowered to take Examinations of Witnesses in all the Divisions of the High Court)

F. J. N. Pearson, A. J. Spencer, A. Robinson, H. C. A. Bingley, G. E. Morrison, Arnold Inman, F. T. V. Bayly, C. G. Moran, C. Douglas-Pennant, H. M. Stebbing, R. C. Hawkin, F. Watt.

OFFICIAL REFEREES OF THE SUPREME COURT

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.

H. W. Verey (Room 191), Edward J. Pollock (Room 190), M. J. Muir Mackenzie (Room 302) each £1,500

OFFICIAL SOLICITOR TO THE SUPREME COURT

W. H. Winterbotham £1,800

Supreme Court Pay Office

Assistant Paymaster-General, J. M. Paulton £1,200
Deputy ditto, J. A. Longley . . . £900
Principal Clerks, G. F. Wates, J. H. Clarke (£600–800); W. J. Lloyd, H. Sellar (£600–700).
1st Class Clerks, W. J. M. Snow, M. Mahony, T. J. Nell, W. Watson, E. M. Stoneham £400–600

Central Office of the Supreme Court

MASTERS OF THE SUPREME COURT

Sir John Macdonell, K.C.B. (*Senior Master and King's Remembrancer*), T. Willes Chitty, S. H. Day,† G. A. Bonner, Leonard W. Kershaw,‡ E. A. Jelf, Frederic Francis Daldy . each £1,500
Assistant Masters, Hon. Gilbert Coleridge, Egerton C. Baring Lawford . . . each £1,000

SUPREME COURT TAXING OFFICE

Masters of the Supreme Court, Wm. Fredk. Baker (*senior*) (*Taxing Master for Ecclesiastical Fees*), £1,600; Henry R. T. Alexander; Geo. A. Home; Granville Smith; Geo. A. King; Walter H. Macnamara (*Reg. to Railway Commission and Reg. to Court under Benefices Act*); F. F. Philpot; T. S. Dury; Francis R. T. Bloxam; Spencer Whitehead . . . each £1,500
Clerks, H. F. Blake, F. R. Cutler, C. W. Scott, A. W. Porter, J. B. Dunning, A. W. Pinder, W. C. Brett, W. F. Poltock, W. R. Shaw, R. G. Gurney, J. Sworder, A. F. Small, F. J. Mathews, T. H. Parker, H. J. Howes, B. S. R. Cunningham, E. G. Box, E. P. Roberts, W. J. Bannehr, J. M. Cole, H. M. Drake, R. L. Alderson.

WRIT, APPEARANCE, AND JUDGMENT DEPARTMENT

Senior Chief Clerk, Francis A. Stringer (Room 75).
1st Class Clerk, R. E. E. Mackinnon.
Clerks, *A* to *K*, A. J. Penny, R. Macgregor, J. P. Lalor, F. R. P. Stringer, M. F. C. Willson, A. J. MacClymont, J. M. Borrer, R. L. Overbury, J. J. Ramsay; *L* to *Z*, T. F. Atkinson, E. C. Anstee, A. L. Woodcock, H. Macdonald, H. M. Bacon, A. E. Smith, C. M. L. Bouch, A. J. Johnston.

LETTERS OF REQUEST TO FOREIGN COUNTRIES

F. R. P. Stringer and M. F. C. Willson (Room 70).

SUMMONS AND ORDER DEPARTMENT

Chief Clerk, J. F. Townesend.
Deputy Chief Clerk, A. Brocklesby.
Clerks, P. A. Quin, P. J. Bowie, B. Darwall, H. Hinton, E. G. Jacobs, Grey Gardener.

FILING, RECORD, AND ENROLMENT DEPARTMENT (including Affidavits)

Head Clerk, W. Turner Cooke.

Affidavits

Clerks, *A* to *K*, R. R. May, C. R. C. Shields, G. L. Warren (Room 86); *L* to *Z*, C. Clerk, D. A. Probert-Turner (Room 84).

General Filing (Room 83)

Clerks, C. G. Timms, H. J. Morrill, G. Meyer *Search* (Room 81), A. Finch, E. C. Freeman.

MASTERS' SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT

Clerks, B. E. Hodgson, Philip Clark.

KING'S REMEMBRANCER'S AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS DEPARTMENTS

King's Remembrancer, Sir John Macdonell, K.C.B. £200
Clerks, J. Johnston, S. A. Lynn, C. G. Moule.

BILLS OF SALE AND DEEDS OF ARRANGEMENT DEPARTMENT

Chief Clerk, A. St. J. Wriford.
Clerks, S. Hall, G. G. Lacey, W. Grant, J. Martin, E. W. Butler.
Book Shower, C. J. Sloper.

CROWN OFFICE DEPARTMENT

King's Coroner and Attorney, and Master of the Crown Office, Leonard W. Kershaw.
Assistant Master, Hon. Gilbert Coleridge.
Chief Clerk, F. H. Short.
Clerks, E. H. D. Image, A. H. Gipps, F. Hullah, J. C. Watson, W. C. Bradley, N. L. Lockton.

ASSOCIATES' DEPARTMENT OF THE CROWN OFFICE

Assistant Master of the Crown Office, Egerton C. B. Lawford.
Chief Clerk, J. Kenyon.
Clerks, H. M. W. Baynes, W. J. Field, A. O. Thomas, W. E. Davis, G. W. Townesend, J. O. Griffits, A. T. Satterford, A. F. Love, H. M. Brocklesby, O. Clark, D. Boland.

SCRIVENERY DEPARTMENT

Superintendent, F. A. Stringer (Room 75).
Assistant ditto, Wm. C. Keeling.
Bookkeepers, G. Button, E. J. Talbot.

Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division

President, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Thomas Evans.
Clerk, Albert Gough £400

* Commissioner for Oaths.
† Prescribed Officer under the Parliamentary Elections Act, 1868.
‡ Master of the Crown Office and Registrar of the Court of Criminal Appeal.

The New HAZELL, 1917

Judge, Hon. Sir Henry Bargrave Deane.
Clerk, F. W. Peters £400
King's Proctor (Divorce Business), *see* Civil Service Section *under* The Treasury.

PRINCIPAL PROBATE REGISTRY
Somerset House

Probate Registrars, Alfred Musgrave (*senior*), £1,600; W. A. Inderwick, W. F. L. de Quetteville, W. T. Barnard, K.C. . . . £1,200–1500
Record Keeper, G. Rowland Hill.

ADMIRALTY REGISTRY AND MARSHAL'S OFFICE
Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.

Registrar, E. S. Roscoe £1,500
Assistant ditto, Henry Stokes . . £1,000
Marshal and Chief Clerk, H. W. Lovell £800
1st Class Clerks, F. A. Wright, A. E. J. Harris £500–600
2nd Class Clerks, M. Rackham, F. S. Thomson, H. G. Cockell . . £250–400

Bankruptcy Department

Bankruptcy Buildings, Carey Street, W.C.

Judge, Hon. Sir Thomas G. Horridge.
Clerk in Attendance, Alma Roper.
Senior Registrar, Jas. R. Brougham . . £1,500
Registrars, John E. Linklater, Herbert J. Hope, E. W. D. Manson . . . £1,200–1,500
Chief Clerk (*Senior Registrar's Department*), J. W. Bradford £600
Taxing Master, J. A. C. Tanner . . £1,500
Senior Official Receiver, E. Leadam Hough £1,200
Official Receivers, Egerton S. Grey, W. P. Bowyer.
Assistant ditto, W. G. Williams, D. Williams, J. B. Knight, F. T. Garton.

Court of Criminal Appeal—Registrar's Office

Office—Room 754, Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.
Registrar, Leonard W. Kershaw (*Master of the Crown Office*).
Assist. ditto, T. D. Lawrance.
Principal Clerk, R. E. Ross.
Clerks, C. M. D. Pigott, W. E. Stone, E. G. H. Evans, R. H. French.

Poor Persons' Department

Room 786 Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.

Prescribed Officers, G. A. Bonner, J. C. Fox, L. W. Kershaw (*Masters of the Supreme Court*); A. Musgrave (*Probate Registrar*).
Secretary, Adrian Hassard-Short.*

Railway and Canal Commission

Offices—Rooms 106 and 227 Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.
Ex-Officio Commissioners, Hon. Mr. Justice Lush (*England*), Hon. Lord Mackenzie (*Scotland*), Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice Kenny (*Ireland*).
Commissioners, Hon. A. E. Gathorne-Hardy, Sir James Woodhouse.
Secretary and Registrar, Master Macnamara.
Clerk, T. H. Parker.

Land Values Reference Committee

Office—Room 174 Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.
Committee, The L.C.J., Master of the Rolls, and the President of the Surveyors' Institution.
Secretary, J. Johnston.
Assist. Sec. S. A. Lynn.

* Commissioner for Oaths.

Light Railway Commission

49 Wellington Street, Strand, W.C.

Commissioners, Hon. A. E. Gathorne-Hardy (*Chairman*), *unpaid*; Col. G. F. Ottley Boughey, R.E., C.S.I.; H. A. Steward . . each £1,000
Secretary, Alan D. Erskine . . . £500
Assist. ditto, E. E. Welby-Everard.
Clerks, R. P. Stoneham, C. S. Adams.

Masters in Lunacy and Visitors of Lunatics

Royal Courts of Justice, W.C.

Masters, Henry S. Theobald, K.C., Rt. Hon. Sir D. Brynmor Jones, K.C. . each £2,000
Chief Clerk, Russell Prichard . . . £800
1st Class Clerks, C. R. Bradburne, A. R. Keating, R. C. Romer, G. E. Mills, A. M. Butler, C. L. Pemberton.
Visitors, Hon. John Mansfield (*Legal*); Sir James Crichton-Browne, M.D., F.R.S.; David Nicolson, C.B., M.D. . . . . each £1,500
Secretary, R. C. Reid.
Clerks, C. A. W. de Lisle, W. H. Wade.

Director of Public Prosecutions

Whitehall, S.W.

Director, Sir Charles W. Mathews, K.C.B. £2,500
Assist. Director, Guy Stephenson, C.B. £1,200–1,400
Principal Assistant, F. J. Sims, M.V.O. £1,000
Chief Clerks, F. J. Williamson, S. Pearce, W. Lewis £550–750
Assist. Chief Clerks, A. F. Rowe, H. S. Pearce, A. S. Cohen. £350–500
Professional Clerks, C. R. V. Wallace, W. Rooke Ley, G. C. Peevor, R. P. Pashley, H. P. Harker, L. N. Vincent Evans, W. Miles Morant.
Clerk in Charge of Registry, Geo. Moorman.

Ecclesiastical Courts

COURT OF ARCHES

Registry, 2 Millbank House, Westminster, S.W.
Dean and Official Principal, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, D.C.L.
Registrar, Kenneth Munro.

COURT OF FACULTIES

Office: 23 Knightrider Street, Doctors' Commons, E.C. Principal Registry for Marriage Licences (Special and Ordinary) for England and Wales, Appointment of Notaries Public, etc. Hours, 10 to 4; Sats. 10 to 1.
Master, Sir Lewis Tonna Dibdin, D.C.L.
Registrar, Arthur Wm. Dodwell Moore.
Deputy Registrar, Henry Elliot Johnson.
Clerk and Sealer, B. B. Bull.
Assistant, C. A. Brown.

VICAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE

3 Creed Lane, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

Office hours, 10 to 4; Sats. 10 to 1. Holidays, Good Friday, Christmas Day, and Bank Holidays. Principal Registry for Marriage Licences for London and the Province of Canterbury, and Registry of the Peculiars of the Deaneries of the Arches, London, Shoreham, and Croydon.
Vicar-General, Rt. Hon. Lord Parmoor, K.C.V.O., P.C.
Registrar, Frederic Hugh Lee.
Chief Clerk and Record Keeper, A. C. Cross.

CONSISTORY COURT OF LONDON, E.C.

Office hours, 10 to 4; Sats. 10 to 1. Bishop of London's Registry for Licences for Marriages in the Diocese of London, and for the Consistory Court, 1 Dean's Court, St. Paul's Churchyard.
Chancellor, Sir Alfred Bray Kempe, D.C.L.
Joint Registrars of the Diocese, F. Hugh Lee and Charles W. Lee.

Apparitor, Frederick Thomas.
Clerk and Record Keeper, Hy. Edwd. Taylor.
Assistant, F. J. Shepherd.

DEAN AND CHAPTER OF ST. PAUL'S COURT

Commissary, J. C. Lewis Coward, K.C.
Chapter Clerk and Registrar, H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, Westminster.
Receiver, W. B. Riddell.

The Land Registry

Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.; and 18 Portugal Street, W.C.

Office hours: Registration, 11 to 3; other business, 10 to 4. Sats. closed at 1.
Registrar, Sir Charles Fortescue Brickdale £1,500
Assistant Registrars, Hugh Pollock, Chas. Thos. Musgrave £850–1,000
Acting Assist. Reg. W. F. Burnett . . £700
Examiners of Titles, The Conveyancing Counsel of the Chancery Division; W. S. Eastwood, T. R. Colquhoun Dill.

Registration of Title

1st Class Clerks, T. W. Whitmore-Jones, A. R. G. Jennings, R. J. M. Borough, J. S. Stewart-Wallace, G. A. H. Rendall, C. A. L. Lewis, S. Lowenthal £450–600
2nd Class Clerks, G. I. Holt, G. W. Falkner, A. J. Sturton, C. W. Heneage, J. P. Purcell, H. M. Rowland, G. W. H. Tupper, C. C. Deans, C. W. Farwell, W. E. Menday . £250–400

Middlesex Deeds Department

Chief Clerk, J. E. Ansell . . . £500–600
Chief Assistant, J. D. Dart . . £250–300

Middlesex Map Index Department

Superintendent, W. G. Nottage, F.S.I. £400–500

Land Charges, Registration, and Searches Department

Senior Clerk, E. W. Eaton . . £500–600

Survey and Map Department

Chief Superintendents, J. R. Burnage, R. F. Drury, A.M.I.C.E. £400–550
Examiner, W. S. Tratman . . . £400
Superintendents, F. W. Whitton, J. W. Buttery, W. King, E. Ainsworth.

Secretary and Accounts

Secretary and Clerk of Accounts, D'Arcy Little.
Assistant ditto, Percy Lee.

Scrivenery Department

Superintendent, F. T. M. Hughes . £300–400
Assistant ditto, A. F. Assig.

Registrars of Deeds for Yorkshire

N. Riding—*Northallerton*, Thos. Boddy (*acting*).
E. Riding—*Beverley*, J. Bickersteth; *Deputy*, J. R. Procter.
W. Riding—*Wakefield*, Thos. B. Sugden.

City of London Courts

MAYOR'S COURT, CITY OF LONDON

Office, Guildhall, E.C. Hours, 10 to 4; Sats. 10 to 1

Judges, Sir Forrest Fulton, LL.B., K.C. (*Recorder*), £4,000; Sir F. A. Bosanquet, K.C. (*Common Sergeant*) £3,000
Assistant Judge, Frank S. Jackson . . £1,500
Registrar, David Harrison . . . £1,000
Chief Clerk, G. W. Powell . . . £450
Serjeant-at-Mace, Horace Fitch . . £500
Deputy ditto, Francis Sully . . . £270

THE CITY OF LONDON COURT

Offices, Guildhall Buildings, E.C. Hours, 10 to 4; Sats. 10 to 1
Judges, Llewellyn Archer Atherley-Jones, K.C., £2,500; James Alexander Rentoul, K.C. £2,000
Treasurer, The Chamberlain of London.
Registrar, James Anstey Wild . . £1,700
Assistant ditto, E. B. Tattershall . . £800
Chief Clerk, W. J. Betteridge.
High Bailiff, R. Goodwin . . . £400

The Treasury County Courts Department

Treasury, Whitehall, S.W.

Office hours, 11 to 5

Superintendent, B. J. Bridgeman . £1,100
Clerk of Accounts, F. Arthy . . . £500
Deputy ditto, F. W. J. Kemp . . £250–450
Examiners of Accounts, G. T. Thompson, F. Edge, F. W. Brook, J. R. Folkes, J. E. H. Burnet, A. W. Blyde, W. E. Mullins, C. A. Norris, H. Slade, W. E. Jones, H. G. Fry, C. J. Holt, Oscar Sutcliffe, J. H. Wagstaff, G. R. Morris, Ernest Bryant, R. T. Rayment, G. Hardwick, S. H. J. Dunn, A. Greenwood, H. J. Elton, C. F. Dyson, H. I. James, P. J. Darby, H. S. Hughes £200–450
Staff Officer, E. A. Tilley . . . £250–400

Registry of County Courts' Judgments, etc.

Treasury, Whitehall, S.W.

Office hours, 11 to 5; 11 to 3 for searching
Registrar, R. S. Meiklejohn, C.B. . *unpaid*
Clerk, E. A. Tilley.

COUNTY COURT JUDGES (each £1,500)

[*All County Court Judges are addressed as "His Honour."*]

Amphlett, Richard Holmden, K.C. (21), Birmingham.
Atherley-Jones, L. A., K.C., City of London.
Baker, Sir George Sherston, Bt. (17), Lincolnshire, etc.
Baugh-Allen, Wilfrid (18), Notts and Yorks.
Benson, William D. (13), Sheffield, etc.
Bonsey, Henry D. (2), Durham, etc.
Bray, Edward (42), Bloomsbury.
Brown, Reginald, K.C. (9), Crewe, Stockport, etc.
Cann, William Moore (20), Leicestershire.
Cluer, Albert R. (42), Bloomsbury, etc.
Eardley-Wilmot, Hugh E. (33), Norfolk and Suffolk.
Ellicott, Arthur Becher (53), Gloucestershire, etc.
Evans, William (28), Mid-Wales.
Fox, J. Scott, K.C. (14), Leeds and Wakefield.
Gent, John (59), Cornwall.
Graham, John Cameron, K.C. (40), Bow and Shoreditch.
Granger, Thomas Colpitts (47), Greenwich and Woolwich.
Greenwell, Francis John (1), Northumberland.
Harington, Edward (45), Wandsworth, etc.
Hogg, Adam Spencer (5), Bolton, Bury, etc.
Ingham, Robert Wood (22), Coventry, Warwick, etc.
James, A. Gwynne (52), Bath, Devizes, etc.
Kelly, Stanley A. Hill (24), Cardiff, etc.
Lailey, Barnard, K.C. (7), Birkenhead, etc.
Lindley, Hon. Walter B. (57), Devon and Somerset.
Lock, B. Fossett (16), Hull, Malton, etc.
Lush-Wilson, Herbert William, K.C. (58), Plymouth, Exeter.
McCarthy, J. W. (12), Halifax, etc.
Mackarness, Fredk. C. (50), Brighton.

Macklin, A. R. (11), Bradford, etc.
Macpherson, Alan (19), Derbyshire.
Martelli, Ernest Wynne, K.C. (51), Winchester, etc.
Mellor, Frank H., K.C. (8), Manchester, etc.
Morgan, John Lloyd, K.C. (31), Carmarthenshire, etc.
Moss, Samuel (29), Chester and North Wales.
Mulligan, James, K.C. (32), Cambridgeshire and Norfolk.
O'Connor, Arthur, K.C. (55), Wilts and Dorset.
Parry, Edward A. (48), Bromley, etc.
Radcliffe, F. R. Yonge (36), Oxford, etc.
Rentoul, James Alex., K.C., City of London.
Roberts, John Bryn (30), Glamorganshire.
Roberts, W. Howland (41), Clerkenwell, etc.
Ruegg, Alfred H., K.C. (26), North Staffordshire.
Scully, James A. (37), Brentford, etc.
Selfe, Sir William Lucins (43), Marylebone, etc.
Shand, Charles Lister (6), Liverpool, etc.
Shortt, John (49), East Kent, Dover, etc.
Smith, P. Howard (25), Wolverhampton, etc.
Stanger, Henry Yorke, K.C. (54), Bristol, etc.
Sturges, Hugh Murray, K.C. (4), Preston, Blackburn, etc.
Taylor, Henry Gawan (3), Cumberland and Westmorland.
Templer, Frederick Gordon (15), York, Ripon, etc.
Thomas, Alfred Patten (6), Liverpool, etc.
Tindal-Atkinson, Henry, K.C. (38), Edmonton, etc.
Tobin, Alfred Aspinal, K.C. (27), Hereford, Shrewsbury, etc.
Wheeler, Thomas W., K.C. (35), Cambridgeshire, etc.
Woodfall, Robert (44), Westminster.

Metropolitan County Courts

(42) BLOOMSBURY, Great Portland Street, W.

WHITECHAPEL, Great Prescott Street, E.

Judges, His Honour Judge Bray; His Honour Judge Cluer £1,500
Bloomsbury.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, E. Huelin.
Whitechapel.—*Registrar*, G. M. Light, B.A.
„ *High Bailiff*, W. Owen.

(48) BROMLEY; DARTFORD; GRAVESEND; LAMBETH

Judge, His Honour Judge Parry, and as an additional Judge at Lambeth, His Honour Judge Bray £1,500
Bromley.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, E. Latter.
Dartford.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, W. E. Chancellor.
Gravesend.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, C. E. Hatten.
Lambeth.—*Registrar*, W. B. Pritchard.
„ *High Bailiff*, Geo. Pritchard.

(41) CLERKENWELL, 33 Duncan Terrace, Islington, N.

Judges, His Honour Judge Roberts and His Honour Judge Cluer £1,500
Registrar, B. U. Eddis.
High Bailiff, W. Y. Hucks

(45) CROYDON, Surrey. KINGSTON, Surrey. WANDSWORTH, S.W.

Judges, His Honour Judge Harington, and as additional at Wandsworth, His Honour Judge Bray £1,500
Croydon.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, J. E. Fox.
Kingston.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, F. J. Bell.
Wandsworth.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, R. L. G. Willoughby.

(38) EDMONTON AND WOOD GREEN; ROMFORD AND ILFORD

Judge, His Honour Judge Wheeler, K.C. £1,500
Edmonton.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, H. Gough.

ROMFORD AND ILFORD.—*Judge*, His Honour Judge Tindal-Atkinson; joint at Wood Green, His Honour Judge Cluer.
Registrar, A. Partington.
High Bailiff, C. Godfrey.

(43) WEST LONDON, 43 North End Road, West Kensington, W.

MARYLEBONE, 179 Marylebone Road, W.

Judges, His Honour Judge Sir W. L. Selfe; His Honour Judge Bray.
West London.—*Registrar*, E. Kemp Taylor.
„ *High Bailiff*, S. W. Merry.
Marylebone.—*Registrar*, J. Curtis.
„ *High Bailiff*, J. S. Francis.

(40) BOW, Bow Road, E. SHOREDITCH, 221 Old St.

Judges, His Honour Judge Graham; joint at Bow, His Honour Judge Bray; joint at Shoreditch, His Honour Judge Cluer.
Bow.—*Registrar*, H. A. Hore.
„ *High Bailiff*, C. J. R. Tijou.
Shoreditch.—*Registrar*, E. E. Wickham.
„ *High Bailiff*, H. Grimsdall.

(47) GREENWICH, Burney Street. WOOLWICH, Town Hall. SOUTHWARK, Swan Street, Newington, S.E.

Judge, His Honour Judge Granger . . £1,500
Greenwich and Woolwich.—*Joint Registrars and High Bailiffs*, Chas. Pitt-Taylor, C. M. Treadwell.
Southwark.—*Registrar*, T. K. Bros, M.A.
„ *High Bailiff*, G. J. K. Richards.

(37) BARNET. BRENTFORD. UXBRIDGE

Judge, His Honour Judge Scully; additional at Brentford, His Honour Judge Bray £1,500
Barnet.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, W. O. Bayes, LL.D.
Brentford.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, F. C. Sills.
Uxbridge.—*Registrar and High Bailiff*, C. and F. C. Woodbridge.

(44) WESTMINSTER, St. Martin's Lane, W.C.

Judge, His Honour Judge Woodfall; additional, Judge Bray.
Registrars, C. E. Cuff, G. O. Jacob.
High Bailiff, S. L. Giffard.

STIPENDIARY MAGISTRATES

Atkin, Peter Wilson, *Salford* (1913).
Atkinson, Charles Milner, *Leeds* (1894).
Brierley, Edgar, *Manchester* (1903).
Brough, Bertram Charles, *Potteries District* (1909).
Deacon, Stuart, *Liverpool* (1910).
Fry, Theodore Wilfrid, *Middlesbrough* (1908).
Gillespie, Robert Alexander, *West Ham* (1901).
Griffith, Robert Arthur, *Merthyr Tydfil* (1915).
Grubbe, Walter John, *East Ham* (1906).
Ilkeston, The Lord, *Birmingham* (1910).
Lewis, Thomas William, *Cardiff* (1887).
Marshall, Horace, *Leeds* (1910).
Morice, Beaumont, *Bradford* (1914).
Neville, Nigel Charles Alfred, *Wolverhampton* (1885).
Tassell, Alick James, *Chatham and Sheerness* (1902).
Thomas, Daniel Lleufer, *Pontypridd and Rhondda* (1909).
Welby, Edward M. E., *Sheffield* (1874).
Yates, Joseph Maghull, K.C., *Manchester* (1904).

RECORDERS

Acland, Sir Regd. B. Dyke, K.C., *Oxford* (1903).
Adkins, Sir Ryland Dent, M.P., *Nottingham* (1911).
Ashton, Arthur Jacob, K.C., *Manchester* (1914).
Atherley-Jones, Llewellyn Archer, K.C., *Newcastle-upon-Tyne* (1906).
Baker, His Hon. Judge Sir G. Sherston, Bt., *Barnstaple and Bideford* (1889).
Barrington-Ward, Frederick Temple, *Hythe* (1914).
Bell, Herbert Wright, *The Hartlepools* (1901).
Blaiklock, George, *Grantham* (1915).
Bodkin, Archibald Henry, *Dover* (1901).
Bourke, Matthew J., *Cork* (1908).
Bowen, Ivor, K.C., *Swansea* (1915).
Boxall, William P. G., K.C., *Brighton* (1911).
Buszard, Marston C., K.C., *Leicester* (1899).
Butler, Slade, *Rye* (1911).
Charles, Ernest Bruce, K.C., *Bournemouth* (1915).
Clay, William Henry, *Hanley* (1910).
Colam, Robert Frederick, *Croydon* (1900).
Cooke, Temple, *Southampton* (1898).
Coward, John Charles Lewis, K.C., *Folkestone* (1886).
Craig, His Hon. John Walker, *Belfast* (1911).
Croft, Henry Herbert Stephen, *Tenterden* (1891).
David, Alexander Jones, *Newcastle-under-Lyme* (1909).
Dickens, Henry Fielding, K.C., *Maidstone* (1892).
Disney, Henry William, *Great Grimsby* (1914).
Disturnal, William Josiah, K.C., *Dudley* (1898).
Dugdale, John Stratford, K.C., *Birmingham* (1877).
Duke, Rt. Hon. Henry Edward, K.C., M.P., *Devonport* (1900).
Dummett, Robert Ernest, *South Molton* (1911).
Elliston, William Rowley, *Great Yarmouth* (1913).
Emanuel, Samuel Henry, *Winchester* (1915).
Eversley, William Pinder, *Sudbury* (1897).
Fitzgerald, Francis, *Newbury* (1904).
Foote, John Alderson, K.C., *Exeter* (1899).
Fulton, Sir Forrest, K.C., *London* (1900).
Gill, Charles Frederick, K.C., *Chichester* (1890).
Graham, Alexander, *Bridgnorth* (1905).
Grantham, William Wilson, *Deal* (1905).
Gregory, Henry Holman, K.C., *Bath* (1916).
Gwynne-Jones, His Hon. A., *Hereford* (1894).
Hall, E. Marshall, K.C., *Guildford* (1916).
Hart, Heber L., K.C., *Ipswich* (1915).
Hawke, John Anthony, *Plymouth* (1912).
Hazel, Alfred Ernest William, *Burton-on-Trent* (1912).
Hemmerde, Edward George, K.C., M.P., *Liverpool* (1909).
Hope, Collingwood, K.C., *Bolton* (1903).
Hope, William Henry Bateman, *Wells* (1907).
Hume-Williams, William Ellis, K.C., M.P., *Norwich* (1905).
Hurst, John Gibbard, *Warwick* (1916).
Hutton, Stamford, *Lichfield* (1905).
Jones, Charles Edward, *Maldon and Saffron Walden* (1911).
Kekewich, Trehawke Herbert, *Tiverton* (1899).
Kemp, Henry Thomas, K.C., *York* (1911).
Kenyon, Robert Lloyd, *Oswestry* (1896).
Langdon, Adolph Max Lazarus, K.C., *Salford* (1915).
Latham, Alexander Mere, *Birkenhead* (1912).
Lawes, Edward Thornton Hill, *Salisbury* (1908).
Leonard, Samuel Henry, *Penzance* (1899).
Leslie, John William St. Lawrance, *Shrewsbury* (1903).
Lloyd, Sir Horatio, *Chester* (1866).
Mackey, Archibald John, *Andover* (1898).
Macmorran, Alexander, K.C., *Hastings* (1915).
Malden, Charles Edward, *Thetford* (1885).
Manisty, Herbert F., K.C., *Berwick-on-Tweed* (1905).
Mathew, Theobald, *Margate* (1913).
Matthews, Joseph Bridges, *Tewkesbury* (1912).
Mattinson, Miles Walker, K.C., *Blackburn* (1886).
Mellor, His Hon. Judge F. H., K.C., *Preston* (1898).
Milner-Jones, Edward William, *Carmarthen* (1905).
Mirehouse, William Edward, *Wenlock* (1889).
Mitchell-Innes, Edward Alfred, K.C., *Middlesbrough* (1915).
Morten, Edward, K.C., *West Ham* (1894).
Mortimer, George Frederick Lloyd, *Rotherham* (1905).
Muir, Richard David, *Colchester* (1911).
Nash, William Harry, *Abingdon* (1888).
Neville, Reginald James Neville, *Bury St. Edmunds* (1905).
Newbolt, F., K.C., *Doncaster* (1916).
Odgers, William Blake, K.C., *Bristol* (1912).
O'Shaughnessy, Rt. Hon. Thos. L., K.C., *Dublin* (1905).
Owen, Edward Annesley, *Walsall* (1893).
Page, Ernest, K.C., *Carlisle* (1904).
Palmer, Charles Felix, *Richmond, Yorks* (1909).
Parfitt, James John, K.C., Northampton (1916).
Parsons, Albert, K.C., *Merthyr Tydfil* (1915).
Plumptre, Reginald Charles Edward, *West Bromwich* (1892).
Pollock, Ernest M., K.C., M.P., *Kingston-on-Thames* (1911).
Pope, Samuel, *Burnley* (1915).
Raffety, Frank Walter, *High Wycombe* (1905).
Raikes, Henry St. John Digby, *King's Lynn* (1905).
Ram, Abel John, K.C., *Wolverhampton* (1900).
Rawlinson, John Frederick Peel, K.C., *Cambridge* (1898).
Rhodes, George, K.C., *Oldham* (1914).
Ricketts, George William, *Portsmouth* (1914).
Russell, Harold John Hastings, *Bedford* (1912).
Rose-Innes, Patrick, K.C., *Sandwich* (1905).
Safford, Frank, *Canterbury* (1894).
Salter, Arthur Clavell, K.C., M.P., *Poole* (1904).
Sandlands, Paul Ernest, *Newark* (1915).
Seton, Robert George, *Devizes* (1904).
Sherwood, Frederic William, *Worcester* (1908).
Shortt, Edward, K.C., M.P., *Sunderland* (1907).
Slade, Wyndham Neave, *Bridgwater* (1898).
Smith, John Henry Etherington, *Derby* (1899).
Smith, Morton William, *Rochester* (1897).
Snagge, T. Mordaunt, *Ludlow* (1915).
Spokes, Arthur Hewett, *Reading* (1894).
Staveley-Hill, Henry S., M.P., *Banbury* (1903).
Sturges, His Hon. Judge H. M., *New Windsor* (1912).
Swift, Rigby, K.C., M.P., *Wigan* (1915).
Swinburne-Hanham, John Castleman, *Faversham* (1908).
Thomas, Harold, *Hull* (1904).
Tindal-Atkinson, Edward, K.C., *Leeds* (1896).
Tobin, Alfred Aspinall, K.C., *Salford* (1904).
Todd, His Hon. Judge Andrew, *Londonderry* (1912).
Vachell, Charles Francis, K.C., *Gloucester* (1905).
Waddy, Henry Turner, *Scarborough* (1913).
Waugh, William James, K.C., *Sheffield* (1915).
Wedderburn, Alexander Dundas Ogilvy, *Gravesend* (1897).
Williams, William Llewellyn, K.C., M.P., *Cardiff* (1915).
Woodcock, Hubert Bayley Drysdale, *Stamford* (1912).
Wragge, Robert Horton Vernon, *Pontefract* (1905).
Wright, Thomas Rowland Drake, *Bradford* (1906).
Young, Hugo Joseph, K.C., *Lincoln* (1905).

METROPOLITAN MAGISTRATES

Biron, Henry Chartres, *Lambeth* (1906).
Boyd, Edward Charles Percy, *Greenwich and Woolwich* (1916).

Bros, James Reader White, *Clerkenwell* (1888).
Cancellor, H. Lannoy, *Thames* (1914).
Chapman, Cecil Maurice, *Tower Bridge* (1899).
De Grey, Hon. John Augustus, *West London* (1905).
Denman, George Lewis, *Marlborough Street* (1890).
D'Eyncourt, Edmund Charles Tennyson, *Marylebone* (1898).
Dickinson, Sir John, *Chief Magistrate, Bow Street* (1913).
Fordham, Edward Snow, *West London* (1898).
Francis, Charles King, *Westminster* (1896).
Garrett, Edmund William, *Bow Street* (1916).
Gill, Arthur Edmund, *Tower Bridge* (1908).
Graham-Campbell, Rollo F., *Bow Street* (1913).
Halkett, John Gilbert H., *Greenwich and Woolwich* (1915).
Hall, William Clarke, *Old Street* (1913).
Hedderwick, Thomas Charles Hunter, *North London* (1910).
Jones, Chester, *Lambeth* (1907).
Leycester, William Hamilton, *Thames* (1912).
Mead, Frederick, *Marlborough Street* (1889).
Smith, Horace, *Westminster* (1888).
Symmons, Israel A., *Clerkenwell* (1911).
Taylor, George Paul, *Marylebone* (1895).
Wilberforce, Herbert William Wrangham, *Old Street* (1914).
South Western (vacant).

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER

for the Metropolitan Police District

Receiver, George H. Tripp, C.B. . . £1,500
Private Secretary, H. H. Comyn.
Chief Clerk, W. J. Wilby . . . £700–850
Senior Clerk, G. H. Pryce . . . £500–600
Accountant, E. Eraut £500–600
Cashier, J. P. Mann £550
1st Class Clerks, G. H. Lufkin; A. Flower (£350–£450); H. H. Comyn (*acting*) £400
2nd Class Clerks, H. de L. Anderson; R. K. O'Neill; C. A. Palmer; E. D. Conran; A. T. Sheperd; L. C. Coombe; J. B. Reynolds £100–350
Supt. of Registry, R. J. Hayward . . £250
Solicitors, Messrs. Ellis & Ellis, 10 Little College Street, S.W.
Surveyor and Architect, J. Dixon Butler, F.R.I.B.A. £600–750
Assist. Architect, A. Howell, F.R.I.B.A. £350–450
Principal Assist. Surveyor, T. Brown £350–450

INNS OF COURT

The Temple Church. Master, Rev. E. W. Barnes, Sc.D., F.R.S. (1915).
Organist, Dr. H. Walford Davies.
Custodian, A. F. Stone.

INNER TEMPLE

Treasurer, Hon. Mr. Justice Bargrave Deane.
Master of Library, A. J. Ram, K.C.
Sub-Treasurer, W. G. Wrangham.
Librarian, J. E. Latton Pickering.
Clerk, J. H. Milton.

MIDDLE TEMPLE

Treasurer, Lord Parmoor, K.C.
Under-Treasurer, Maj. H. Beresford-Peirse, D.S.O.
Keeper of the Library, C. E. A. Bedwell.
Sub-Librarian, H. A. C. Sturgess.

LINCOLN'S INN

Treasurer, The Rt. Hon. Lord Muir Mackenzie, G.C.B.
Master of the Library, Sir William Phipson Beale, Bt., K.C., M.P.
Dean of the Chapel, The Hon. Mr. Justice Neville.
Preacher, Rev. Reginald Gamble, M.A.
Chaplain, (vacant).
Steward, A. Weatherley Marriott.
Librarian, A. F. Etheridge.
Sub-Librarian, W. F. C. Suter.
Assistant Librarian, H. I. Whitaker.

GRAY'S INN

Treasurer, Sir Frederick E. Smith, K.C., M.P.
Master of Library, Charles A. Russell, K.C.
Master of Moots, Herbert F. Manisty, K.C.
Dean of the Chapel, Lewis Coward, K.C.
Preacher, Rev. Reginald J. Fletcher, D.D.
Reader, Rev. J. L. Phillips, M.A.
Under-Treasurer, Dennis W. Douthwaite.
Chief Clerk, Standley W. Bunning.
Librarian, M. D. Severn.

CIRCUITS OF JUDGES

SOUTH-EASTERN CIRCUIT

Assizes are held at:

Huntingdon	Norwich	Maidstone
Cambridge	Chelmsford	Guildford
Ipswich or	Hertford	Lewes
Bury St. Edmunds		

Clerk of Assize, Arthur Denman, 1 Hare Court, Temple, E.C. £800
Clerk of Indictments, H. A. Read, Session House, Old Bailey, E.C. £400
Associate, Harry Clover, 1 Hare Court, Temple, E.C. £260

MIDLAND

Assizes are held at:

Aylesbury	Oakham	Nottingham
Bedford	Lincoln	Warwick
Northampton	Derby	Birmingham
Leicester		

Clerk of Assize, Geo. Pleydell Bancroft, 3 Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C. . . . £800
Associate, Spencer Langton Holland, 3 Harcourt Buildings, Temple, E.C.
Clerk of Indictments, W. E. Moorman.
Clerk and Bailiff, R. A. Dalzell.

NORTHERN

Assizes at:

Appleby	Lancaster	Manchester
Carlisle	Liverpool	

Clerk of Assize, Sir Herbert Stephen, Bt., Preston and 4 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C. . £1,000
Associate, Arthur Shuttleworth, Preston . £500
Clerk of Indictments, Reginald Harrison, Preston £300
Circuit Bailiff, J. F. Coupe, Preston.

NORTH-EASTERN

Assizes at:

Newcastle	York
Durham	Leeds

Clerk of Assize, Claude Fitz-Roy Wade, 2 Dr. Johnson's Buildings, Temple, E.C. . £850
Clerk of Arraigns and Dep. Clerk of Assize, Clement Milton Barber, 2 Dr. Johnson's Buildings, Temple, E.C. £240
Associate, Thos. Boston Bruce, 4 Temple Gardens, Temple, E.C. £300
Bailiff, J. W. Lovegrove, 2 Dr. Johnson's Buildings, Temple, E.C.

OXFORD

Assizes at:

Reading	Gloucester	Shrewsbury
Oxford	Monmouth	Stafford
Worcester	Hereford	

Clerk of Assize, C. F. Lloyd, 4 Crown Office Row, Temple, E.C. £800
Associate and Dep. Clerk of Assize, A. C. Hemp £400
Clerk of Indictments, F. W. Jones . . . £300
Clerk and Bailiff, T. B. Nolan.
Office, 13 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.

WESTERN

Assizes at:

Devizes (W.)	Taunton and Wells alternately in Autumn—1917 Wells
Salisbury (S.)	Bodmin (W.S.A.)
Devizes and Salisbury alternately in Autumn —1917 Devizes	Exeter (W.S.A.)
Dorchester (W.S.A.)	Winchester (W.S.A.)
Taunton (W.)	Bristol (W.S.A.)
Wells (S.)	

Civil and criminal business is taken at the Winter and Summer Assizes; but criminal business *only*, at the Autumn Assizes, except in Devon and at Bristol, where civil business is also taken.
Clerk of Assize, A. W. T. Channell, 1 Mitre Court Buildings, 39 Temple, E.C. £800
Associate, Alfred Read £300
Clerk of Arraigns, Christopher Rawlinson, 1 Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, E.C. . . . £300

NORTH WALES AND CHESTER

Assizes at:

Welshpool (W.)	Beaumaris (W.S.)
Newtown (S.)	Ruthin (W.S.A.)
Dolgelly (W.S.)	Mold (W.S.)
Carnarvon (W.S.A.)	Chester (W.S.A.)

Clerk of Assize and Clerk of the Crown, Charles Stubbs, LL.D., 3 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C. £500
Clerk of Indictments and Act. Asst. Clerk of the Crown, H. L. Reade, Congleton . . £225
Associate, H. M. T. Channell, 1 Hare Court Temple E.C. £225

SOUTH WALES

Assizes at:

Cardiff (March)	Carmarthen (W.S.A.)
Swansea (S.)	Brecon (W.S.A.)
Haverfordwest (W.S.)	Presteign (W.S.)
Lampeter (W.S.)	Chester (W.S.A.)

Clerk of Assize, Clerk of the Crown, Associate, Hon. Stephen Coleridge, M.A., Room 719 Royal Courts of Justice, W.C. £500
1st Assistant to Clerk of Assize and Associate, C. H. Glascodine, Room 719 Royal Courts of Justice, W.C. £300
2nd Assistant Officer, Geo. J. W. Rigley . £150

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE

Scotland Yard, S.W.

Established by Act of Parliament (1829), and the protection of the district by watchmen was discontinued by that statute and entirely intrusted to the then newly appointed force. The Metropolitan police **area** is 699·42 sq. m., and embraces all places within a radius of fifteen miles of Charing Cross, except the City of London, which has its own police. The Metropolitan police have jurisdiction on the river Thames. The **Thames** police are selected principally from sailors, and patrol in boats and steam and motor launches. The Metropolitan police, to the number of over 2,000, are also employed in H.M. dockyards, and in the principal military stations of the War Department.

The **strength of the force** on the date Sept. 26, 1916 (latest returns), was 22,323, consisting of 36 superintendents, 650 inspectors, 2,995 sergeants, and 18,642 constables.

The **rateable value** of the Metropolitan Police area for 1915–16 was £57,318,343. The **police rate** levied on the parishes in 1915–16 was 8½*d.* in the £, of which about 7*d.* was required for ordinary police purposes, about 1¼*d.* for the deficiency in the pension fund, and ¼*d.* for riot expenses under the Riot (Damages) Act, 1886. The rate produced £2,025,453, while £900,488 was received as Exchequer contributions. The pay of the Metropolitan Police force for 1914 – 15 was £2,303,530.

The **supreme government** of the Metropolitan police is vested in the **Commissioner** appointed by and acting under the control of the Home Secretary.

Commissioner, Sir E. R. Henry, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., C.S.I. £2,500
Assistant Commissioners, Major Sir E. F. Wodehouse, K.C.V.O., C.B., B. H. Thomson, C.B., Hon. F. T. Bigham, and F. L. D. Elliott . . . . each £1,200
Chief Constables, Major E. H. T. Parsons; Major E. M. Lafone; G. L. Craik; Major M. Tomlin . . . £600–800
Chief Clerk, W. H. Kendall . . . £750–850
Senior Clerks, A. W. Hallward (£750); G. H. Gardner, F. H. Underwood (£650); G. H. Edwards £500–600
Clerks, 1st Class, D. H. North, *B. T. Earle (£500); *W. S. Mylius, H. Ravenscroft £350–450
Registrar, H. W. Staples . . . £300–400
Surgeon-in-Chief, Chas. A. Ballance, C.B., M.V.O.
Physician, M. A. Cassidy, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.
Solicitors to the Commissioner, Wontner & Sons.
Clerks, 2nd Class, C. Annesley, F. C. Barchard, M. B. Frere, Maj. Hon. E. R. Thesiger, J. E. Simpson, H. A. Tripp, G. J. Ball, W. G. Galley, H. L. Sheppard . . . £100 to £350 or £400
Assistant Registrar, H. G. Gilbert.
Superintendents Executive and Statistical Branches, Arthur White, James West.
Superintendent Preparatory Class, Albert Gooding.
Superintendents of the Criminal Investigation Depart., Patrick Quinn, M.V.O., John McCarthy, Albert Lawrence, Frederick Thomas, Charles Collins.
Superintendent Public Carriage Branch and Lost Property Office, Arthur Bassom.

Superintendents of Divisions

A WHITEHALL.—Creswell Wells, M.V.O.
,, Stephen F. Spencer (in attendance on H.M. the King).
B CHELSEA.—John B. Kitch.
C ST. JAMES'S.—Alexander Sutherland.
D MARYLEBONE.—James Billings.
E HOLBORN.—James Cameron.
F PADDINGTON.—Joseph Short.
G FINSBURY.—George W. Mitchell.
H WHITECHAPEL.—James Best.
J HACKNEY.—William Fitt.
K BOW.—Alfred Boxhall.
L LAMBETH.—Walter Stiles.
M SOUTHWARK.—Donald Waters.

* Acting senior clerks, with allowances.

N ISLINGTON.—William H. Jenkins.
P CAMBERWELL.—Edward Glayzer.
R GREENWICH.—William Page.
S HAMPSTEAD.—Thomas Williams.
T HAMMERSMITH.—James Powell.
V WANDSWORTH.—William C. Robinson.
W BRIXTON.—Edward West.
X KILBURN.—James W. Olive.
Y HIGHGATE.—John Evans.
THAMES.—Joseph Mann.
WOOLWICH DOCKYARD.—John Devine.
PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD.—Fredk. Spencer.
DEVONPORT DOCKYARD.—Thomas Evans.
CHATHAM DOCKYARD.—William Tett.
PEMBROKE DOCKYARD.—Charles Sly (*Chief Inspector*).
ROSYTH DOCKYARD.—Henry Morgan (*Chief Inspector*).

METROPOLITAN POLICE COURTS

Hours, 10 to 5

BOW STREET, Covent Garden, W.C.

Magistrates, Sir John Dickinson . . £1,800
Rollo F. Graham-Campbell . . £1,500
Edmund William Garrett . . £1,500
Chief Clerk, H. P. Newton . . £700

WESTMINSTER, Vincent Square, S.W.

Magistrates, Horace Smith . . £1,500
C. K. Francis . . £1,500
Chief Clerk, F. E. Lowris, LL.B. . . £650

MARLBOROUGH STREET, W.

Magistrates, Frederick Mead . . £1,500
George Lewis Denman . . £1,500
Chief Clerk, Stanley Savill . . £650

CLERKENWELL, King's Cross Road, W.C.

Magistrates, James R. W. Bros . . £1,500
Israel Alexander Symmons . . £1,500
Chief Clerk, O. Wheeler . . £650

OLD STREET, E.C.

Magistrates, W. Clarke Hall . . £1,500
H. W. W. Wilberforce . . £1,500
Chief Clerk, T. Proud . . £420–650

LAMBETH, Lower Kensington Lane, S.E.

Magistrates, Henry Chartres Biron . . £1,500
Chester Jones . . £1,500
Chief Clerk, Henry Withrington . £420–650

MARYLEBONE, Seymour Place, W.

Magistrates, G. Paul Taylor . . £1,500
Edmund C. Tennyson D'Eyncourt . £1,500
Chief Clerk, W. Crow . . £420–650

TOWER BRIDGE, Tooley Street, S.E.

Magistrates, Cecil M. Chapman . . £1,500
Arthur E. Gill . . £1,500
Chief Clerk, Ernest A. Carr . . £420–650

THAMES, Arbour Square, Stepney, E.

Magistrates, Wm. Hamilton Leycester . £1,500
Henry Lannoy Cancellor . . £1,500
Chief Clerk, F. H. Glanville . . £420–650

GREENWICH AND WOOLWICH, S.E.

Magistrates, John Gilbert Hay Halkett . £1,500
Edward Charles Percy Boyd . . £1,500
Chief Clerk, John Nixon . . £650

WEST LONDON, Southcombe Street, Hammersmith Road, W.

Magistrates, E. Snow Fordham . . £1,500
Hon. John A. de Grey . . £1,500
Chief Clerk, W. G. Hobbs. . . £420–650

SOUTH-WESTERN, Lavender Hill, S.W.

Magistrate, (vacant) . . £1,500
Chief Clerk, Augustus B. Halle . . £420–650

NORTH LONDON, Stoke Newington Road, N.

Magistrate, Thomas Charles Hedderwick . £1,500
Chief Clerk, F. G. Nott-Bower . . £650

WEST HAM, West Ham Lane, Stratford

(Appointed by the Home Secretary under the Municipal Corporations Act, 1882.)

Magistrate, Robert Alexander Gillespie . £1,000
Chief Clerk, James H. Jackson . . 900

CITY OF LONDON POLICE

This force is under the control of a Commissioner, who is appointed by the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council, subject to the approval of His Majesty the King. The **total strength** of the force is 1,161, consisting of 1 Assistant-Commissioner, 1 chief clerk and superintendent, 1 superintendent Executive Department, 1 superintendent Detective Department, 6 chief inspectors, 25 inspectors, 17 sub-inspectors, 94 sergeants, and 1,015 constables.

In addition to the above, 46 constables and 1 sergeant are employed on **private service duty** at the expense of persons engaging their services, the charge being at the rate of £230 per annum for the sergeant and £186 per annum for each constable.

The Detective Department consists of 1 superintendent, 1 chief inspector, 7 inspectors, 3 sub-inspectors, and 60 constables.

There is a private hospital for members, under the care of the surgeon of the force.

The Police area is divided into four divisions (exclusive of the chief and detective offices), each under the immediate charge of a chief inspector, assisted by 4 inspectors and 3 sub-inspectors.

The total cost of the force is about £205,643 per annum, one-fourth of which is paid from the City's cash, the remainder by a rate on the assessable rental of the City. The City Police, unlike the Metropolitan Police Force, is supported entirely by the citizens, without Imperial aid. The pay of the force is considerably in advance of any other similar body in the United Kingdom.

Commissioner, Sir William Nott-Bower, C.V.O. . . £1,700
Assist. do. Captain Donald Bremner . £1,000
Chief Clerk and Sup. John Stark . . £550
Sup. Executive Depart. R. J. Halford . .
Sup. Detective Depart. J. Ottaway . .
Headquarters, Old Jewry, Cheapside.

POLICE COURTS, CITY OF LONDON

Mansion House, Justice Room

Magistrate, The Lord Mayor, or one of the Aldermen.
Chief Clerk, Cecil George Douglas.
Assistant Clerk, J. G. Trotter.
Affidavit Clerk, Robert Arthur Warren.

Guildhall

Magistrate, An Alderman (in rotation).
Clerk to the Sitting Justices, H. G. Savill £1,000
Assistant Clerk, Silvester Richards . . £650
Cashier, George Edward Wenham Strugnell £300
Clerk of Special Sessions, C. F. Monckton £500
Assistant ditto, Charles Fitch . . . £250

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT

Old Bailey

The Central Criminal Court was constituted in 1834, taking the place of the former sessions at the Old Bailey. The persons named in the Commission are the Lord Mayor, Lord Chancellor, any person who has been Lord Chancellor or a Judge of any superior Court and the present Judges of any of the Superior Courts, the Dean of Arches, the Aldermen of the City of London, the Recorder, the Common Serjeant, and the Judges of the City of London Court.

Office hours: 10 to 4; during August 10 to 2; Saturdays, 10 to 1.

Clerk of the Court, Herbert Austin.
Deputy and 1st Clerk of Arraigns, Forrest Fulton.
2nd Clerk of Arraigns, Grenville Richard Fulton.
3rd Clerk of Arraigns, Charles Graham Grant.
Clerk of Indictments, Wilfrid Walter Nops.

Days appointed for holding Sessions in 1917:

Jan. 9.	April 24.	July 17.
Feb. 6.	May 15.	Sept. 4.
Feb. 27.	June 19.	Oct. 9.
Mar. 20.		

QUARTER (OR GENERAL) SESSIONS IN COUNTIES

Quarter Sessions must be convened once in each of the four quarters of the year, the dates determining the period at which they must be held being October 11, December 28, March 31, and June 24.

The justices are empowered (Assizes and Quarter Sessions' Act, 1908) to fix the next holding of the court at any day not more than fourteen days earlier or fourteen days later than these dates. Brewster Sessions (including a general annual licensing meeting, and transfer sessions) are regulated by s. 10 of the Licensing (Consolidation) Act, 1910.

COUNTY OF LONDON SESSIONS

Sessions House, Clerkenwell, E.C.

Chairman, Sir Robert Wallace, K.C. . £2.000
Deputy ditto, Allan J. Lawrie . . £1,500
Clerk of the Peace, John Dix . . .

MIDDLESEX QUARTER SESSIONS

Guildhall, Westminster, S.W.

Chairman, Montagu Sharpe.
Deputy ditto, Herbert Nield, K.C., M.P.
Clerk of the Peace, Walter George Austin.
Deputy ditto, E. S. W. Hart.

SURREY SESSIONS

County Hall, Kingston-on-Thames

Chairman, Sir Charles G. Walpole.
Deputy ditto, John Kelsall; Spencer Whitehead.
Clerk of the Peace and to the Lieutenancy, Thos. W. Weeding.
Chief Constable, Capt. M. L. Sant, Guildford.

SALFORD HUNDRED COURT OF RECORD

Albert Square, Manchester.

High Steward, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Sefton.
Judge, John Roskill, K.C.
Registrar, Thomas Hudson (*Town Clerk*).
Deputy Registrar, Harry Eltoft.
Chief Clerk, F. Hall Taylor, M.A.
Head Bailiff, G. Mountain.

CORONERS OF ENGLAND AND WALES

COUNTY OF LONDON

Eastern District, Wynne E. Baxter, 170 Church Street, Stoke Newington, N.
North-Eastern District, Wm. Wynn Westcott, 396 Camden Road, N.W.
Central District, Walter Schröder, 4 Gayton Road, Hampstead, N.W.
Western District, Clifford Luxmore Drew, 15 Pembridge Villas, W.
Southern District, George Percival Wyatt, 56 Tulse Hill, S.W.
South-Western District, S. I. Oddie, Coroner's Court, Horseferry Road, Westminster, S.W.
London City, F. J. Waldo, The Coroner's Office, Golden Lane, E.C.
Southwark, F. J. Waldo, The Coroner's Office, Golden Lane, E.C.
South-Eastern District, Henry Robert Oswald, 26 Crooms Hill, Greenwich, S.E.
Westminster, S. I. Oddie, Coroner's Court, Horseferry Road, Westminster, S.W.

BEDFORDSHIRE: Mark Whyley, *County*; F. T. Tanqueray, *Honor of Ampthill*; C. O. Bell, *Bedford Borough*.

BERKSHIRE: B. Challenor, *Abingdon*; T. W. Stuchbery, *Maidenhead*; S. V. Pinniger, *Newbury*; R. S. Payne, *Reading*; W. C. Jotcham, *Wantage*; W. B. Heywood, *Newbury*; J. L. Martin, *Reading*; H. Ryland, *New Windsor*.

BUCKS: S. E. Wilkins, *Aylesbury*; A. E. W. Charsley, *Beaconsfield*; E. T. Warley, *Newport Pagnell*; T. F. Vaisey, *Winslow*.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE: A. J. Lyon, *County*; H. S. French, *Cambridge Borough*; T. R. Dawbarn, *Isle of Ely, N.*; G. M. Hall, *Isle of Ely, S.*

CHESHIRE: H. C. Yates, *Knutsford*; J. C. Bate, *Chester District*; A. E. Ferns, *Stockport*; T. Ridgway, *Halton Fee Manor*; C. Holden, *Birkenhead*; E. Brassey, *Chester City*.

CORNWALL: W. F. Thompson, *Launceston*; J. Pethybridge, *Bodmin*; A. de C. Glubb, *Liskeard*; E. L. Carlyon, *Truro*; E. Boase, *Weston*; W. D. Lawry, *Penzance*; W. M. Gluyas, *Scilly Isles*.

CUMBERLAND: F. W. Halton, *Eastern*; E. Atter, *Western and Cockermouth*; G. A. L. Skerry, *Egremont*; P. B. Stoney, *Millom*; T. S. Strong, *Carlisle*.

DERBYSHIRE: W. H. Whiston, *County*; R. W. Sale, *Appletree*; S. Taylor, *Repton, Gresley, and High Peak*; A. Green, *Scarsdale*; J. Close, *Derby Borough*.

DEVONSHIRE: E. R. Tweed, *Honiton*; H. W. Gould, *Crediton*; G. W. F. Brown, *Barnstaple and S. Molton*; H. C. Brown, *Okehampton*; R. R. Rodd, *Stoke Damerel*; S. Hacker, *Totnes*; A. M. Davson, *Dartmouth*; T. A. R. Bencroft, *Barnstaple Borough*; W. L. Brown, *Exeter City*; R. B. Johns, *Plymouth Parish*; J. A. Pearce, *Devonport Parish*; R. R. Rodd, *E. Stonehouse Parish*; A. Fisher, *Tiverton*.

DORSET: W. H. Creech, *Northern*; C. H. W. Parkinson, *Eastern*; G. P. Symes, *Southern*; C. G. Nantes, *Western*; H. O. Chislett, *Cogdean and Badbury*; F. A. Johns, *Cranborne*; J. W. Bell (Hy. C. Wyld, deputy), *Gillingham*; A. F.

Grimley, *Sherborne and Yetminster*; E. J. Conway, *Poole Borough*.

DURHAM: John Graham, *Chester Ward*; J. T. Proud, *Darlington Ward*; C. F. Cadle, *Easington Ward*; J. Hyslop Bell, *Stockton Ward*; J. F. Burnicle, *Sunderland Borough*.

ESSEX: J. Harrison, *Eastern*; A. Ambrose, M.D., *Metropolitan*; C. E. Lewis, *Southern and Western*; C. E. White, *The Sokens*; H. G. Elwes, *Colchester Borough*; G. E. Hilleary, *West Ham Borough*.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: Seymour Williams, *Lower*; A. J. M. Ball, *Stroud*; J. Waghorne, *Upper*; J. W. Guise, *Forest*; N. G. Moore, *Tewkesbury*; A. E. Barker, *Bristol City*; C. Scott, *Gloucester City*.

HAMPSHIRE: L. Warner, *Fareham*; P. B. Ingoldby, *Southampton*; H. White, *Winchester*; S. Clarke, *Basingstoke*; W. E. Foster, *Aldershot*; P. E. J. Talbot, *Andover*; Robt. Druitt, *Christchurch and Westover*; Philip A. Jackson, *Fordingbridge*; F. A. Johns, *Ringwood*; F. G. Lefroy, *Bournemouth Borough*; Sir T. A. Bramsdon, *Portsmouth Borough*; H. K. Pope, *Southampton Borough*; Henry White, *Winchester City*; F. A. Joyce (deputy), *Isle of Wight*.

HEREFORDSHIRE: J. Hutchinson, *Hereford*; C. E. A. Moore, *Leominster*; J. Lambe, *Hereford City*.

HERTFORDSHIRE: E. Collins, *Bishop's Stortford*; L. Smeathman, *Hemel Hempstead*; P. R. Longmore, *Hertford*; F. Shillitoe, *Hitchin*; D. B. Balding, *Royston*; L. Drage, M.D., *St. Albans*; T. J. Broad, *Watford*.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE: J. Percy Maule, *Hurstingstone*; G. Hunnybun, *Leightonstone*; H. C. Gaches, *Norman Cross*; F. R. Serjeant, *Ramsey*; A. B. Brackenbury, *Toseland*.

KENT: W. R. Mowll, *Ashford*; C. B. Harris, *Sittingbourne*; C. Duncan Murton, *Cranbrook*; T. Buss, *Tonbridge*; G. G. Witchell, *Romney*; F. W. Hardman, *Deal and Sandwich*; Bernard C. Drake, *Hythe*; W. P. Morrison, *Penge*; J. Plummer (H. Feilding, deputy), *Canterbury City*; S. Payn, *Dover Borough*; G. W. Haines, *Folkestone Borough*; G. Evans Penman, *Gravesend Borough*; R. T. Tatham, *Maidstone Borough*; T. H. Bays, *Margate Borough*; R. J. M. Stedman, *Rochester City*.

LANCASHIRE: Neville Holden, *Lancaster*; J. Parker, *Preston*; D. N. Haslewood, *Blackburn*; W. Sellers, *Salford*; F. N. Molesworth, *Rochdale*; S. Brighouse, *West Derby*; S. F. Butcher, *Bolton*; F. W. Poole, *Furness*; Henry Greenall, *Hale*; W. A. Cross, *Prescot*; R. W. Aseroft, *Walton-le-Dale*; D. N. Haslewood, *Blackburn Borough*; John Fearnley, *Bolton Borough*; A. F. Sutcliffe, *Burnley Borough*; T. E. Sampson, *Liverpool City*; Wm. Sellers, M.D., *Manchester City*; T. J. Carson, *Oldham Borough*; A. Holmes, *Salford Borough*; H. Milligan, *Wigan Borough*.

LEICESTERSHIRE: H. J. Deane, *Northern*; G. E. Bouskell, *Southern*; A. H. Marsh, *Framland*; E. G. B. Fowler, *Leicester Borough*.

LINCOLNSHIRE: W. H. B. Brooke, M.D., *North*; P. A. Gamble (L. C. Iveson, deputy), *Kirton*; R. Mason (Wm. Brown, deputy), *Caistor*; H. Sharpley, *Louth*; F. J. Walker, M.D., *Spilsby*; Thos. Mountain, *Grimsby Borough*; W. H. B. Brook, M.D., *Lincoln City*; M. H. Footman, *South*; E. H. Cragg, M.D., *Sleaford*; Theodore Norton, *Grantham*; A. C. Greenwood, *Bourne*; V. G. Stapleton, *Stamford*; A. H. Malim, *Grantham Borough*; A. Tuxford, M.D., *Boston*; C. M. Bowser, *Spalding*.

MIDDLESEX: G. A. Cohen, M.D., *Central*; Reginald Kemp, *Western*; Alan S. Forbes, *Eastern*.

MONMOUTH: J. B. Walford, *Abergavenny*; B. H. Deakin, *Monmouth*; W. L. Moore, *Newport*; M. R. Jones, *South Monmouth*; J. F. Evans, *Chepstow*.

NORFOLK: Donald F. Jackson, *Lynn*; H. R. Culley, *Norwich*; O. F. Read, *Thetford*; W. M. Barton, *Duchy of Lancaster Liberty*; G. E. K. Burne, *Duke of Norfolk's Liberty*; H. R. B. Wayman, *Clackclose*; H. R. Culley, *Trowse Newton*; J. E. P. Pard, *Dean and Chapters of Norwich Liberties*; E. M. Beloe, *King's Lynn Borough*; R. W. Ladell, *Norwich City*; J. T. Waters, *Great Yarmouth Borough*.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: J. T. Parker, *Eastern*; C. H. Davis, *Midland*; W. E. Whitton, *Western*; A. J. Darnell, *Northampton Borough*; T. H. Walker, M.D., *Soke of Peterborough*.

NORTHUMBERLAND: Charles Percy, *Northern*; H. T. Rutherford, *Southern*; W. Weatherhead, *Berwick-on-Tweed Borough*; Alfred Appleby, *Newcastle-on-Tyne City*.

NOTTINGHAM: D. Whittingham, *Nottingham District*; F. B. Foottit, *Newark*; E. S. Spencer, *Retford*; C. L. Rothera, *Nottingham City*.

OXFORDSHIRE: A. H. Franklin, *Central*; G. Coggins, *Northern*; R. F. Cuthbert, *Western*; J. F. Cooper, *Southern*; F. E. Marshall, M.A., and W. T. Brooks, M.A., *Oxford Univ. Liberty*; C. Fortescue, *Banbury Borough*; H. F. Galpin, D.C.L., *Oxford City*.

RUTLAND: V. G. Stapleton.

SHROPSHIRE: W. A. A. Lewis, *Oswestry and Pimhill*; R. E. Clarke, *Ford*; R. F. Haslewood, *Bridgnorth and Stottesdon*; H. T. Weyman, *Purslow*; T. H. Garside, *North Bradford*; J. V. T. Lander, M.A., *Bradford South and Brimstree Shifnal*; J. H. Williams, *Ludlow*; R. E. Clarke, *Shrewsbury Borough*; F. H. Potts, *Wenlock*.

SOMERSET: S. Craddock, M.D., *Northern*; E. Q. Louch, *South-Eastern*; T. F. Barham, *Western*; Basil A. Dyer, *Bath City*; T. M. Reed, *Bridgwater Borough*.

STAFFORDSHIRE: H. W. Adams, *North-West*; T. B. Cull, *North-East*; W. Morgan, *Stafford*; G. C. Lewis, *South-East*; T. Allen Stokes, *South-West*; T. F. Auden, *East and Burton-upon-Trent Borough*; W. Huntbach, *Stoke-on-Trent (Hanley Parish)*; H. W. Adams, *Stoke-on-Trent (remainder)*; D. K. Johnson, *Newcastle-under-Lyme Borough*; J. F. Addison, *Walsall Borough*; James Clark, *West Bromwich Borough*; G. Maynard Martin, *Wolverhampton Borough*.

SUFFOLK: L. H. Vulliamy, *Lowestoft*; T. M. Braithwaite, *Sudbury*; S. J. Ennion, *Newmarket and Haverhill*; Bernard Pretty, *Stowmarket*; T. Wilson, *Bury St. Edmunds Liberty*; G. E. K. Burne, *Duke of Norfolk's Liberty*; W. Brooke, *St. Etheldreda Liberty*; C. J. E. Sparke, *Bury St. Edmunds Borough*; H. M. Jackaman, *Ipswich Borough*.

SURREY: F. J. Nightingale, *Reigate*; G. H. White, *Guildford*; M. H. Taylor, *Kingston*; T. Jackson, M.D., *Croydon Borough*; F. W. Smallpiece, *Guildford Borough*.

SUSSEX: T. T. Harratt, *Rye*; G. Vere Benson, *Lewes*; F. W. Butler, *Horsham*; J. W. L. Cooper, *Chichester*; C. O. B. Cheesman, *Bosham*; Chas. Sheppard, *Hastings Rape and Robertsbridge*; J. E. Bush, *Brighton Borough*; W. J. Glenister, *Hastings Borough*.

WARWICKSHIRE: C. W. Iliffe, M.D., *Northern*; E. F. Hadow, *Central*; G. F. Lodder, *Southern*;

Isaac Bradley, *Birmingham City* (original area); G. C. Lewis, *Birmingham (Handsworth portion)*; E. Docker, *Birmingham (Yardley portion)*; John Tibbits, *Warwick Borough*.

WESTMORLAND: Wm. Hewitson, *East and West*; Geo. E. Cartmel, *Kendal and Lonsdale*; E. A. Heelis, *Oglebird Manor*.

WILTS: A. L. Forrester, *North Wilts*; F. A. P. Sylvester, *Mid Wilts*; W. J. Trethowan, *South Wilts*; G. S. A. Waylen, *Devizes*; A. G. Wood, *Corsham*; S. B. Smith, *Salisbury City*.

WORCESTERSHIRE: E. Docker, *North*; G. F. S. Brown, *Middle*; G. H. T. Foster, *South*; R. Marshall, *Dudley Borough*; W. Booth Hulme, *Worcester City*.

YORKS (*East Riding*): Sir Luke White, *East Riding*; H. Green, *Hordenshire*; J. R. Wood, *Escrick*; H. R. Jackson, W. J. Birks, C. N. Jackson, *Holderness*; Alfd. Thorney, *Kingston-upon-Hull Borough*.

North Riding: J. R. Wood, *York*; G. J. E. Gardner, *Northern*; J. R. Wood, *Thirsk*; J. F. Porter, M.D., *Pickering*; O. H. Cochrane, *Langbourgh, N., and Middlesbrough Borough*; W. Richardson, *Langbourgh, F.*; W. L. Carrick, *Langbourgh, W.*; G. Buchannan, *Whitby Strand*; G. Taylor, *Scarborough Borough*; J. R. Wood, *York City and Bishopthorpe*.

West Riding: Edgar Wood, *Craven*; E. H. Hill, *Halifax*; P. P. Maitland, *Wakefield and Leeds (Roundhay portion)*; J. Kenyon Parker, *Rotherham and Sheffield City*; Frank Allen, *Doncaster*; W. B. Arundel, *Pontefract*; J. C. R. Husband, *Ripon and Kirkby Malzeard*; F. D. Robinson, *Bowland*; J. G. Hutchinson, *Bradford City*; R. A. H. Tovey, *Doncaster City*; J. C. Malcolm, *Leeds City (original area)*; J. Bradford, *Rotherham Borough*.

ANGLESEY: R. J. Roberts.

BRECON: Molyneux F. Thomas, *Northern*; W. R. Jones, M.D., *Southern*; R. H. A. Davies, *Crickhowell and Tretower Liberties*.

CARDIGANSHIRE: J. H. Evans, *Cardigan District*; Evan Lloyd, *Lampeter*; John Evans, *Aberystwyth*.

CARMARTHENSHIRE: R. S. Lewis, *Eastern*; Thos. Walters, *Western*; J. W. Nicholas, *Kidwelly*; Thos. Walters, *Carmarthen Borough*.

CARNARVONSHIRE: J. P. Williams, *Northern*; O. Robyns-Owen, *Southern*.

DENBIGHSHIRE: Llewelyn Kenrick, *Wrexham*; R. Davies, *Denbigh*.

FLINT: F. Llewellyn Jones, *County*; W. A. Aylmer Lewis, *Maylor Hundred*.

GLAMORGANSHIRE: R. J. Rhys, *Northern*; David Rees, *Eastern*; Lewis M. Thomas, *Western*; F. H. Glynn Price, *Gower and Kilvey Liberties*; S. Stockwood, *Ogmore Manor*; W. Yorath, *Cardiff Borough*; R. J. Rhys, *Merthyr Tydfil Borough*; J. C. Morris, *Swansea Borough*.

MERIONETH: R. O. Jones.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE: David Edwards, *Machynlleth*; J. T. C. Gittins, *Newtown*; R. D. Thomas, M.D., *Welshpool*; C. E. Humphreys, *Llanfyllin*.

PEMBROKESHIRE: W. L. Williams, *Upper*; H. J. E. Price, *Lower*.

RADNOR: F. L. Green, *Eastern*; E. Powell Careless, *Western*.

H.M. THE KING'S HOUSEHOLD, A. W. Mills.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

PROVINCE OF CANTERBURY

CANTERBURY (£15,000)

Archbishop and Primate of All England, Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. Randall Thomas Davidson, G.C.V.O., D.D. (cons. 1891), Lambeth Palace, S.E. Signs—Randall Cantuar:

Bp. Suffr. of Dover, Rt. Rev. H. E. Bilbrough, D.D. (cons. 1916), Lambeth Palace, S.E.

Bp. Suffr. of Croydon, Rt. Rev. H. H. Pereira, D.D. 18 Collingham Place, S.W. (cons. 1904).

Dean (£1,600) Very Rev. Henry Wace, D.D. (1903), The Deanery, Canterbury.

Archdeacons (each £200)

1897. *Canterbury*, Rt. Rev. W. Walsh.
1900. *Maidstone*, Ven. H. M. Spooner, M.A.

Canons Residentiary (each £800)

1895. A. J. Mason, D.D.
1897. Rt. Rev. W. Walsh.
1900. Archd. Spooner, M.A.
1907. Edwd. A. Stuart, M.A.
1916. A. W. Robinson, D.D.
1916. S. Bickersteth, D.D.

Organist, C. Charlton Palmer, Mus.Doc., F.R.C.O.
Vicar-General of Province and Diocese, The Lord Parmoor, K.C.V.O., 1 Essex Court, Temple, E.C.
Commissary of Diocese, E. B. Charles, K.C.
Principal Registrar of Province and Diocese, F. Hugh Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.
Legal Secretaries, F. Hugh Lee and H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.

LONDON (£10,000)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. and Rt. Hon. Arthur Foley Winnington-Ingram, D.D., K.C.V.O. (cons. 1897), Fulham Palace, S.W. Signs—A. F. London.

Bp. Suffr. of Islington, Rt. Rev. C. H. Turner, D.D. (cons. 1898), 96 Clapton Common, N.E.

Bp. Suffr. of Stepney, Rt. Rev. H. L. Paget, D.D. (cons. 1906), 26 Clapton Common, N.E.

Bp. Suffr. of Willesden, Rt. Rev. W. W. Perrin, D.D. (cons. 1893), 14 Frognal Gardens, Hampstead, N.W.

Dean (£2,000), Very Rev. W. R. Inge (1911), St. Paul's, E.C.

Archdeacons

1911. *London*, Ven. E. E. Holmes, B.D. (Canonry annexed).
1903. *Middlesex*, Ven. H. E. J. Bevan, M.A.
1912. *Hampstead*, Ven. B. Deedes, M.A.

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000)

1890. W. C. E. Newbolt, M.A.
1909. S. A. Alexander, M.A.
1911. J. G. Simpson, D.D.
1911. Ven. E. E. Holmes, B.D.

Organist, C. Macpherson, R.A.M.
Chancellor, Wor. Sir A. B. Kempe, D.C.L., 2 Paper Buildings, E.C.
Registrars, F. H. Lee and C. W. Lee, 1 Dean's Ct., Doctor's Commons, E.C.
Legal Secretary, H. W. Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.

WINCHESTER (£6,500)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edward Stuart Talbot, D.D. (cons. 1895), Farnham Castle, Surrey. Signs—Edw. Winton.
Bp. Suffr. of Southampton, Rt. Rev. J. Macarthur, D.D. (cons. 1898), South Hill, Bassett, nr. Southampton.
Bp. Suffr. of Guildford, Rt. Rev. J. H. D. Randolph, D.D. (cons. 1909), Wonersh, Guildford.
Dean (£1,000), Very Rev. W. M. Furneaux, D.D. (1903), The Deanery, Winchester.

Archdeacons

1903. *Winchester*, Ven. W. A. Fearon, D.D.
1906. *I. of Wight*, Bp. of Southampton, D.D.
1908. *Surrey*, Ven. A. G. Robinson, M.A.

Canons Residentiary (£480)

1901. P. R. P. Braithwaite, M.A.
1906. Ven. W. A. Fearon, D.D.
1908. Ven. A. G. Robinson, M.A. (annexed to Archdeaconry).
1909. J. Vaughan, M.A.
1916. C. Hepher, M.A.

Organist, W. Prendergast, Mus.Doc.
Registrars, Hants, C. S. Wooldridge, Winchester; *Surrey*, A. W. D. Moore, Surrey Registry, Doctor's Commons, E.C.
Secretaries, F. H. Lee and H. T. A. Dashwood, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.
Chancellor, Wor. G. J. Talbot, M.A., K.C., 4 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.

BANGOR (£4,200)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. Watkin Herbert Williams D.D. (cons. 1899), Glyn Garth Palace, Menai Bridge. Signs—Watkin Bangor.
Dean (£700), Very Rev. G. Roberts, M.A. (1903), The Deanery, Bangor.

Archdeacons (Canonries attached)

1902. *Bangor*, Ven. J. Morgan, M.A.
1906. *Merioneth*, Ven. J. Lloyd-Jones, M.A.

Canons Residentiary (each £350)

1902. Ven. J. Morgan, M.A.
1906. E. T. Davies, M.A.
1906. Ven. J. Lloyd-Jones, M.A.
1910. R. T. Jones, B.A.

Organist, R. Rogers, Mus.Doc.
Registrar and Legal Secretary, A. Ivor Pryce, Diocesan Registry, Bangor.
Chancellor, Wor. C. Douglas-Pennant, K.C., 1 Temple Gardens, E.C.

BATH AND WELLS (£5,000)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. George Wyndham Kennion, D.D. (cons. 1882), The Palace, Wells, Somerset. Signs, G. W. Bath: and Well:
Bp. Suffr. of Taunton, Rt. Rev. C. F. de Salis, D.D. (cons. 1911), Bishop's Mead, Taunton.
Dean (1,000), Very Rev. J. A. Robinson, D.D. (1911), The Deanery, Wells, Somerset.

Archdeacons

1899. *Wells* (£300), Ven. F. A. Brymer, M.A.
1909. *Bath*, (£200), Ven. L. J. Fish, M.A.
1911. *Taunton* (£400), Bp. of Taunton, D.D.

Canons Residentiary (each £600)

1900. T. S. Holmes, D.D.
1901. Rt. Rev. W. H. Stirling, D.D.
1915. J. M. Alcock, M.A.
1916. Bp. of Taunton, D.D.

Organist, Preb. T. H. Davis, B.A., Mus.Doc.
Registrar, R. Harris, Wells.
Legal Secretary, R. G. Harris, Wells.
Chancellor, Wor. F. H. L. Errington, M.A., 15 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.

BIRMINGHAM (£4,700)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. Henry Russell Wakefield D.D. (cons. 1911), Bishop's Croft, Birmingham Signs—H. R. Birmingham.
Assist. Bp. Rt. Rev. H. Baynes, D.D. (cons. 1893), The Rectory, Birmingham.

Archdeacons (£200)

1913. *Aston*, Ven. G. L. H. Gardner, M.A.
1915. *Birmingham*, Ven. C. E. Hopton, M.A.

Organist, F. Dunnill, F.R.C.O.
Registrar and Legal Secretary, J. B. Clarke, Queen's College, Birmingham.
Chancellor, Wor. J. S. Dugdale, M.A., K.C., 1 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.

BRISTOL (£3,000)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. George Nickson, D.D. (cons. 1906), The Palace, Bristol. Signs—George Bristol.
Dean (£1,350), Very Rev. St. J. B. Wynne Willson M.A. (1916), Bristol.

Archdeacons (£200)

1909. *Bristol*, Ven. J. G. Tetley, D.D.
1910. *N. Wilts*, Ven. R. Stewart, M.A.

Canons Residentiary (each £650)

1892. Ven. J. G. Tetley, D.D.
1903. Ven. R. Stewart, M.A.
1906. R. T. Talbot, D.D.
1912. J. G. Alford, M.A.

Organist, H. W. Hunt.
Vicar-General and Chancellor, Wor. A. B. Ellicott M.A., 8 Royal York Crescent, Clifton, Bristol.
Registrar and Legal Secretary, W. S. Clarke, 28 Broad Street, Bristol.

CHELMSFORD (£2,500)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Edwin Watts-Ditchfield, D.D. (cons. 1914), Bishopscourt, Chelmsford. Signs—J. E. Chelmsford.
Bp. Suffr. of Barking, Rt. Rev. T. Stevens, D.D. (cons. 1901), Wanstead.
Bp. Suffr. of Colchester, Rt. Rev. R. H. Whitcombe D.D. (cons. 1909), Colchester.

Archdeacons

1894. *Essex* (£400), Bp. of Barking, D.D.
1909. *Colchester* (£600), Bp. of Colchester, D.D.

Organist, F. R. Frye, B.A., F.R.C.O.
Chancellor, Wor. Sir A. B. Kempe, D.C.L., 2 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.
Registrar and Legal Secretary, A. Day, 2 Millbank House, Westminster, S.W.

CHICHESTER (£3,800)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. Charles John Ridgeway, D.D. (cons. 1908), The Palace, Chichester. Signs—C. J. Cicestr.
Bp. Suffr. of Lewes, Rt. Rev. H. E. Jones, D.D. (cons. 1914), 2 Eaton Gardens, Hove.
Dean (£600), Very Rev. J. J. Hannah, D.D. (1902) The Deanery, Chichester.

Archdeacons (£200)

1915. *Hastings*, Ven. B. G. Hoskyns, M.A.
1912. *Lewes*, Ven. H. K. Southwell, M.A., C.M.G.
1914. *Chichester*, Bp. of Lewes, D.D.

Canons Residentiary (each £300)

1897. A. M. Deane, M.A.
1900. H. D. Jones, M.A.
1902. J. H. Masters, M.A.
1911. H. K. Southwell, M.A., C.M.G.

Organist, F. J. W. Crowe.
Chancellor, Wor. Sir A. B. Kempe, D.C.L., 2 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.
Registrar and Secretary, W. B. B. Freeland, Chichester.
Legal Secretary, F. H. Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.

ELY (£4,700)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. Frederic Henry Chase, D.D. (cons. 1905), The Palace, Ely. Signs—F. H. Ely.
Assist. Bp. Rt. Rev. W. T. Harrison, D.D. (cons. 1888), Olivers, Stanway, Colchester.
Dean (£1,320), Very Rev. A. F. Kirkpatrick, D.D. (1906), The Deanery, Ely.

Archdeacons (£200)

1907. *Ely*, Ven. W. Cunningham, D.D.
1915. *Huntingdon*, Ven. T. Hodgson, B.A.
1916. *Wisbech*, Ven. J. H. Srawley, D.D.

Canons Residentiary (each £600)

1903. R. H. Kennett, D.D.
1905. M. G. Glazebrook, D.D.
1910. B. W. Randolph, D.D.
1911. H. L. Goudge, D.D.
1912. Ven. G. Hodges, M.A.
1916. A. E. Brooke, D.D.

Organist, A. W. Wilson, B.A., Mus.Doc.
Chancellor and Vicar-General, Wor. G. J. Talbot, M.A., K.C., 4 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.
Registrar, W. J. Evans, Ely.
Legal Secretaries, F. H. Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W., and W. J. Evans, Ely.

EXETER (£4,200)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. Lord William Gascoyne-Cecil, M.A. (elect. 1916), The Palace, Exeter.
Bp. Suff. of Crediton, Rt. Rev. R. E. Trefusis, D.D. (cons. 1897), 28 Wonford Road, Exeter.
Dean (£2,000), Rt. and Very Rev. A. Earle, D.D. (1900), The Deanery, Exeter.

Archdeacons

1909. *Exeter* (£30), Ven. F. A. Sanders, M.A.
1909. *Barnstaple* (£200), Bp. of Crediton, D.D.
1910. *Totnes* (£200), Ven. A. H. Simms, M.A.

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000)

1889. Bp. of Crediton, D.D.
1907. W. E. Pryke, M.A.
1909. Ven. F. A. Sanders, M.A.
1913. D. McLaren, M.A.

Organist, D. J. Wood, Mus.Doc.
Chancellor, Wor. Sir C. E. H. Chadwyck-Healey, K.C.B., K.C., 7 New Square, W.C.
Registrar, A. J. Mackey, Palace Gate, Exeter.
Legal Secretary, F. H. Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.

GLOUCESTER (£4,300)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edgar Charles Sumner Gibson, D.D. (cons. 1905), The Palace, Gloucester. Signs—Edgar C. S. Gloucester.
Dean (£950), Very Rev. H. D. M. Spence-Jones (1886), The Deanery, Gloucester.

Archdeacons (each £200)

1903. *Gloucester*, Ven. E. C. Scobell, M.A.
1908. *Cirencester*, Ven. J. S. Sinclair, M.A.

Canons Residentiary (each £450)

1899. Rt. Rev. J. Mitchinson, D.D.
1912. Ven. E. C. Scobell, M.A.
1913. W. Hobhouse, M.A.
1914. Rt. Rev. G. H. Frodsham, D.D.
1916. E. L. Henderson, M.A.

Organist, A. H. Brewer, Mus.Doc.
Chancellor and Vicar-General, Wor. His Honour A. B. Ellicott, M.A., 8 Royal York Crescent, Clifton, Bristol.
Registrar and Secretary, F. Hannam-Clark, Diocesan Registry, Gloucester.

HEREFORD (£4,200)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Percival, D.D. (cons. 1895), The Palace, Hereford. Signs—J. Hereford.
Dean (£1,000), Very Rev. the Hon. J. W. Leigh, D.D. (1894), The Deanery, Hereford.

Archdeacons (each £200)

1910. *Hereford*, Ven. E. H. Winnington-Ingram, M.A.
1913. *Ludlow*, Ven. A. L. Lilley, M.A.

Canons Residentiary (£450 average)

1909. A. T. Bannister, M.A.
1910. H. Rashdall, D.Litt.
1912. Ven. A. L. Lilley, M.A.
1915. B. H. Streeter, M.A.

Organist, G. R. Sinclair, Mus.Doc.
Chancellor, Wor. E. B. Charles, K.C., 2 Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, E.C.
Acting Registrar, C. B. Beddoe, Diocesan Registry, Hereford.
Legal Secretary, F. H. Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.

LICHFIELD (£4,200)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Augustine Kempthorne, D.D. (cons. 1910), The Palace, Lichfield. Signs—J. A. Lichfield.
Bp. Suffr. of Stafford, Rt. Rev. L. P. Crawfurd, D.D. (cons. 1915), The Close, Lichfield.
Dean (£1,000), Very Rev. H. E. Savage, D.D. (1909), The Deanery, Lichfield.

Archdeacons (each £200)

1896. *Salop*, Ven. C. B. Maude, M.A.
1908. *Stoke-on-Trent*, Ven. J. M. A. Graham, M.A.
1911. *Stafford*, Ven. C. E. Blakeway, D.D.

Canons Residentiary (each £500)

1888. C. Bodington, A.K.C.
1907. R. Hodgson, M.A.
1914. Ven. C. E. Blakeway, D.D.
1915. Bp. of Stafford, D.D.
1915. A. Moncrief, M.A.

Organist, J. B. Lott, Mus.Bac.
Chancellor, Wor. G. J. Talbot, M.A., K.C., 4 Paper Buildings, Temple E.C.
Registrar, H. C. Hodson, The Close, Lichfield.
Legal Secretary, R. R. Redmayne, LL.B., The Close, Lichfield.

LINCOLN (£4,500)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edward Lee Hicks, D.D. (cons. 1910), Old Palace, Lincoln. Signs—Edward Lincoln.
Bp. Suffr. of Grantham, Rt. Rev. W. MacCarthy, D.D. (cons. 1905), Stoke Rochford Rectory, Grantham.
Dean (£2,000), Very Rev. T. C. Fry, D.D. (1910), Lincoln.

Archdeacons

1913. *Lincoln*, Ven. G. W. Jeudwine, M.A.
1913. *Stow* (£200), Ven. J. Wakeford, B.D.

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000)

1898. E. T. Leeke, M.A.
1912. Ven. J. Wakeford, B.D.
1913. Ven. G. W. Jeudwine, M.A.
1913. J. O. Johnston, D.D.

Organist, G. J. Bennett, Mus.Doc.
Chancellor, Wor. G. J. Talbot, M.A., K.C., 4 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.
Registrars, A. E. T. Jourdain and W. W. Smith, Lincoln.
Legal Secretary, W. W. Smith, Lincoln.

LLANDAFF (£4,200)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. Joshua Pritchard Hughes, D.D. (cons. 1905), The Palace, Llandaff. Signs—J. P. Llandaff.
Dean (£700), Very Rev. C. E. T. Griffith, M.A. (1913), The Deanery, Llandaff.

Archdeacons (Canonries attached)

1913. *Llandaff*, Ven. J. R. Buckley, B.D.
1914. *Monmouth*, Ven. C. A. H. Green, D.D.

Canons Residentiary (each £350)

1913. T. J. Jones, M.A.
1913. Ven. J. R. Buckley, B.D.
1914. Ven. C. A. H. Green, D.D.
1914. D. Davies, M.A.

Organist, G. G. Beale, Mus.Bac.
Chancellor, Wor. W. H. P. Lewis, M.A., 2 Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, E.C.
Registrar and Legal Secretary, F. J. Smith, Diocesan Registry, Cardiff.

NORWICH (£4,500)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. Bertram Pollock, D.D., C.V.O. (cons. 1910), The Palace, Norwich. Signs—B. Norwic.
Bp. Suffr. of Thetford, Rt. Rev. J. P. A. Bowers, D.D. (cons. 1903), The Close, Norwich.
Dean (£1,400), Very Rev. H. C. Beeching, D.D., D.Litt. (1911), The Deanery, Norwich.

Archdeacons (each £200)

1903. *Lynn*, Bp. of Thetford.
1910. *Norwich*, Ven. F. B. Westcott, D.D.
1916. *Norfolk*, Ven. C. L. Carr, M.A.

Canons Residentiary (£700)

1900. W. H. M. H. Aitken, M.A.
1909. Ven. F. B. Westcott, D.D.
1909. C. H. W. Johns, Litt.D., D.D.
1910. Bp. of Thetford, DD.

Organist, F. Bates, Mus.Doc.
Chancellor, Wor. F. K. North, LL.B., 5 Crown Office Row, Temple, E.C.
Registrar, L. G. Bolingbroke, The Close, Norwich.
Legal Secretaries, L. G. Bolingbroke, The Close, Norwich, and F. H. Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.

OXFORD (£5,000)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. Charles Gore, D.D., D.C.L., LL.D. (cons. 1902), Cuddesdon, Wheatley, Oxon. Signs—C. Oxon.
Bp. Suffr. of Buckingham, Rt. Rev. E. D. Shaw, D.D. (cons. 1914), Reynolds Road, Beaconsfield.
Dean (£2,800), Very Rev. T. B. Strong, D.D. (1901), Christ Church, Oxford.

Archdeacons

1903. *Berks* (£200), Ven. W. M. G. Ducat, M.A.
1903. *Oxford*, Ven. T. H. Archer-Houblon, D.D.
1910. *Buckingham* (£300), Bp. of Buckingham, D.D.

Canons Residentiary (each £1,400)

1895. W. Sanday, D.D.
1903. R. L. Ottley, D.D.
1903. Ven. T. H. Archer-Houblon, D.D.
1908. E. W. Watson, D.D.
1910. H. Scott Holland, D.D.
1914. G. A. Cooke, D.D.

Organist, H. G. Ley, M.A., Mus.Doc.
Chancellor, Wor. E. W. Hansell, M.A., 3 Hare Court, Temple, E.C.
Registrar and Legal Secretary, J. Rose, 10 Nee Road, Oxford.

PETERBOROUGH (£4,500)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. Frank Theodore Woods, D.D. (1916), The Palace, Peterborough. Signs—Theodore Petriburg.
Bp. Suffr. of Leicester, Rt. Rev. N. M. Lang, D.D. (cons. 1913), Aylestone Rectory, Leicester.
Assist. Bp. Rt. Rev. L. Clayton, D.D. (cons. 1903) Canonry House, Peterborough.
Dean (£800), Very Rev. A. H. Page, M.A. (1908) The Deanery, Peterborough.

Archdeacons (each £200)

1899. *Leicester*, Ven. J. E. Stocks, D.D.
1906. *Oakham*, Ven. E. M. Moore, M.A.
1911. *Northampton*, Ven. W. H. Hutton, D.C.L. (attached Canonry).

Canons Residentiary (each £400)

1875. Rt. Rev. F. H. Thicknesse, D.D.
1887. Rt. Rev. L. Clayton, D.D.
1908. W. Bury, M.A.
1911. Ven. W. H. Hutton, D.C.L.

Organist, H. Keeton, Mus.Doc.
Chancellor, Wor. Sir A. B. Kempe, D.C.L., 2 Pape Buildings, Temple, E.C.
Registrar, C. S. Magee, Diocesan Registry, Peterborough.
Legal Secretary, H. Flude, M.A., 29 Friar Lane Leicester.

ROCHESTER (£4,000)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Reginald Harmer D.D. (cons. 1895), Bishop's Court, Sevenoaks Signs—J. R. Roffen.
Dean (£1,500), Very Rev. J. Storrs, D.D. (1913) The Deanery, Rochester.

Archdeacons

1906. *Tonbridge* (£200), Ven. A. T. Scott, M.A.
1915. *Rochester* (canonry attached), Ven. D. Tait, M.A.

Canons Residentiary (each £750).

1910. J. R. Denham, B.D.
1911. J. Wood, D.D., M.V.O.
1914. C. F. Burney, D.Litt.
1915. Ven. D. Tait, M.A.

Organist, C. Hylton-Stewart, M.A., Mus.Bac.
Chancellor, Wor. F. H. L. Errington, M.A., 15 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
Registrar, F. H. Day, Rochester.
Legal Secretary, A. Day, 2 Millbank House, Westminster, S.W.

ST. ALBANS (£2,500)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edgar Jacob, D.D. (cons. 1896), Verulam House, St. Albans. Signs—Edgar Alban :
Assist. Bishop, Rt. Rev. E. N. Hodges, D.D. (cons. 1890), St. Cuthbert's Rectory, Bedford.
Dean (£400), Very Rev. G. W. Blenkin, M.A. (1914), The Deanery, St. Albans.

Archdeacons (each £200)

1909. *St. Albans*, Ven. the Hon. K. F. Gibbs, M.A.
1910. *Bedford*, Rt. Rev. E. N. Hodges, D.D.

Organist, W. L. Luttman, M.A., Mus.Bac., F.R.C.O.
Chancellor, Wor. Sir A. B. Kempe, D.C.L., 2 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.
Registrar and Legal Secretary, A Day, 2 Millbank House, Westminster, S.W.

ST. ASAPH (£4,200)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. Alfred George Edwards, D.D. (cons. 1889), The Palace, St. Asaph. Signs—A. G. Asaph.
Dean (£700), Very Rev. L. Wynne Jones, M.A. (1910), The Deanery, St. Asaph.

Archdeacons (each £350)

1910. *Wrexham*, Ven. W. H. Fletcher, M.A.
1910. *St. Asaph*, Ven. T. Lloyd, B.A.
1916. *Montgomery*, Ven. D. G. Davis, D.D.

Canons Residentiary (each £350)

1910. Ven. W. H. Fletcher, M.A.
1910. Ven. T. Lloyd, B.A.
1910. D. Davies, M.A.
1916. Ven. D. G. Davis, D.D.

Organist, W. E. Belcher, M.A., F.R.C.O.
Chancellor, Wor. A. H. Edwards, M.A., 5 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.
Registrars, H. A. Cleaver and H. M. Cleaver, St. Asaph.
Legal Secretary, F. H. Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.

ST. DAVIDS (£4,500)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. John Owen, D.D. (cons. 1897), The Palace, Abergwili, Carmarthen. Signs—J. St. Davids.
Bp. Suffr. of Swansea, Rt. Rev. E. L. Bevan, D.D. (cons. 1915), Brecon.
Dean (£700), Very Rev. J. A. Smith, D.D. (1903), The Deanery, St. Davids.

Archdeacons

1900. *St. Davids* (£260), Ven. D. E. Williams, M.A.
1903. *Cardigan* (£200), Ven. D. Williams, M.A.
1907. *Brecon* (£400), Bp. of Swansea, D.D.
1914. *Carmarthen* (£200), Ven. R. Williams, M.A.

Canons Residentiary (£350)

1893. W. Williams, B.D.
1899. R. C. Williams, M.A.
1903. D. Jones, M.A.
1908. C. G. Brown, B.A.

Organist, H. O. Morris, F.R.C.O.
Chancellor, Wor. E. M. Samson, M.A., Bank Buildings, Swansea.
Registrar, G. E. Owen, M.A., Carmarthen.
Legal Secretary, F. H. Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.

ST. EDMUNDSBURY AND IPSWICH (£2,500)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. Henry Bernard Hodgson, D.D. (cons. 1914), Parklands, Ipswich. Signs—Henry St. Edmundsbury and Ipswich.

Archdeacons

1914. *Sudbury*, Ven. G. Hodges, M.A.
1914. *Suffolk*, Ven. C. D. Lawrence, M.A.

Organist, C. J. H. Shann.
Chancellor and Vicar-General, Wor. F. K. North, B.A., LL.B., 5 Crown Office Row, Temple, E.C.
Registrar and Legal Secretary, J. W. Greene, Abbeygate, Bury St. Edmunds.

SALISBURY (£5,000)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. Frederic Edward Ridgeway, D.D. (cons. 1901), The Palace, Salisbury. Signs—F. E. Sarum.
Dean (£700), Very Rev. W. P. Roberts, D.D. (1907), The Deanery, Salisbury.

Archdeacons (£200)

1902. *Dorset*, Ven. C. L. Dundas, M.A.
1912. *Wilts*, Ven. E. J. Bodington, M.A.
1914. *Sarum*, Ven. H. W. Carpenter, M.A.

Canons Residentiary (£350)

1914. Ven. C. L. Dundas, M.A.
1915. C. Myers, M.A.
1915. Ven. H. W. Carpenter, M.A.
1916. H. R. W. Farrer, M.A.

Organist, W. G. Alcock, Mus. Doc., M.V.O.
Vicar-General and Chancellor, Wor. A. C. B. Webb, M.A., 1 New Square, W.C.
Registrar and Legal Secretary, W. E. Bigg, B.A., Bishop's Walk, The Close, Salisbury.

SOUTHWARK (£3,000)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. Hubert Murray Burge, D.D. (cons. 1911), Bishop's House, Kennington Park, S.E. Signs—Hubert M. Southwark.
Bp. Suffr. of Woolwich, Rt. Rev. J. C. Leeke, D.D. (cons. 1905), Woolwich House, Sydenham, S.E.
Bp. Suffr. of Kingston-upon-Thames, Rt. Rev. S. M. Taylor, D.D. (cons. 1915), 37 Spencer Park, Wandsworth Common, S.W.
Dean, The Bishop.

Archdeacons (each £200)

1904. *Southwark*, Bp. of Kingston-upon-Thames, D.D.
1906. *Lewisham*, Ven. C. E. Escreet, M.A.
1916. *Kingston-upon-Thames*, Ven. W. W. Hough, M.A.

Canons Residentiary

1905. A. T. Edwards, M.A.
1909. F. B. Macnutt, M.A.
1913. C. S. Woodward, M.A.
1914. O. Craig, M.A.
1905. Rt. Rev. Bp. Hook, D.D.
1915. Bp. of Kingston-upon-Thames, D.D.

Organist, E. T. Cook, Mus.Bac., F.R.C.O.
Chancellor, Wor. G. J. Talbot, M.A., K.C., 4 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.
Registrar, F. H. Day, Diocesan Registry, Rochester.
Legal Secretary, A. Day, 2 Millbank House, Westminster, S.W.

SOUTHWELL (£3,180)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edwyn Hoskyns, D.D. (cons. 1901), Bishop's Manor, Southwell. Signs —Edwyn Southwell.
Bp. Suffr. of Derby, Rt. Rev. C. T. Abraham, D.D. (cons. 1909), The Vicarage, Bakewell.

Archdeacons (each £200)

1909. *Derby*, Ven. E. S. Noakes, LL.D.
1910. *Chesterfield*, Ven. E. F. Crosse.
1912. *Newark*, Ven. E. Hacking, M.A.
1916. *Nottingham*, Ven. W. J. Conybeare, M.A.

Organist, R. W. Liddle.
Chancellor, Wor. Sir A. B. Kempe, M.A., D.C.L., 2 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.
Registrars, J. Borough, Eaton Bank, Duffield, and D. S. Ransom, 24 Low Pavement, Nottingham.
Legal Secretary, D. S. Ransom, Nottingham.

TRURO (£3,100)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. Winfrid Oldfield Burrows, D.D. (cons. 1912), Lis Escop, Truro. Signs—Winfrid O. Truron.
Bp. Suffr. of St. Germans, Rt. Rev. J. R. Cornish, D.D. (cons. 1905), Lanhydrock, Truro.
Dean, The Bishop.

Archdeacons (each £200)

1888. *Cornwall*, Bp. of St. Germans, D.D.
1892. *Bodmin*, Ven. H. H. Du Boulay, M.A.

Canons Residentiary

1887. A. J. Worlledge, M.A. (£400).
1904. E. C. Corfe, M.A. (£400).
1906. R. S. Hassard, M.A. (£300).
1915. W. H. T. Ashton-Gwatkin, M.A.

Organist, M. J. Monk, Mus.Doc.
Chancellor, Wor. R. M. Paul, M.A., Southleigh Shawford, Winchester.
Registrar and Legal Secretary, C. L. Cowland, Diocesan Registry, Launceston.

WORCESTER (£4,200)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. Huyshe Wolcott Yeatman-Biggs, D.D. (cons. 1891), Hartlebury Castle, Kidderminster. Signs—Huyshe Worcester.
Dean (£1,600), Very Rev. W. M. Ede, D.D. (1908), The Deanery, Worcester.

Archdeacons (each £200)

1908. *Coventry*, Ven. G. Arbuthnot, D.D.
1910. *Warwick*, Ven. J. H. F. Peile, M.A.
1911. *Worcester*, Ven. J. H. Greig, B.D.

Canons Residentiary (each £750)

1881. W. J. Knox Little, M.A.
1905. J. M. Wilson, D.D.
1912. H. B. Southwell, M.A.
1916. S. R. James, M.A.

Organist, I. A. Atkins, Mus.Bac.
Chancellor, Wor. J. S. Dugdale, M.A., K.C., 1 Paper Buildings, Temple, E.C.
Registrar, C. T. E. Clarke, College Street, Worcester.
Legal Secretary, A. Day, 2 Millbank House, Westminster, S.W.

PROVINCE OF YORK

YORK (£9,000)

Archbishop and Primate of England, Rt. Hon. and Most Rev. Cosmo Gordon Lang, D.D. (cons. 1901), Bishopthorpe, York. Signs—Cosmo Ebor:

Bp. Suffr. of Beverley, Rt. Rev. R. J. Crosthwaite, D.D. (cons. 1889), Rectory, Bolton Percy, York.
Bp. Suffr. of Hull, Rt. Rev. F. Gurdon, D.D. (cons. 1915), Hessle Vicarage, East Yorks.
Dean (£2,000), Very Rev. A. P. Purey-Cust, D.Lit. (1880), The Deanery, York.

Archdeacons (each £200)

1884. *York*, Bp. of Beverley, D.D.
1907. *Cleveland*, Ven. T. E. Lindsay, M.A.
1916. *East Riding*, Ven. J. M. Lambert, LL.D.

Canons Residentiary (each £350)

1896. J. Watson, M.A. 1910. A. D. T. Carey, M.A.
1908. G. Austen, M.A. 1914. C. C. Bell, M.A.

Organist, E. C. Bairstow, Mus.Doc.
Chancellor of Consistory Court, Sir P. B. Baker-Wilbraham, Bt., Rode Hall, Scholar Green, Cheshire.
Judge of Chancery Court, Rt. Wor. Sir L. T. Dibdin, D.C.L., Morton's Tower, Lambeth Palace, S.E.
Registrar and Legal Secretary, A. V. Hudson, Diocesan Registry, York.

DURHAM (£7,000)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. Handley Carr Glyn Moule, D.D. (cons. 1901), Auckland Castle, Bishop Auckland. Signs—Handley Dunelm.
Suffr. Bp. of Jarrow, Rt. Rev. J. N. Quirk, D.D. (cons. 1901), The College, Durham.
Dean (£3,000), Very Rev. H. Hensley Henson, D.D. (1913), The Deanery, Durham.

Archdeacons (each £200)

1882. *Durham*, Ven. H. W. Watkins, D.D.
1914. *Auckland*, Ven. P. A. Derry, M.A.

Canons Residentiary (each £1,000)

1882. Ven. H. W. Watkins, D.D.
1905. R. J. Knowling, D.D.
1910. A. H. Cruickshank, M.A.
1914. Bp. of Jarrow, D.D.
1914. A. B. G. Lillingston, M.A.

Organist, Rev. A. D. Culley, M.A., Mus.Bac., F.R.C.O., A.R.C.M.
Chancellor, Wor. P. Vernon Smith, LL.D., Edge House, Stroud.
Registrar, J. B. Lazenby, Palace Green, Durham.
Legal Secretary, J. G. Wilson, M.A., Chapter Office, The College, Durham.

CARLISLE (£4,500)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. John William Diggle, D.D. (cons. 1905), Rose Castle, Carlisle. Signs—J. W. Carliol.
Bp. Suffr. of Barrow-in-Furness, Rt. Rev. C. W. Watson, D.D. (cons. 1909), The Abbey, Carlisle.
Dean (£1,100), Very Rev. W. Barker, D.D. (1908), The Deanery, Carlisle.

Archdeacons

1883. *Carlisle*, Ven. J. E. Prescott, D.D.
1912. *Furness* (£200), Ven. H. P. M. Lafone, M.A.
1915. *Westmorland* (£200), Bp. of Barrow-in-Furness, D.D.

Canons Residentiary (each £530)

1883. Ven. J. E. Prescott, D.D.
1909. H. D. Rawnsley, M.A.
1909. Bp. of Barrow-in-Furness, D.D.
1911. H. E. Campbell, M.A.

Organist, F. W. Wadeley, M.A., Mus.Doc., F.R.C.O.

Chancellor and Vicar-General, Ven. and Wor. J. E. Prescott, D.D., The Abbey, Carlisle.
Registrar, A. N. Bowman, Carlisle.
Legal Secretaries, A. N. Bowman, 3 Castle Street, Carlisle, and F. H. Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, S.W.

CHESTER (£4,200)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. Francis John Jayne, D.D. (cons. 1889), Chester. Signs—F. J. Cestr.
Dean (£1,000), Very Rev. J. L. Darby, D.D. (1886), The Deanery, Chester.

Archdeacons (each £200)

1904. *Macclesfield*, Ven. A. M. Wood, M.A.
1914. *Chester*, Ven. W. L. Paige Cox, B.D.

Canons Residentiary (each £500)

1886. A. J. Blencowe, M.A.
1914. W. H. L. Cogswell, D.D.
1914. A. Nairne, D.D.
1916. Rt. Rev. J. E. Mercer, D.D.

Organist, J. C. Bridge, M.A., Mus. Doc., F.S.A.
Chancellor, Wor. Sir P. W. Baker-Wilbraham, Bt., M.A., 5 Lancaster Street, W.
Registrars, Gamon Farmer & Co., 2 White Friar's, Chester.
Legal Secretaries, Gamon Farmer & Co., 2 White Friar's, Chester.

LIVERPOOL (£4,200)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. Francis James Chavasse, D.D. (cons. 1900), The Palace, Liverpool. Signs—F. J. Liverpool.
Dean, The Bishop.

Archdeacons (each £200)

1916. *Liverpool*, Ven. G. H. Spooner, M.A.
1916. *Warrington*, Ven. G. J. Howson, M.A.

Organist, (vacant).
Chancellor and Vicar-General, Wor. H. C. Dowdall, M.A., B.C.L., 10 Cook St., Liverpool.
Registrar, R. Farmer, Church House, South John St., Liverpool.
Legal Secretaries, Gamon Farmer & Co., Church House, South John St., Liverpool.

MANCHESTER (£4,200)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. Edmund Arbuthnot Knox, D.D. (cons. 1894), Bishopscourt, Manchester. Signs—E. A. Manchester.
Bp. Suffr. of Burnley, Rt. Rev. H. Henn, D.D. (cons. 1909), Reedley Lodge, Burnley.
Bp. Suffr. of Whalley, Rt. Rev. A. G. Rawstorne, D.D. (cons. 1909), Croston Rectory, Preston.
Dean (£1,500), Rt. Rev. J. E. C. Welldon, D.D. (1906), The Deanery, Manchester.

Archdeacons (each £200)

1909. *Lancaster*. Ven. P. J. Hornby, M.A.
1910. *Rochdale*, Ven. A. F. Clarke, M.A.
1916. *Blackburn*, Ven. W. C. Allen, M.A.
1916. *Manchester*, Ven. N. L. Aspinall, M.A.

Canons Residentiary (each £850)

1903. J. J. Scott, M.A.
1909. E. S. Richardson, M.A.
1911. P. Green, M.A.
1912. D. S. Johnson, M.A.

Organist, S. H. Nicholson, M.A., Mus. Bac.
Chancellor, Wor. P. V. Smith, LL.D., M.A., 51 South King St., Manchester.
Registrar and Legal Secretary, E. P. Charlwood, 51 South King St., Manchester.

NEWCASTLE (£3,500)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. Herbert Louis Wild, D.D. (cons. 1915), Benwell Tower, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Signs—Herbert Newcastle.

Archdeacons (each £200)

1905. *Northumberland*, Ven. J. Henderson, D.D.
1914. *Lindisfarne*, Rt. Rev. G. A. Ormsby, D.D.

Canons Residentiary

1900. E. J. Gough, D.D. (£300).
1906. Ven. J. Henderson, D.D. (£500).
1906. J. M. Lister, D.D. (£318).
1912. E. H. Kempson (£500).

Organist, J. E. Jeffries, F.R.C.O.
Chancellor, Wor. F. H. L. Errington, M.A., 15 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.
Registrar and Legal Secretary, J. B. Lazenby, 3 Hood Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

RIPON (£4,200)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. Thomas Wortley Drury, D.D. (cons. 1907), The Palace, Ripon. Signs—T. W. Ripon.
Bp. Suffr. of Richmond, Rt. Rev. F. C. Kilner, D.D. (cons. 1913), The Rectory, Stanhope, co. Dur.
Bp. Suffr. of Knaresborough, Rt. Rev. L. F. M. B. Smith, D.D. (cons. 1905), The Old Residence, Ripon.
Dean (£1,000), Very Rev. C. F. Owen, M.A. (1915), The Deanery, Ripon.

Archdeacons (each £200)

1905. *Ripon*, Bp. of Knaresborough, D.D.
1908. *Richmond*, Ven. H. A. Hall, B.D.
1913. *Craven*, Ven. H. L. Cook, M.A.

Canons Residentiary (each £500)

1891. A. T. Waugh, M.A.
1905. Bp. of Knaresborough, D.D.
1907. G. W. Garrod, B.A.
1911. J. B. Harford, M.A.

Organist, C. H. Moody.
Chancellor, Wor. P. V. Smith, M.A., LL.D., Edge House, Stroud.
Registrar and Legal Registrar, F. D. Wise, Diocesan Registry, Ripon.

SHEFFIELD (£2,500)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. Leonard Hedley Burrows, D.D. (cons. 1909), Bishopsholme, Sheffield. Signs—Leonard H. Sheffield.

Archdeacons (each £200)

1912. *Sheffield*, Ven. H. G. Jones, M.A.
1913. *Doncaster*, Ven. F. G. Sandford, M.A.

Organist, T. W. Hanforth, Mus. Bac., F.R.C.O.
Chancellor, Wor. A. T. Lawrence, M.A., 1 Essex Court, Temple, E.C.
Registrar and Legal Secretary, H. B. Sandford, Diocesan Registry, Sheffield.

WAKEFIELD (£3,000)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. George Rodney Eden, D.D. (cons. 1890), Bishopgarth, Wakefield. Signs—G. R. Wakefield.

Archdeacons (each £200)

1906. *Halifax*, Ven. W. F. Norris, M.A.
1914. *Huddersfield*, Ven. R. C. M. Harvey, M.A.

Organist, J. N. Hardy, F.R.C.O., Mus.Bac.
Chancellor, Wor. E. B. Charles, K.C., 2 Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, E.C.
Registrar and Legal Secretary, W. H. Coles, Wakefield.

SODOR AND MAN (£1,700)

Lord Bishop, Rt. Rev. James Denton Thompson, D.D. (cons. 1912), Bishop's Court, Isle of Man. Signs—J. Sodor and Man.
Dean, The Bishop.

Archdeacon (£500)

1912. Ven. J. Kewley, M.A.

Organist, Miss J. Quayle.
Vicar-General, Chancellor, and Registrar, Wor. C. T. W. Hughes-Games, M.A., Homefield, Douglas, I. of Man.
Legal Secretaries, C. A. M. Barlow, LL.D., 3 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C., and C. T. W. Hughes-Games, M.A., Homefield, Douglas, I. of Man.

WESTMINSTER ABBEY

Dean (£2,000), Rt. and Very Rev. H. E. Ryle, D.D., C.V.O. (1911), The Deanery, Westminster, S.W.

Archdeacon

1916. Ven. E. H. Pearce, M.A.

Canons (each £1,000)

1911. Bp. Boyd Carpenter, D.D.
1911. Ven. E. H. Pearce, M.A.
1912. W. H. Carnegie, M.A.
1913. R. H. Charles, D.D.
1916. H. R. Gamble, M.A.

Organist, Sir J. F. Bridge, C.V.O., Mus.Doc.
Receiver, G. H. Radcliffe, M.A., 21 Dean's Yard, S.W.
Head Master of Westminster School, Rev. J. Gow, D.Litt. (1901).

WINDSOR

Dean (£2,000), Very Rev. P. F. Eliot, D.D., K.C.V.O. (1891), The Deanery, Windsor.

Canons (each £1,000)

1885. J. N. Dalton, K.C.V.O., F.S.A.
1902. Clement Smith, M.A., M.V.O.
1907. E. Sheppard, D.D., K.C.V.O.
1910. Hon. L. F. Tyrwhitt, M.A., M.V.O.

Organist, Sir Walter Parratt, M.V.O., Mus.Doc.
Chapter Clerk and Librarian, H. F. W. Deane, M.A., F.S.A.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND BISHOPS ABROAD

PROVINCE OF INDIA AND CEYLON

Calcutta (Primate), G. A. Lefroy (1913).
Madras, H. Whitehead (1899).
Bombay, E. J. Palmer (1908).
Colombo, E. A. Copleston (1903).
Rangoon, R. S. Fyffe (1910).
Lahore, H. B. Durrant (1913).
Travancore and Cochin, C. H. Gill (1905).
Chota Nagpur, F. Westcott (1905).
Lucknow, G. H. Westcott (1910).
Tinnevelly and Madura, E. H. M. Waller (1915).
Nagpur, E. Chatterton (1903).
Dornakal, V. S. Azariah (1912).
Assam, H. Pakenham-Walsh (1915).

PROVINCE OF SOUTH AFRICA

Capetown (Abp. and Metrop.), W. M. Carter (1909).
Grahamstown, F. R. Phelps (1915).
Natal, F. S. Baines (1901).
St. Helena, W. A. Holbech (1905).
Bloemfontein, A. Chandler (1902).
Zululand, W. L. Vyvyan (1903).
St. John's, Kaffraria, J. W. Williams (1901).
Pretoria, M. B. Furse (1909).
Rhodesia, Southern, F. H. Beaven (1911).
Lebombo, J. L. Fuller (1912).
George, H. B. Sidwell (1911).
Kimberley and Kuruman, W. G. Browne (1912).

PROVINCE OF CANADA

Nova Scotia (Abp. and Metrop.), C. L. Worrell (1904).
Quebec, L. W. Williams (1914).
Fredericton, J. A. Richardson (1907).
Montreal, J. C. Farthing (1909).

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO

Toronto, J. F. Sweeney (1909).
Huron, D. Williams (1905).
Ontario, W. L. Mills (1901).
Algoma (Abp. and Metrop.), G. Thorneloe (1897).
Niagara, W. R. Clark (1911).
Ottawa, J. C. Roper (1915).

PROVINCE OF RUPERTSLAND

Rupertsland (Abp. and Metrop.), S. P. Matheson (1905).
Moosonee, J. G. Anderson (1909).
Saskatchewan, J. A. Newnham (1903).
Athabasca, E. F. Robins (1912).
Mackenzie River, J. R. Lucas (1913).
Qu'Appelle, M. T. M. Harding (1911).
Calgary, W. C. Pinkham (1887).
Yukon, I. O. Stringer (1905).
Keewatin, J. Lofthouse (1902).
Edmonton, H. A. Gray (1914).

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

Columbia, C. de V. Schofield (1916).
New Westminster, A. U. de Pencier (1910).
Caledonia (Metrop.), F. H. Du Vernet (1904).
Kootenay, A. J. Doull (1915).
Cariboo, (administered by New Westminster).

PROVINCE OF WEST INDIES

Jamaica, G. F. C. de Carteret (elect. 1916).
Barbadoes and Windward Is., (vacant).
Antigua, E. Hutson (1911).
Guiana, E. A. Parry (1900).
Nassau, W. B. Hornby (1904).
Trinidad, (vacant).
Honduras, (administered by Ven. Archd. Murray).

PROVINCE OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Sydney (Abp. and Metrop.), J. C. Wright (1909).
Newcastle, J. F. Stretch (1906).
Goulburn, L. B. Radford (1915).
Armidale, (vacant).
Bathurst, G. M. Long (1911).
Riverina, E. A. Anderson (1895).
Grafton, C. H. Druitt (1914).

PROVINCE OF VICTORIA

Melbourne (Abp. and Metrop.), H. L. Clarke (1905).
Ballarat, M. H. Maxwell-Gumbleton (elect. 1916).
Bendigo, J. D. Langley (1907).
Wangaratta, T. H. Armstrong (1902).
Gippsland, A. W. Pain (1902).

PROVINCE OF QUEENSLAND

Brisbane (Abp. and Metrop.), St. C. G. A. Donaldson (1905).
Queensland, North, J. O. Feetham (1913).
Rockhampton, G. D. Halford (1909).
Carpentaria, H. Newton (1915).
New Guinea, G. Sharp (1910).

PROVINCE OF WEST AUSTRALIA

Perth (Abp.), C. O. L. Riley (1894).
Bunbury, F. Goldsmith (1904).
Kalgoorlie, C. H. Golding-Bird (1914).

EXTRA PROVINCIAL DIOCESES

Tasmania, R. Stephen (1914).
Adelaide, A. N. Thomas (1906).
Australia, North-West, G. Trower (1909).
Willochra, G. White (1915).

PROVINCE OF NEW ZEALAND

Auckland, A. W. Averill (1913).
Christchurch, C. Julius (1890).
Nelson, W. C. Sadlier (1912).
Waiapu, W. W. Sedgwick (1914).
Wellington, T. H. Sprott (1911).
Melanesia, C. J. Wood (1912).
Dunedin (Primate), S. T. Nevill (1871).

DIOCESES UNDER THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY

Accra, M. S. O'Rorke (1913).
Argentina, E. F. Every (1910).
**Chekiang*, H. J. Molony (1908).
**China (North)*, F. L. Norris (1914).
China (Western), W. W. Cassels (1895).
**Eq. Africa (West)*, H. Tugwell (1894).
Assist. Bishops, I. Oluwole (1893), J. Johnson (1900).
Falkland Islands, (vacant; See administered by Bp. of Argentina).
Fuh Kien, H. M. E. Price (1906).
Gibraltar, H. J. C. Knight (1911).
**Hokkaido (Japan)*, W. Andrews (1909).
Honan, W. C. White (1909).
**Jerusalem*, Rennie MacInnes (1914).
**Korea*, M. N. Trollope (1911).
Kwangsi and Hunan, W. Banister (1909).
**Japan, Mid.*, H. J. Hamilton (1912).
**Kyu-Shyu (S. Japan)*, A. Lea (1909).
Labuan and Sarawak, (vacant).
**Madagascar*, G. L. King (1899).
Mauritius, F. A. Gregory (1904).
Mombasa, (vacant).
Newfoundland and Bermuda, L. Jones (1878).
**Nyasaland*, T. C. Fisher (1910).
**Osaka (W. Japan)*, H. J. Foss (1899).
Persia, (vacant).
Polynesia, T. C. Twitchell (1908).
**Rhodesia (Northern)*, A. J. W. May (1914).
Shantung (China), G. D. Iliff (1903).
Sierra Leone, J. Walmsley (1910).
Singapore, C. J. Ferguson-Davie (1909).
**Tokyo, S. (Japan)*, C. H. Boutflower (1909).
Uganda, J. J. Willis (1912).
Victoria (Hong Kong), G. H. Lander (1907).
**Zanzibar and East Africa*, F. Weston (1908).

* Missionary Bishops.

CONVOCATION

There are two Convocations, or Provincial Synods, of the clergy of the Church of England for the two Provinces of Canterbury and York. The greater importance of the Synod of Canterbury, until recent years, has led to its being commonly spoken of as **Convocation.** It was silenced in 1717, and its meetings were, with few exceptions, merely formal until 1852, from which date it has regularly met for business, generally thrice yearly for a week at a time. It consists of two Houses. In the Upper House sit the Archbishop and Bishops of the province in their scarlet Convocation robes; in the Lower House, the Deans, Archdeacons, and Proctors elected to represent the cathedral chapters and the beneficed clergy. The members of the Lower House wear the academic dress, the doctors their scarlet gowns. With every new Parliament a new Convocation is summoned by the Archbishop in obedience to a royal writ. When the Crown desires to refer to the Convocation any question affecting the Church, **Letters of Business** are issued directing it to take that question into its consideration. If the Convocation wishes to make any alteration in the canons of the Church, it prepares draft amended canons, and submits them to the Crown, both Convocations concurring in the same proposals. If the advisers of the Crown approve, the "royal licence" is issued, and the canons are enacted and promulgated by the Convocations and bind the ecclesiastical courts. Where the law of the Church has been settled by statute—as is the case with the rubrics and services of the Prayer-Book, and many other matters—it cannot be altered without the authority of Parliament. In the absence of Letters of Business, Convocation is free to discuss all questions concerning the interests of the Church and the spiritual welfare of the nation.

Province of Canterbury.— *Vicar-General*, Lord Parmoor, K.C.V.O., K.C.; *Registrar*, F. H. Lee, 1 The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.; *Apparitor-General*, (vacant); *Prolocutor of the Lower House of Convocation*, The Ven. Archdeacon of Leicester; *Actuary*, K. J. Muir Mackenzie.

Province of York.— *Vicar-General*, Sir P. W. Baker-Wilbraham, Bt.; *Registrar and Notary*, A. V. Hudson, Minster Yard, York; *Treasurer*, Canon G. M. Argles, York; *Synodal Sec.*, Canon H. Robinson, The Rectory, Badsworth, Pontefract; *Prolocutor*, The Bishop of Beverley.

HOUSES OF LAYMEN

The first House of Laymen for the Province of Canterbury assembled with the Houses of Convocation at the opening of the Parliament of 1886. The representation originally consisted of a certain number of members elected by the various diocesan conferences, a fixed number being allotted to each diocese irrespective of population. By the resolution of the Representative Church Council, which was confirmed by Convocation in Feb. 1906, the representation was altered, and the elections are now made with reference to the population of each diocese, and on the principle of giving one representative for the first 100,000 or under of the population, and one more for every further complete 100,000, and any additional fraction of 100,000.

There are now no ex-officio or nominated members, but the House may co-opt, on the proposal of the Chairman, not more than 3 members. The House is bound to avoid discussions upon doctrine. Like Convocation, the

House of Laymen is elected with every fresh Parliament.

Province of Canterbury.—*Chairman*, Lord Parmoor, K.C.V.O.; *Vice-Chairman*, Chancellor P. V. Smith, LL.D.; *Secretary*, Sydney W. Flamank, Church House, Westminster, S.W.

Province of York.—*Chairman*, Duke of Northumberland, K.G.; *Vice-Chairmen*, Viscount Halifax and J. A. Brooke; *Secretary*, E. P. Charlewood.

REPRESENTATIVE CHURCH COUNCIL

The Representative Church Council consists of the two Houses of Convocation and the two Houses of Laymen meeting together as one body for consultative purposes. It is intended that all the members shall by-and-by be elected *ad hoc* by the clergy and laity. The Constitution adopted in Nov. 1905 places large powers in the hands of the laity, and practically puts them on an equal footing with the clergy. Care has been taken, however, that this shall not interfere with the inherent rights of the episcopate.

STATISTICS

The number of clergy in England and Wales is about 23,000, of whom 14,750 are beneficed, and 7,770 are assistant curates. A summary of the **voluntary offerings** of the Church of England for the latest available year (1915) shows that £784,524 was contributed for home work, £1,097,845 for foreign work, £82,709 for educational work, £170,090 for the clergy (educational and charitable assistance), and £619,235 for philanthropic work, making a total of £2,754,402. In addition to this, the funds raised by church collections or parochial machinery, and administered for parochial purposes alone, amounted to £5,452,910.

CHURCH OF IRELAND

St. Patrick is universally recognised as the Apostle of Christianity in Ireland, and he probably went to that country as a missionary bishop A.D. 432. He planted there a native church and raised up a native priesthood, and during the sixth and seventh centuries missionaries from Ireland poured out to Britain and other European countries. Up till the twelfth century the Irish Church was independent, but it then became subject to Rome, and so remained till the Reformation. In 1800, by the Act of Union, the Church was united to the Church of England. In '69 the Irish Church Disestablishment Act was passed, taking effect on Jan. 1, '71. Since then the Church has flourished in spite of the loss of the revenues and property formerly belonging to her. The government is in the hands of a **General Synod** composed of three distinct orders—the bishops, the clergy, and the laity. The bishops form one House; and 216 of the clergy with 432 of the laity form a Second House—the House of Representatives. The three orders sit together to constitute the Synod. This latter House is elected triennially by the 21 diocesan synods throughout the country. The General Synod meets annually at Dublin on the second Tuesday after Easter. The affairs of each diocese are managed by a diocesan synod acting through a diocesan council. The financial affairs of the Church are in the hands of **the Representative Church Body,** composed of the archbishops and bishops, 13 clergymen, and 26 laymen chosen by the diocesan representatives in the General Synod, with 13 co-opted members, making a total of 65 members. This body holds the property of the Church in trust. The sum handed over by the Church Temporalities Commission to this body was £8,081,075, which comprised £7,581,075, the life annuities of the bishops and clergy paid as commutation money, and £500,000 compensation for private endowments. The funds in hand on Dec. 31, 1915, amounted to £9,321,354, and are appropriated to the following purposes. Commutation capital, £191,469; Parochial sustentation, £6,249,540; Episcopal sustentation, £590,237; Glebes capital, £404,310; Miscellaneous capital, £2,290,108 (this includes over £126,000 for superannuation of the clergy); total, £9,321,354. The annuitants now only amount to about 54, and the interest on commutation capital more than pays these, so that in many dioceses 10 or 12% is paid to the clergy as bonus on their stipends. The voluntary contributions received by the Representative Body in 1915 amounted to £149,827. The **number of clergy** in the church is 13 bishops, about 1,300 incumbents, and 370 curates. The Church population is 576,000. The incumbents are elected by **Boards of Nomination,** consisting of 1 bishop, 3 diocesan and 3 parochial members. The incumbents nominate their curates. Bishops are chosen by the members of the diocesan synods, and the Primate by the bishops from amongst themselves.

	App.	Born
Archbishops		
Armagh, Primate, Most Rev. J. B. Crozier	1911	1853
Dublin, Most Rev. J. H. Bernard	1915	1860
Bishops		
Meath, Most Rev. J. B. Keene	1897	1849
Tuam, Right Rev. and Hon. B. J. Plunket	1913	1870
Cork, Right Rev. C. B. Dowse	1912	1862
Derry, Right Rev. J. I. Peacocke	1916	1860
Killaloe, Right Rev. T. S. Berry	1913	1854
Kilmore, Right Rev. Wm. R. Moore	1915	1858
Down, Right Rev. C. F. D'Arcy	1911	1859
Cashel, Right Rev. H. S. O'Hara	1900	1843
Ossory, Right Rev. John A. Fitzgerald Gregg	1916	1872
Limerick, Right Rev. R. d'A Orpen	1907	1837
Clogher, Right Rev. M. Day	1908	1843

Secretary of the Representative Church Body: Anthony F. Maude, 52 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN SCOTLAND

The Episcopal Church in Scotland has seven bishops—viz.:

	App.	Born
Brechin, Primus (1908), Most Rev. W. J. F. Robberds, D.D.	1904	1863
Glasgow and Galloway, Right Rev. A. Ean Campbell, D.D.	1904	1856
Moray, Ross, and Caithness, Right Rev. A. J. Maclean, D.D.	1904	1858
Argyll and the Isles, Right Rev. Kenneth Mackenzie, D.D.	1907	1863
St. Andrews, Dunkeld, and Dunblane, Right Rev. C. E. Plumb, D.D.	1908	1864
Edinburgh, Right Rev. George H. S. Walpole, D.D.	1910	1854
Aberdeen and Orkney, Right Rev. Anthony Mitchell, D.D.	1912	1868

There are 415 churches and mission stations, 190 parsonages, 354 clergy, and 55,597 communicant members. *Registrar* and *Lay Clerk* to the Episcopal Synod, George J. Wood, W.S. *Offices*, 14 Young Street, Edinburgh.

The **Representative Church Council,** constituted in 1876, is recognised as the organ of the Church in matters of finance, but cannot deal with questions of doctrine or worship, nor with matters of discipline, save to give effect to the canonical sentences of the Church. There are 729 members —355 clerical, 30 official, and 340 laymen. *Secretary and Treasurer*, R. T. Norfor, C.A. *Offices*, 13 Queen Street, Edinburgh.

TITHE COMMUTATION

The value of £100 worth of tithe rent-charge :

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1835	100	0	0	1913	74	14	9¾
1909	69	18	5¼	1914	75	16	4
1910	70	7	8	1915	77	1	4¼
1911	71	4	1¾	1916	83	2	6¾
1912	72	14	2½				

The average for the 80 years since the passing of the Tithe Commutation Act, 1836, is £91.11.1¾. The total amount of tithe rent-charge payable in England and Wales in 1915 was £2,841,629.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

Christianity was introduced into Scotland in the fourth century, and the Church that resulted differed in several respects from the rest of Western Christendom. The chief distinction lay in its government. Three orders of clergy were recognised : bishops, priests, and deacons ; but the bishops had no dioceses, and were in subordination to the abbots who presided over the great missionary college at Iona. St. Columba, the first of these abbots, like some of his successors, was a simple presbyter. Gradually the early Scottish Church assimilated to the Roman use, although it was not till the fifteenth century that metropolitans were appointed, with jurisdiction over the other secs. At the Reformation prelacy was abolished, and the Church of Scotland was constituted on its present basis. A long conflict ensued between the adherents of prelacy and presbytery, but in the end the latter prevailed, and the Reformation constitution was ratified by William and Mary, and in 1707 was confirmed by the British Parliament.—**Doctrine.** The standards of the Church of Scotland are the Confession of Faith and the Larger and Shorter Catechisms compiled by the Westminster Assembly of 1643. The doctrine they contain is Protestant and Evangelical, following the theological teaching of Augustine and Calvin.—**Polity.** The Church of Scotland is Presbyterian in government—*i.e.* it recognises the equality of all presbyters. Its congregations are ruled by a board of elders—laymen elected for life from the Church members. This is known as the **Kirk Session,** and the minister of the parish is *ex-officio* president. Its duties are chiefly spiritual, but they are also temporal and disciplinary. Over the Session is the **Presbytery,** consisting of the ministers and one elder from each congregation within a certain district. Over this again is the **Synod,** composed of the presbyteries of a province ; and over all is the **General Assembly,** the supreme court of the Church, which meets yearly in Edinburgh in May. The Assembly is summoned by its own warrant. The King's Commissioner is present at its sittings. When its business is concluded it is dissolved by its Moderator, who at the same time fixes the date when the next assembly shall meet. The Royal Commissioner then also dissolves the Assembly in the name of the King, and appoints the next meeting to be held on the date fixed by the Moderator.—**Worship.** The Church of Scotland uses no liturgy in the conduct of public worship, but the order of service to some extent prescribed by the Westminster Directory of Worship (1643). At present the tendency in the Church is towards greater uniformity and order, and a few clergymen use the Euchologion, a service-book issued by the Church Service Society.—**Statistics :** ministers, 1,788, including 140 probationers and 200 missionaries (including wives), elders, 12,714 ; communicants, 721,137 ; parishes, 1,442 ; churches, 1,693 ; presbyteries, 84 ; synods, 16 ; income, £486,733, exclusive of bequests, teinds or tithes, and Government grants. There are 12 churches in England connected with the Church of Scotland, and 6 at popular places of resort on the Continent, and vigorous missions are carried on in India, Africa, and China. Commissioned chaplains for Presbyterian troops are chosen chiefly from the Church of Scotland, but clergymen of the United Free Church of Scotland and of the Presbyterian Churches in England and Ireland are also eligible for appointments. His Majesty has decreed that during his year of office the Moderator of the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland should take rank in Scotland after the Lord Chancellor. His Majesty has followed the example of Queen Victoria and King Edward in appointing Royal Chaplains from the Church of Scotland, and in attending worship at Crathie parish church while in Balmoral.

Moderator for 1916, The Right Rev. John Brown, D.D., Glasgow ; *Lord High Commissioner*, The Duke of Montrose, K.T. ; *Principal Clerk*, The Very Rev. David Paul, D.D., LL.D., Edinburgh ; *Depute Clerk*, Rev. J. A. McClymont, D.D. ; *Procurator*, Christopher N. Johnston, K.C., LL.D., Sheriff of Perth ; *Agent*, Alan L. Menzies, W.S., 54 Castle Street, Edinburgh. *Offices of the Church*, 22 Queen Street, Edinburgh.

UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

This Church was formed by the union of the Free Church of Scotland and the United Presbyterian Church. In 1900 the United Presbyterian Synod agreed to union unanimously, and the Free Church Assembly agreed by a majority of 557 in a house of 615 members.

The Free Church of Scotland originated in the claim made by a majority in the Established Church (commonly known as the Evangelical party) to be free of control by the State in determining her own affairs. The conflict with the civil courts related to the right to refuse to ordain a presentee to a parish when the majority of the congregation would not join in a "call" to him, and the right to admit other ministers than those of the civil parishes to sit in Church courts. On both points the courts of law decided against the Church, and the Government refused relief. The

result was the **Disruption** on May 18, 1843, when 474 ministers, headed by Dr. Chalmers, left the Establishment and formed the Free Church, surrendering all State support in order to possess "spiritual independence."

The **United Presbyterian Church** was constituted in 1847 by the Union of the Secession and the Relief Churches. The **Secession Church** owed its origin to the action of the Rev. Ebenezer Erskine, of Stirling, who in 1732, along with 3 other ministers, seceded from the Established Church in protest against its defection from Reformed principles and its suppression of their ministerial freedom.

Moderator, Very Rev. Sir Geo. Adam Smith, D.D., LL.D., Principal of the University of Aberdeen; *Principal Clerks*, Rev. Archibald Henderson, D.D., Crieff, Rev. C. Jerdan, D.D., Greenock; Rev. James Harvey, M.A., Edinburgh; *Clerk Depute*, R. R. Simpson, W.S. *Offices*, 10 Albyn Place, Edinburgh.

Statistics, 1915: *Home Field:* congregations, 1,521; stations, 35; ministers, 1,604; ordained preachers and missionaries, 24; colleges, 3; professors, 15; elders, 17,427; deacons and managers, 19,069; communicants, 516,075. *Foreign Field:* congregations, 230; out-stations, 1,411; missionaries (men and women), 540; native agents, 1,121; communicants, 61,935. *Continental Stations*, 25. *Total income* of the Church, £968,485.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND

A considerable number of ministers, elders, and communicants of the Free Church were opposed to union with the United Presbyterian Church. It seemed to them to involve the surrender of the principle of National religion (the United Presbyterian Church being voluntary—*i.e.* opposed to the principle of Establishment) and of the Confession of Faith, which was qualified in the United Free Church by two Declaratory Acts, and largely nullified by a change of formula. Holding these opinions (which were identical with those professed by the Free Church in 1843), they could not consistently enter into the union. They were therefore extruded by the majority who are now in the United Free Church from the use of the Free Church buildings and funds. The extruded parties went to law, and eventually in Aug. 1904 judgment was pronounced in favour of the Free Church. The effect of the decision was that the whole of the funds and heritable property of the Free Church vested in the non-uniting minority; and as they were clearly unable to occupy all the churches or administer the funds, a Royal Commission was appointed on Dec. 17, 1904, to inquire into the matter. Following on the Commissioners' report an Act of Parliament was passed in 1905, under which an Executive Commission was set up which has allocated the property, etc., as between the two Churches.

The Church consists of 5 synods, 12 presbyteries, and 1 Mission presbytery, 97 ministers, and 178 congregations.

Moderator, Rev. Angus Mackay, Kingussie; *Clerk*, Rev. Prof. J. K. Cameron. *Free Church Offices*, The Mound, Edinburgh.

UNITED ORIGINAL SECESSION CHURCH

This Church, popularly known as "**Auld Lichts,**" was constituted in 1842, and represents the Seceders who, on doctrinal grounds, left the Established Church with Ebenezer Erskine in 1733.

Moderator, Rev. Thomas Matthew, Kilwinning; *Synod Clerk*, Rev. James Young, 28 Bellevue Crescent, Ayr; *Synod Treasurer*, John Kyle, Pollokshaws.

Statistics: Presbyteries, 4; churches, 28; ministers, 21; elders, 176; communicants, 3,256; income, £5,719.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF ENGLAND

The revival of Presbyterianism in England in the earlier portion of the last century was due to the influence on English Presbyterianism, on the one hand of the Evangelical movement in the Established Church of Scotland which led up to the Disruption, and on the other of the consolidation of the dissenting Presbyterianism of Scotland which led up to the formation of the United Presbyterian Synod in 1847. The English section of that Synod united with the older Presbyterian body in England in 1876, so forming the Presbyterian Church of England. Of the present congregations, 28 trace back their existence to the seventeenth century, 42 to the eighteenth century, while the remaining 285 have been established within the last 115 years.

Moderator and *General Secretary*, (vacant); *Financial Secretary*, John Leggat; *Foreign Missions Secretary*, Rev. Dr. P. J. Maclagan. *Offices of the Church*, 7 East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, E.C. *Publications Office*, 21 Warwick Lane, E.C.; *Manager*, T. French Downie.

Statistics: The Church consists of 355 fully organised congregations and 8 preaching-stations, providing accommodation for 189,456 persons. A large number of fully equipped mission stations also exist in connection with town congregations, and these have an average attendance of about 12,000 persons. The number of ministers, including professors, is 370, with 28 ordained and 16 medical missionaries in the foreign field, besides 7 missionary teachers and 41 lady missionaries, 4 of whom are fully qualified doctors, 1 certified nurse, and 56 ordained native ministers. There are also 21 licentiates, and about 22 theological students preparing for the ministry, of whom 77 are on war service. The College was transferred from London to Cambridge in Oct. 1899.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF WALES

While the Wesleys and Whitefield were forming the Methodist movement in England, Howell Harris, Daniel Rowlands, and others were prosecuting a similar movement in Wales. The first Methodist Association meeting was held in 1743 at Watford, Glamorganshire, and from this time to the end of the century the word "Methodist" only was used to denote this Church. When, however, the Wesleyan Methodists began operations in Wales, a distinctive name became necessary, and therefore the term-prefix "Calvinistic" was adopted. It is, however, really Presbyterian and is affiliated with the United Free Church of Scotland and with the Presbyterian Church of England. This society is principally confined to Wales, but branches exist in England, America and Australia.

Secretaries, Rev. E. P. Jones, B.A., Cardiff, and Rev. John Thickens, 165 Brondesbury Park, London, N.W.

Statistics: Churches, 1,452; sitting accommodation, 582,897; members, 184,694; Sunday scholars, 192,746; ministers, 1,346.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN IRELAND

Presbyterianism arose in Ireland through the plantation of Ulster by Scottish settlers in the reign of James I. The colonists were at first received as members of the Established Church, which was Calvinistic in doctrine and recognised the validity of Presbyterian orders. After 1634, however, the Irish prelates endeavoured to depose all Presbyterian ministers who would not submit to episcopal ordination and follow the Anglican ritual. In self-defence the Presbyterians left the Established Church, and in 1642 they organised their first presbytery at Carrickfergus. During the protectorate of Cromwell the Presbyterians were kindly treated, but after the Restoration the severest pains and penalties were enforced against them for their nonconformity. At the Revolution of 1688 the gallant conduct of the Presbyterians in defending Londonderry and supporting William III gained for them the *regium donum*, an annual bounty of £1,200, which was afterwards increased from time to time. By the Irish Church Act of 1869 they lost the *regium donum*, but the commutation granted by Government, supplemented by the gifts of the people, has more than compensated for the loss.

Moderator, Rt. Rev. Thomas West, D.D., Antrim; *Assembly Clerk*, Rev. W. J. Lowe, M.A., D.D., Church House, Belfast.

Statistics: Synods, 5; presbyteries, 36; churches, 562; ministers, 644; elders, 2,319; missionaries, 39; communicants, 104,306; income, £294,924.

METHODIST CHURCHES

1. Wesleyan Methodist

John Wesley and his younger brother Charles, together with George Whitefield, when studying at Oxford University, formed a society which came to be called the Methodists. In 1739 Whitefield took to preaching in the open air, and at his instigation Wesley followed suit. That same year the first Methodist chapel was opened. Three years later the movement was extended to Newcastle and Lincolnshire, and under the energetic and persevering advocacy of the Wesleys it gained a large number of adherents. A year afterwards rules were drawn up for the members of this newly formed denomination, and the movement rapidly spread throughout England and gained a firm foothold in Ireland and Scotland. The Methodists were subjected to much persecution at this time, and John Wesley, who is said to have travelled about 5,000 miles a year, often went in peril of his life.

President of Conference, 1916-17, Rev. J. G. Tasker, D.D. (1917-18, Rev. Simpson Johnson); *Secretary*, Rev. Simpson Johnson. *Offices*, Wesleyan Methodist Connexional Buildings, Westminster.

Statistics: Great Britain, churches, 8,504; members, 494,993; ministers, 2,603; lay preachers, 19,211; Sunday scholars, 893,527.

2. United Methodists

This denomination, which was constituted in 1907, is the outcome of the amalgamation of three Methodist Churches—the **Methodist New Connexion**, the **Bible Christian Church**, and the **United Methodist Free Church.** The first of these churches was the result of a movement headed by Alexander Kilham which sought to place the governing power of the people called Methodists in the hands of the members instead of in those of the ministers. Kilham was expelled from the Methodists, and he and the 5,000 men who followed him formed the New Connexion. The Bible Christians were originally the followers of one William O'Bryan, a local preacher whose energetic methods were declared irregular. This Church was formed in 1816 and became very popular in the western counties. The United Methodist Free Church consisted of several Methodist Societies which combined in the year 1857.

President of Conference, 1916-17, Rev. T. J. Cox (1917-18, Rev. James Wright); *Secretary*, J. R. Bennett, J.P. *Publishing House*, 12 Farringdon Avenue, London, E.C.

Statistics: Churches, 2,727; members, 157,852 ministers, 671; Sunday scholars, 287,887.

3. Primitive Methodist

The Primitive Methodist Church is an offshoot of the Wesleyan Methodist. It was founded through the agency of two Wesleyan local preachers Bourne and Clowes, and its first Conference was held at Hull in 1820. The separate Church, however, really came into existence some ten years before this date. The idea of Bourne and Clowes and their associates was that the Wesleyan Methodists had departed somewhat from the fundamental methods of their founders, and they endeavoured to compel the people to come in by means of camp and other open-air meetings. The whole movement was a "growth" rather than a "secession," and the underlying principles of the Primitive Methodists are still similar to those of the Wesleyans.

President of Conference, 1916-17, Rev. A. T. Guttery (1917-18, Rev. J. Tolefree Parr). *Gen. Sec.* Rev. M. P. Davison. *Offices*, Holborn Hall, Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.

Statistics: Churches, 4,870; members, 205,323; ministers, 1,157; Sunday scholars, 436,077.

4. Wesleyan Reform

When various Methodist bodies decided to form themselves into the United Methodist Free Church, a goodly number of people refused to join, and the outcome of this was the Wesleyan Reform Union.

Statistics: Churches, 197; members, 8,317; ministers, 22; Sunday scholars, 22,883.

5. Independent Methodist

The Independent Methodists are an offshoot of the Wesleyan Methodist Church and membership is chiefly confined to the North of England. The constitution is democratic and the ministers are mostly unpaid.

Statistics: Churches, 145; members, 8,770 ministers, 404; Sunday scholars, 27,204.

THE CONGREGATIONALISTS

The Separatist or Independent Church began as far back as the reign of Queen Mary, but the first Separatist body known to history is that of which one Richard Fitz was the minister. It is recorded that the members were thrown into prison about the year 1567. Later the Independents, Barrow, Greenwood, and Penry, were thrown into prison for denying the ecclesiastical supremacy of the sovereign. A few years afterwards an Independent Church was formed at Gainsborough, and another at Scrooby, and some of the members of this latter Church crossed the Atlantic in the *Mayflower* and founded Plymouth colony. By the Act of Uniformity, following the

Restoration, the position of the Independents was made almost impossible, and members and ministers suffered persecution until the passing of the Toleration Act.

Chairman Congregational Union of England and Wales, 1916-17, Rev. D. Burford Hooke, D.D. (1917-18, Rev. Bernard J. Snell, M.A., B.Sc.); *Secretary*, Rev. R. J. Wells; *Chief Clerk*, C. Stancliff. *Offices*, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

Statistics: British Isles, churches, 4,994; members, 491,253; ministers, 3,105; Sunday scholars, 653,609.

THE BAPTISTS

It has been claimed that the Lollards were really Baptists, and there are expressions in the writings of some of the Reformers which appear to favour Baptist views. Most, if not all, the Baptists who suffered death for their faith during the Reformation period were immigrants from the Low Countries. Doubtless there were Englishmen as early as the regin of Henry VIII who held that the immersion of believers only is taught in the New Testament. The strongest presumptive evidence of these early English Baptists is to be found in the Statute Book and in the Articles of the Established Church. It is an attested fact that a few years after the Elizabethan Settlement in 1578 there were a number of Baptist communities in London. For a long time there were two main bodies of Baptists—the Particular or Calvinistic, and the General or Arminian. When some of the General Baptist Churches drifted into Arianism, those General Baptists who continued to hold evangelical views formed the New Connexion of General Baptists. The Particular Baptists formed the Baptist Union in 1813, but General Baptist Churches were admitted to membership in 1835. At the final meeting of the General Baptist Association of the New Connexion in 1891 a resolution to amalgamate completely with other Baptist Churches was passed, and the Churches connected therewith joined the various county associations.

President of the Baptist Union, 1916-17, Rev. Thomas Phillips, B.A.; *Secretary*, Rev. J. H. Shakespeare, M.A. *Offices*, Baptist Church House, Southampton Row, London, W.C.

Statistics: British Isles, churches, 3,144; members, 411,949; pastors, 2,112; Sunday scholars, 547,903. World figures: churches, 68,415; members, 7,069,463, of which the United States has 6,003,211. The British Isles come next, Russia, with 60,295, being third, and Sweden fourth.

THE SALVATION ARMY

The Salvation Army is Methodist in its origin, its founder, William Booth (*d.* Aug. 20, 1912), having been for fifteen years a Methodist New Connexion minister. In 1865 he established the Christian Mission in the East End of London, and about 1878 the Mission became known as the Salvation Army, military methods and titles being adopted to a certain extent. The authority of the General for the time being is absolute, and he has the power, under the Army's constitution, to nominate his successor.

Commander-in-Chief, General Bramwell Booth. *Headquarters*, Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

Statistics: Corps and outposts, 9,635; officers, cadets, and paid workers, 23,708.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN UNITARIAN ASSOCIATION

As its name implies, the Unitarian body is one which holds the doctrine of the unity of God. It places emphasis on freedom and character in religion. There are orthodox doctrines which it rejects, such, for instance, as the Trinity, the deity of Christ and the infallibility of the Bible. The British and Foreign Unitarian Association was formed in 1825, and has for its object the diffusion of the principles of Unitarian Christianity. *Sec.* W. Copeland Bowie. *Offices*, Essex Hall, Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS

The Society of Friends, whose members are sometimes called Quakers, was founded by George Fox in the Commonwealth period. Theologically the Quakers are in the main evangelical, but they hold pronounced views on the unlawfulness of oaths, of military duty, and of a professional ministry. For a long time they preserved a distinctive simplicity of speech and dress, and it was required of members that they should not marry out of the Society. The Society of Friends sustains active missions in some of the poorer districts of London, and it has been the pioneer of the Adult School Movement; it carries on foreign mission work in India, Madagascar, Syria, Ceylon and Japan. About 120 missionaries are supported in these fields. *Headquarters*, Devonshire House, 136 Bishopgate Street, London, E.C.

Statistics: Great Britain and Australasia: members, 20,007; Sunday scholars, 19,273; Ireland, 2,310 members.

THE COUNTESS OF HUNTINGDON'S CONNEXION

Selina Countess of Huntingdon appointed Whitefield as her chaplain in 1748, and afterwards erected a number of chapels in which the liturgy of the Church of England was used, though the preachers were not usually ordained clergymen. Not a few of these chapels have become distinctly Congregational, but a number still remain faithful to their original traditions. *Sec.* E. Dolby Shelton. *Offices*, 41 Holborn Hall, London, W.C.

Statistics: Sitting accommodation, 13,310; members, 2,237; Sunday scholars, 3,032; ministers, 29.

MORAVIAN CHURCH

This Church is that branch of the visible body of Christ which took a separate form at Lititz in Bohemia in 1457. After many persecutions due to Roman influence it was thought to be exterminated as the result of the Thirty Years' War, but it was renewed in 1722 in Saxony. From thence it has spread as an international missionary body and now has congregations in all parts of the world. The Holy Scriptures are the only rule of faith and life, but on individual points and doctrine no detailed standard is imposed. It is governed by Synods, whose membership is made up both of ministers and lay representatives. Between Synods the administration is carried on by an Executive Board.

Statistics: British province, sitting accommodation, 12,313; communicants, 3,735; Sunday scholars, 5,735; ministers, 50.

Provincial Board for Great Britain, Rt. Rev. Bishop Hassé, D.D. (*President*); Rev. J. N. Libbey (*Sec.*); Rev. W. C. Batt (*Treas.*). *Offices:*

Moravian Church House, 32 Fetter Lane, London, E.C.

CHURCHES OF CHRIST

The Churches of Christ have 15,182 members and 17,978 Sunday scholars.

General Secretary, J. Flisher, 4 Heslington Street, Moss Side, Manchester.

DISCIPLES OF CHRIST

The Disciples of Christ originated in Western Pennsylvania, U.S.A., in 1809, under the leadership of Thomas and Alexander Campbell, Presbyterian ministers. From America the movement spread to this country, where one Church was organised as early as 1821.

President of the Association, Rev. Richard Dobson; *Hon. Secretary*, Rev. Leslie Morgan, B.A., B.D., Priory Road, Hornsey, London, N.

Statistics: Sitting accommodation, 6,200; members, 1,666; ministers, 15; Sunday scholars, 1,957.

FREE CHURCH OF ENGLAND

This body, whose first convocation was held in 1864, is Episcopal and Protestant, "free to go into any parish and preach the Gospel, free to use a revised Prayer-Book, free to associate the laity with the clergy in the government of the Church, and free to hold communion with other Christians."

Statistics: Sitting accommodation, 8,140; members, 1,352; ministers, 24; Sunday scholars, 4,196.

THE BROTHERHOOD MOVEMENT

One of the most remarkable religious movements of this generation is the Brotherhood. This essentially democratic concern has embraced a great concourse of men. The movement is non-political and unsectarian, but the great majority of the meetings are held in churches. The Pleasant Sunday Afternoon movement, out of which the modern Brotherhood movement sprang, was started by Mr. John Blackham, of West Bromwich, in 1875, and the Brotherhood now numbers some 2,000 societies with a membership of about half a million. The aim of the movement is "to lead men and women into the Kingdom of God, to unite in Brotherhoods of mutual help, to win the masses of the people for Jesus Christ, and to encourage the study of social service," etc.

Secretary of the National Brotherhood Council, Wm. Ward, 37 Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C.

President of the Annual Conference, 1916-17, Dr. J. Clifford.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOUR UNION

Founded 1881 by Dr. F. E. Clark. Membership, over 4,000,000. The object of the Society is to increase mutual acquaintance amongst the youth of the Churches. Each society is attached to a particular Church, and its efforts are devoted to strengthening that Church.

Secretary, Rev. W. Knight Chaplin, Williston, Leytonstone, London.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH

The total number of Roman Catholics throughout the world, ruled by about 1,300 archbishops and bishops, is estimated at 301,170,000. There are in **Great Britain and Ireland** about 5,862,600 (*i.e.* about 3,242,670 in Ireland, and the remainder in Great Britain); and in the whole of Europe about 190,630,000. **Ireland** is divided into 4 ecclesiastical provinces, subdivided into 28 dioceses, ruled by 4 archbishops and 23 bishops (*v. infra*). The number of priests in Ireland in 1916 was 3,737, serving 2,466 parochial and district churches, situated in 1,115 parishes. The 26 archbishops and bishops of Great Britain (*v. infra*) consist of: 1st, for England and Wales, 4 archbishops with 12 suffragans and 3 auxiliaries; 2ndly, for Scotland, 2 archbishops (of St. Andrews and Edinburgh, and of Glasgow), with 4 suffragans and 1 coadjutor archbishop. The number of priests in England and Wales in 1916 was 3,892, with 1,891 churches, chapels, and stations; in Scotland, 576, with 427 churches, chapels, and stations. The **United States** have about 16,564,109 Roman Catholics, 14 archbishops, and 97 bishops, about 19,572 priests, about 15,163 churches and chapels, and 1,669,391 pupils in Catholic schools. In the **British** possessions of **North America** there are about 3,291,117 Roman Catholics, 47 archbishops and bishops, about 4,500 priests, and 3,400 churches, chapels, and stations.

ENGLAND AND WALES

Archbishops

Westminster, Francis, Cardinal Bourne	1903
Bps. Aux., Patrick Fenton	1904
J. Butt	1911
Birmingham, E. Ilsley	1911
Cardiff, James R. Bilsborrow	1916
Liverpool, T. Whiteside	1911

Bishops

Clifton, G. A. Burton	1902
Hexham and Newcastle, R. Collins	1905
Leeds, J. R. Cowgill	1905
Menevia in Wales, F. Mostyn	1895
Middlesbrough, R. Lacy	1879
Northampton, F. W. Keating	1908
Nottingham, Thomas Dunn	1916
Plymouth, J. Keily	1911
Portsmouth, W. T. Cotter	1910
Salford, L. C. Casartelli	1903
Aux., J. S. Vaughan	1909
Shrewsbury, H. Singleton	1908
Southwark, P. E. Amigo	1904

SCOTLAND

Archbishops

St. Andrews and Edinburgh, J. A. Smith	1900
Glasgow, J. A. Maguire	1902
D. A. Mackintosh (Archbp. Coadj.)	1912

Bishops

Aberdeen, A. Chisholm	1899
Argyll and Isles, G. J. Smith	1893
Dunkeld, J. Toner	1914
Galloway, J. W. McCarthy	1914

IRELAND

Archbishops

Armagh, Michael, Cardinal Logue	1887
Dublin, W. J. Walsh	1885
Bp. Aux., N. Donnelly	1883

Cashel, John Harty 1913
Tuam, J. Healy 1903
Bp. Aux., M. Higgins 1912

Bishops

Achonry, P. Morrisroe 1911
Ardagh, J. Hoare 1895
Clogher, P. McKenna 1909
Clonfert, T. P. Gilmartin 1910
Cloyne, R. Browne 1894
Cork, Daniel Cohalan 1914
Derry, C. MacHugh 1907
Down and Connor, Joseph MacRory . . 1915
Dromore, Edward Mulhern . . . 1916
Elphin, B. Coyne 1913
Ferns, J. Browne 1884
Galway and Kilmacduagh, T. O'Dea . . 1903
Kerry, J. Mangan 1904
Kildare and Leighlin, P. Foley . . 1896
Kilfenora, T. O'Dea, Adm. Ap.
Killala, J. Naughton 1912
Killaloe, M. Fogarty 1904
Kilmore, P. Finegan 1910
Limerick, E. T. O'Dwyer . . . 1886
Meath, L. Gaughran 1906
Ossory, A. Brownrigg 1884
Raphoe, P. O'Donnell 1888
Ross, D. Kelly 1897
Waterford and Lismore, Bernard Hackett . 1916

BRITISH DOMINIONS AND COLONIES

EUROPE

Malta, Maurus Caruana, *Abp. of Rhodes* . 1915
Bp. Aux., A. Portelli 1911
Gozo, J. Camilleri 1889
Gibraltar, H. G. Thompson . . . 1910

AMERICA

Delegate Apostolic to Canada and Newfoundland, Abp. Stagni.

Archbishops

Edmonton, E. J. Légal 1897
Halifax, E. MacCarthy 1906
Kingston, M. J. Spratt 1911
Montreal, P. N. Bruchesi 1897
Bp. Aux., G. Gauthier 1912
Ottawa, C. Gauthier 1898
Port of Spain, J. P. Dowling . . . 1909
Quebec, L. N. Cardinal Bégin . . . 1886
Abp. Aux., P. E. Roy 1908
Regina, O. Mathieu 1911
St. Boniface, A. Béliveau 1915
St. John's, Newfoundland, E. P. Roche . 1915
Toronto, N. MacNeil 1895
Vancouver, B.C., T. Casey . . . 1900
Winnipeg, Alfred Sinnot 1915

Bishops

Alexandria, W. A. MacDonnell . . 1906
Antigonish, J. Morrison 1912
Athabasca, E. Grouard, Vic. Ap. . . 1891
Coadj., C. Joussard 1909
Calgary, J. McNally 1913
Charlottetown, H. O'Leary . . . 1913
Chatham, N.B., T. F. Barry . . . 1900
Bp. Aux., Louis James O'Leary . . 1914
Chicoutimi, M. Labrecque . . . 1892
Demerara, C. T. Galton, Vic. Ap. . . 1902
Gulf of St. Lawrence, (vacant).
Haileybury, E. A. Latulipe . . . 1908
Hamilton, T. J. Dowling 1887
Harbour-Grace, J. March . . . 1906
Honduras, F. Hopkins, Vic. Ap. . . 1899
Jamaica, J. J. Collins, Vic. Ap. . . 1907
Joliette, J. W. Forbes 1913
Keewatin, O. Charlebois 1910
London, F. Fallon 1910
Mackenzie, G. Breynat, Vic. Ap. . . 1902
Mont Laurier, F. X. Brunet . . . 1913
Nicolet, J. S. Brunault 1899
Pembroke, P. Ryan 1916
Peterboro', M. O'Brien 1913
Prince Albert, A. Pascal 1891
Rimouski, A. Blais 1890
Roseau, P. Schelfhaut 1902
St. George's, N.F., M. P. Power . . 1911
St. Hyacinth, A. Bernard . . . 1906
St. John, N.B., E. Le Blanc . . . 1912
Sault Ste. Marie, D. J. Scollard . . 1904
Sherbrooke, Paul La Rocque . . . 1893
Bp. Aux., H. Chalifoux . . . 1915
Three Rivers, F. X. Cloutier . . . 1899
Valleyfield, J. Emard 1892
Victoria, B.C., A. Macdonald . . . 1908
Ruthenian Bishop, Winnipeg, N. Budka . 1912

AFRICA

Bishops

Bangweolo, S. Larue, Vic. Ap. . . . 1913
Basutoland, J. J. Cénez, Vic. Ap. . . 1909
Cameroons, Francis Hennemann, Vic. Ap. . 1913
Cape Colony, East, H. MacSherry, Vic. Ap. 1896
West, J. Rooney, Vic. Ap. . . . 1886
Dar es Salaam, Thomas Spreiter, Vic. Ap. . 1906
Gold Coast, I. Hummel, Vic. Ap. . . 1906
Kenia, P. Perlo, Vic. Ap. . . . 1909
Khartum, F. Geyer, Vic. Ap. . . . 1903
Kimberley, Chas. Cox, Adm. Ap.
Lagos, T. Terrien, Vic. Ap. . . . 1904
Natal, H. Delalle, Vic. Ap. . . . 1904
Orange River Colony, Chas. Cox, Adm. Ap. 1914
Orange River, J. Simon, Vic. Ap. . . 1898
Port Louis, J. Murphy 1916
Port Victoria, Seychelles, John Damascene 1916
Shiré, L. Anneau, Vic. Ap. . . . 1910
Sierra Leone, J. O'Gorman, Vic. Ap. . . 1903
Tanganika, Adolph Le Chaptois, Vic. Ap. . 1891
Togo, Francis Wolf, Vic. Ap. . . . 1914
Transvaal, Chas. Cox, Vic. Ap. . . 1914
Upper Nile, J. Biermans, Vic. Ap. . . 1912
Uganda, H. Streicher, Vic. Ap. . . 1897
Zanzibar, J. G. Neville, Vic. Ap. . . 1913

ASIA

Delegate Apostolic to India, Abp. Zaleski.

Archbishops

Agra, C. Gentili 1897
Bombay, (vacant).
Calcutta, B. Meuleman 1902
Colombo, A. Coudert 1898
Cyprus, P. Aouad 1911
Madras, J. Aelen 1902
Simla, A. J. Kenealy 1911
Verapoly, B. Arguinzonis . . . 1896
Abp. Coadj., A. Perez 1915

Bishops

Ajmere, H. Caumont 1913
Allahabad, P. Gramigna 1904
Bp. Coadj., J. Poli 1915
Arabia (*Aden*), Evangelist d'Usselle, Vic. Ap. 1916
Burma, East, V. E. Segrada, Vic. Ap. . 1908
Burma, North, E. C. Foulquier, Vic. Ap. . 1906
Burma, South, A. Cardot, Vic. Ap. . . 1893
Changanacherry, M. Makil, Vic. Ap. . . 1896
Cochin, J. Ribeiro 1909

Coimbatore, A. Roy 1904
Dacca, J. Legrand 1916
Ernakulam, A. Pareparambil, Vic. Ap. . 1896
Galle, J. van Reeth 1895
Hong Kong, D. Pozzoni, Vic. Ap. . . 1905
Hyderabad, D. Vismara 1909
Jaffna, H. Joulain 1893
Kandy, B. Beekmeyer 1912
Kottayam, Alex. Chulaparambil . . 1914
Krishnagur, S. Taveggia 1906
Kumbaconam, M. A. Chapuis . . . 1911
Lahore, F. A. Eestermans 1905
Malacca, E. Barillon 1904
Mangalore, P. Perini 1910
Mysore, H. Teissier 1916
Nagpur, F. S. Coppel 1907
Poona, H. Doering 1907
Quilon, A. M. Benziger 1900
Trichinopoly, A. Faisandier . . . 1909
Trichur, J. Menachery, Vic. Ap. . . 1896
Trincomalee, (vacant).
Vizagapatam, J. M. Clerc 1891

AUSTRALASIA

Delegate Apostolic to Australasia, Abp. Cerretti.

Archbishops

Adelaide, Robert W. Spence 1914
Brisbane, R. Dunne 1882
Abp. Coadj., J. Duhig 1905
Hobart, P. Delany 1893
Melbourne, T. Carr 1883
Abp. Coadj., D. Mannix 1912
Perth, P. J. Clune 1911
Sydney, M. Kelly 1901
Wellington, F. Redwood 1874
Abp. Coadj., T. O'Shea 1913

Bishops

Armidale, P. J. O'Connor 1903
Auckland, H. W. Cleary 1910
Ballarat, Daniel Foley 1916
Bathurst, J. Dunne 1901
Caroline Islands, Peter Walleser, Vic. Ap. 1912
Central Oceania, J. Blanc, Vic. Ap. . . 1912
Christchurch, M. J. Brodie 1916
Cooktown, John Heavey, Vic. Ap. . . 1914
Dunedin, M. Verdon 1896
Fiji, J. Vidal, Vic. Ap. 1887
Geraldton, W. Kelly 1898
Gilbert Islands, J. Leray, Vic. Ap. . . 1889
Goulburn, J. Gallagher 1895
Kimberley, J. Creagh, Pro-Adm.
Lismore, J. Carroll 1910
Maitland, P. Dwyer 1897
Navigators' Islands, Peter Broyer, Vic. Ap. 1896
New Guinea, A. G. de Boismenu . . . 1899
New Pomerania, Louis Couppé, Vic. Ap. . 1889
Port Augusta, J. Norton 1906
Queensland, F. X. Gsell, Adm.
Rockhampton, J. Shiel 1912
Sale, P. Phelan 1913
Sandhurst, (vacant).
South Solomon Islands, J. E. Bertreux, Vic. Ap. 1912
Victoria and Palmerston, F. X. Gsell, Adm. Ap.
Wilcannia, J. Dunne 1887

THE JEWS

The numbers of Jews in the various countries of Europe, according to the "Jewish Year-Book," are as follows: Russia, 5,215,805; Austria-Hungary, 2,076,378; Germany, 607,862; Rumania, 215,909; Turkey, 106,977; Holland, 103,988; France, 100,000; Great Britain and Ireland, 244,697; Italy, 44,037; Switzerland, 12,264; Serbia, 5,729; Greece, 8,350; Denmark, 3,476; Sweden and Norway, 4,554; Bosnia and Herzegovina, 8,213; Belgium, 15,000; Bulgaria, 37,653. **Total in Europe,** 8,814,921. Outside Europe no satisfactory enumeration is possible, but Asia is estimated to contain 459,746; Africa, 351,750; the Americas, 2,212,568; and Australia, 17,403. There are probably about 11,876,985 Jews in existence at the present date, and of late years the number living in Palestine has noticeably increased. The Jews are returning to the land of their ancestors as tillers of the soil. It is estimated that there are over 100,000 Jews in Palestine. The number of Jews in London is estimated at 150,000, and in other parts of Great Britain and Ireland at 94,697.

In **England,** full emancipation was granted to the Jews in 1858. They possess a special **Jewish Board of Guardians** (Middlesex Street, Bishopsgate), which provides for indigent Jews. There are seven large Jewish elementary schools in London, the principal being the Jews' Free School, Bell Lane, Spitalfields. Ministers are trained for the various congregations at the **Jews' College,** Queen Square House, Guilford Street, W.C. *Principal*, Prof. A. Büchler, Ph.D.; *Secretary*, A. M. Hyamson, F.R.Hist.S.

Ecclesiastical matters are under the control of the *Chief Rabbi*, Dr. Joseph H. Hertz (elected 1913). *Office*, Mulberry St., Commercial Rd., E.

SOCIETIES

Anglo-Jewish Association, 85 London Wall, E.C. *Sec.* M. Duparc.

Jewish Board of Deputies, 23 Finsbury Square. *Solicitor* and *Sec.* Charles H. L. Emanuel, M.A.

Jewish Colonisation Society, 2 Rue Pasquier, Paris. A trust created by the late Baron Hirsch for the purpose of helping persecuted Jews in all parts of the world; its chief work has been the formation of colonies in Argentina.

"Zion" Association of East London Zionists. *President*, Rev. J. K. Goldbloom. *Office*, 4 Fulbourne Street, London, E.

Jewish National Fund Commission for England. *Sec.* H. R. Finebloom. *Central Office*, 4 Fulbourne Street, London, E. There are local and provincial agencies in Belfast, Birmingham, Bradford, Dublin, Twickenham, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Leeds, London (5), Liverpool, Manchester, Newbridge (Mon.), Newcastle, Plymouth, and Swansea.

The **Zionist Movement,** founded by the late Dr. Theodore Hertzl, aims at (1) the organisation of the Jews; (2) the opening of the door to Palestine; (3) the successful establishment of a home for the Jews there; (4) the working up of the State into a model State after the home has been established; and (5) the realisation of the Jewish mission by imparting to the world the social solutions and ideals of righteousness developed by the spiritual genius of the race.

UNIVERSITIES

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

UNIVERSITY OFFICERS, ETC.	Elect.
Chancellor, The Earl Curzon of Kedleston, D.C.L., *All Souls*	1907
High Steward, The Earl of Halsbury, D.C.L., *Merton*	1896
Vice-Chancellor, Very Rev. T. B. Strong, D.D., Dean of *Ch. Ch.*	1913
Proctors, Rev. J. M. Thompson, M.A., *Magd.*; H. H. E. Craster, D.Litt., *All Souls.*	
Burgesses, Lord Hugh R. H. Cecil, M.A., *Hertford*, 1910; Rowland E. Prothero, M.A., M.V.O., *All Souls*, 1914.	
Assessor of the Chancellor's Court, Sir E. J. Trevelyan, D.C.L., *All Souls*	1910
Deputy Steward, Sir T. Raleigh, K.C.S.I., D.C.L., *All Souls*	1905
Public Orator, A. D. Godley, M.A., *Magd.*	1910
Member of the Medical Council of the United Kingdom, A. Thomson, M.A., *Ex.*	1899
Bodley's Librarian, Falconer Madan, M.A. *Brasenose*	1912
Sub-Librarians, A. E. Cowley, D.Litt., *Magd.*, 1899; H. H. E. Craster, D.Litt., *All Souls*	1912
Keeper of Archives, R. L. Poole, M.A., *Magd.*	1909
Radcliffe's Librarian, W. H. Jackson, M.A., D.Sc., *New Coll.*	1900
Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, D. G. Hogarth, M.A., *Magd.*	1909
Keeper of Art Galleries, C. F. Bell, M.A., *Magd.*	1909
Registrar of the University, C. Leudesdorf, M.A., *Pembroke*	1906
Assistant Registrar and Secretary to the Boards of Faculties, E. S. Craig, M.A., *Univ.*	1907
Radcliffe Observer, A. A. Rambaut, D.Sc. (Dub.), M.A., *Queen's*	1897
Secretary to the Curators of the University Chest and Board of Finance, William B. Gamlen, M.A., *Exeter*	1873
Acting Curator of Sheldonian Theatre, A. W. Macan, D.Litt., *Univ.*	1916
Acting Curator of Schools, Rev. G. B. Cronshaw, M.A., *Queen's*	1910
Registrar of the Chancellor's Court, John D. Peel, M.A., *Magd.*	1908
Coroners of the University, W. T. Brooks, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*, 1899; F. E. Marshall, M.A., *St. John's*	1908
University Counsel, George J. Talbot, K.C., M.A., *All Souls*	1915
Solicitor, John D. Peel, M.A., *Magd.*	1908
Bedels, H. M. Lodge, *Divinity*; (vacant), *Medicine*; E. Parker, *Law*; (vacant), *Arts.*	
Organist, F. Iliffe, D.Mus., *St. John's*	1900
Clerk of the University, E. H. Bellamy	1900
Secretary to Delegates of—	
Examination of Schools, P. E. Matheson, M.A., *New Coll.*; A. W. Pickard-Cambridge, M.A., *Ball.*	
Extension of Teaching, J. A. R. Marriott, M.A., *New Coll.*	
Local Examinations, H. T. Gerrans, M.A., *Worcester.*	
University Museum, Prof. H. L. Bowman, D.Sc., *Magd.*	
University Press, C. Cannan, M.A., *Trinity.*	
Women Students, R. W. Jeffery, M.A., *Brasenose.*	

COLLEGES OF THE UNIVERSITY

Fnded.	Colleges, &c.	HEADS.	Elect.	Gross Income.	Contribn. to Univ. purposes.	Under-graduates.*	Members of Convocation.
				£	£		
1437	*All Souls*	F. W. Pember, M.A., *Warden*	1914	34.546	10,737	—	91
1262	*Balliol.*	Arthur Lionel Smith, M.A., *Master.*	1916	12,412	228	—	467
1509	*Brasenose*	C. B. Heberden, D.C.L., *Principal*	1889	21.051	1,880	—	301
1532	*Christ Church*	T. B. Strong, D.D., *Dean*	1901	73.977	4.856	—	727
1516	*Corpus Christi*	Thomas Case, M.A., *President*	1904	21,104	2,384	—	251
1314	*Exeter*	L. R. Farnell, D.Litt., *Rector.*	1913	9,934	170	—	453
1874	*Hertford*	H. Boyd, *Principal*	1877	3,368	13	—	147
1571	*Jesus*	(vacant), *Principal*		18.604	1,037	—	184
1427	*Lincoln*	W. W. Merry, D.D., *Rector*	1884	8,944	313	—	219
1456	*Magdalen*	Sir Herbert Warren, K.C.V.O., *Pres.*	1885	75,079	9,859	—	413
1270	*Merton*	T. Bowman, M.A., *Warden*	1903	32,673	3,573	—	307
1386	*New Coll.*	W. A. Spooner, D.D., *Warden*	1903	39.098	4,451	—	517
1326	*Oriel*	L. R. Phelps, M.A., *Provost*	1914	13.483	572	—	241
1624	*Pembroke*	Rt. Rev. J. Mitchinson, D.C.L., *Mas.*	1899	6.997	92	—	189
1340	*Queen's*	J. R. Magrath, D.D., *Provost*	1878	38,859	2,881	—	282
1555	*St. John's*	H. A. James, D.D., *President*	1909	32.017	1.926	—	326
1554	*Trinity*	H. E. D. Blakiston, D.D., *President*	1907	10,880	205	—	448
1249	*University*	R. W. Macan, D.Litt., *Master*	1906	13,026	120	—	347
1613	*Wadham*	J. Wells, M.A., *Warden*	1913	9,266	200	—	200
1714	*Worcester*	C. H. O. Daniel, D.D., *Provost*	1903	8,186	54	—	250
		Public Hall:					
1269	*St. Edmund.*	H. H. Williams, M.A., *Principal*	1913	—	—	—	44
		New Foundation:					
1869	*Keble*	W. Lock, D.D., *Warden*	1897	—	—	—	322
		Private Halls:					
	Marcon's Hall	C. Abdy Marcon, M.A.	—	—	—	—	7
	Pope's Hall	J. O'F. Pope, M.A.	—	—	—	—	9
	Parker's Hall	E. S. Parker, M.A.	—	—	—	—	4
	Non.Coll.Stu.	R. W. M. Pope, D.D., *Censor*	1890	—	—	—	117

* As so many undergraduates are on active service, any figures in this column would be misleading.

Secretary of—
Committee for Appointments, N. Waterfield, M.A., *New Coll.*
The Rhodes Trustees, F. J. Wylie, M.A., *Brasenose.*
The Trustees of the Oxford Endowment Fund, Nigel Bond, M.A., *Magd.*, 49 Sloane Square, London, S.W.
Association for Education of Women, Miss Rogers, Old Clarendon Building.

HEBDOMADAL COUNCIL

Official Members, The Chancellor; Vice-Chancellor; Proctors.
Heads of Houses, The President of *Magdalen*; Warden of *New Coll.*; Warden of *Wadham*; Warden of *All Souls*; President of *St. John's*; Principal of *St. Edmund Hall*; President of *Trinity.*
Professors, The Professor of Exegesis; the Wayntlete Professor of Pure Mathematics; the Vinerian Professor of English Law; the Wayntlete Professor of Physiology; the Gladstone Professor of Political Theory; the Reader in Indian Law.
Members of Convocation, H. T. Gerrans, M.A.; E. M. Walker, M.A.; G. B. Cronshaw, M.A.; C. G. Robertson, M.A.; A. D. Godley, M.A.; E. Barker, M.A.

PROFESSORS

	Elect.
Anglo-Saxon, W. A. Craigie, M.A.,	1916
Arabic (*Laud's*), D. S. Margoliouth, D.Litt., *New Coll.*	1888
Archæology (*Linc.*), P. Gardner, M.A., *Linc.*	1887
Archæology (*Prehistoric*), Sir A. J. Evans, D.Litt., *Brasenose*	1909
Assyriology, A. H. Sayce, D.Litt., *Queen's*	1891
Astronomy (*Savilian*), H. H. Turner, D.Sc., *New Coll.*	1893
Botany (*Sherard*), S. H. Vines, M.A., *Magd.*	1888
Celtic, (vacant).	
Chemistry (*Waynflete*), W. H. Perkin, M.A., F.R.S., *Magd.*	1913
Chinese, (vacant).	
Civil Law (*Regius*), H. Goudy, D.C.L., *All Souls*	1893
Civil Law (*Regius*), A. L. Murison, LL.D., Deputy	1915
Colonial History (*Beit*), H. E. Egerton, M.A., *All Souls*	1905
Comparative Anatomy (*Linacre*), G. C. Bourne, D.Sc., *Merton*	1906
Comparative Philology, J. Wright, M.A., *Exeter*	1901
Divinity (*Regius*), H. Scott Holland, D.D. *Ch. Ch.*	1910
Divinity (*Margaret*), W. Sanday, D.D., *Ch. Ch.*	1895
Ecclesiastical History (*Regius*), E. W. Watson, D.D., *Ch. Ch.*	1908
Engineering Science, C. F. Jenkin, M.A., *New Coll.*	1908
English Literature, Sir W. A. Raleigh, M.A., *Magd.*	1904
Exegesis (*Ireland*), W. Lock, D.D., *Keble*	1895
Experimental Philosophy, (vacant).	
Fine Art (*Slade*), (vacant).	
Forestry, Sir W. Schlich, M.A., *St. John's*	1910
Geography, (vacant).	
Geology, W. J. Sollas, M.A., *University*	1897
Geometry (*Savilian*), (vacant).	
German Language and Literature, H. G. Fiedler, M.A., *Queen's*	1909
Greek (*Regius*), G. G. A. Murray, D.Litt., *Ch. Ch.*	1908
Hebrew (*Regius*), G. A. Cooke, D.D., *Ch. Ch.*	1914
History, Ancient Camden, (F. Haverfield, M.A., *Brasenose*	1907
History, Ancient (*Wykeham*), J. L. Myres, M.A., *New Coll.*	1910
Human Anatomy, A. Thomson, M.A., *Exeter*	1893
International Law (*Chichele*), Sir H. E. Richards, K.C.S.I.	1911
Interpretation of Holy Scriptures, C. F. Burney, D.Litt., *Oriel*	1914
Jurisprudence (*Corpus*), P. Vinogradoff, *Corpus*	1903
Latin Literature (*Corpus*), A. C. Clark, M.A., *Queen's*	1913
Law (*Vinerian*), W. M. Geldart, M.A., *Trinity*	1910
Logic (*Wykeham*), (vacant).	
Medicine (*Regius*), Sir W. Osler, Bt., F.R.S., *Ch. Ch.*	1904
Military History (*Chichele*), H. S. Wilkinson, M.A., *All Souls*	1914
Mineralogy, H. L. Bowman, D.Sc., *New Coll.*	1909
Modern History (*Chichele*), C. W. C. Oman, M.A., *All Souls*	1905
Modern History (*Regius*), C. H. Firth, *Oriel*	1904
Moral Philosophy (*Waynflete*), J. A. Smith, M.A., *Magd.*	1910
Moral Philosophy (*White*), J. A. Stewart, M.A., *Corpus*	1897
Music, Sir W. Parratt, D.Mus., *Magd.*	1908
Natural Philosophy (*Sedleian*), A. E. H. Love, D.Sc., *Queen's*	1899
Papyrology, A. S. Hunt, D.Litt., *Queen's*	1913
Pastoral Theology (*Regius*), R. L. Ottley, D.D., *Ch. Ch.*	1903
Pathology, G. Dreyer, M.A., *Linc.*	1907
Physics (*Wykeham*), J. S. E. Townsend, M.A., *New Coll.*	1900
Physiology (*Waynflete*), C. S. Sherrington, D.Sc., F.R.S.	1913
Poetry, (vacant).	
Political Economy, F. Y. Edgeworth, M.A., *All Souls*	1891
Political Institutions, W. G. S. Adams, M.A., *All Souls*	1913
Pure Mathematics (*Waynflete*), E. B. Elliott, M.A., *Queen's*	1892
Romance Languages, Paul Studer, M.A., *Exeter*	1913
Rural Economy (*Sibthorp*), W. Somerville, M.A., *St. John's*	1906
Sanskrit, A. A. Macdonell, M.A., *Balliol*	1899
Zend Philosophy, L. H. Mills	1898
Zoology, E. B. Poulton, D.Sc., *Jesus*	1893

READERS

Anatomy (*Lee*), J. Barclay, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*	1869
Anthropology, Social, R. R. Marett, D.Sc. *Exeter*	1910
Assyriology, S. Langdon (*Jesus*)	1911
Economic History, L. L. Price, M.A., *Oriel*	1909
Education, M. W. Keatinge, M.A., *Exeter*	1903
Egyptology, F. Ll. Griffith, M.A., *Queen's*	1901
English (*Goldsmith's*), D. Nichol Smith, M.A., *Worcester*	1908
English Law, W. S. Holdsworth, D.C.L., *St. John's*	1910
Greek, T. W. Allen, M.A., *Queen's*	1914
Indian History, W. H. Hutton, B.D., *St. John's.*	1916
Indian Law, Sir E. J. Trevelyan, D.C.L., *All Souls*	1900
Mental Philosophy (*Wilde*), W. McDougall, M.A., *Exeter*	1903
Ophthalmology, P. E. H. Adams, M.A., *Exeter*	1913
Pharmacology, J. A. Gunn, M.A., *Queen's*	1912
Physics (*Lee*), R. E. Baynes, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*	1873

	Elect.
Roman Law, F. de Zulueta, M.A., *New Coll.*	1912
Russian, N. Forbes, M.A., *Balliol*	1910

LECTURERS

Agricultural Chemistry, C. G. T. Morison, M.A., *Balliol*	1914
Anatomy, Applied, A. P. Dodds Parker, B.M., M.A., *Magd.*	1914
Anatomy, Morbid, A. G. Gibson, D.M., *Ch. Ch.*	1915
Aramaic, J. F. Stenning, M.A., *Wadham*	1913
Bengali, J. F. Blumhardt, M.A.	1894
Biblical Studies (Speaker's), G. B. Gray, D.Litt., *Non. Coll.*	1914
Botany, A. H. Church, M.A., *Jesus*	1908
Burmese, J. E. Bridges, M.A.	1906
Church History, C. H. Turner, M.A., *Magd.*	1914
Colonial History, R. Coupland, M.A.	1913
Criminal Law, A. E. W. Hazel, M.A.	1915
Crystallography, Chemical, I. V. Barker, M.A.	1915
Diplomatic, R. L. Poole, M.A., *Magd.*	1896
English, P. Simpson, M.A.	
English History (Ford), (vacant).	
Foreign History (Chichele), G. W. Prothero, M.A., *Camb.*	1915
Greek Epigraphy, M. N. Tod, M.A., *Oriel*	1907
Hindustani, W. Hoey, M.A., *Jesus*	1906
International Law, Private, M. L. Gwyer, M.A., *All Souls*	1914
Mahrathi, C. H. Keith Jopp, M.A., *New Coll.*	1908
Medicine (Litchfield), E. Mallam, D.M., *Magd.*	1915
Natural and Comparative Religion, J. E. Carpenter, D.Litt., *Corpus*	1914
Palæography, E. A. Loew, Ph.D.	1915
Pathology, E. W. A. Walker, D.M., *Univ.*	1907
Persian, G. S. A. Ranking, M.A., *Balliol*	1905
Physiology, Chemical, H. M. Vernon, D.M.	1915
Roman Epigraphy, J. G. C. Anderson, M.A., *Ch. Ch.*	1914
Septuagint, (vacant).	
Surgery (Litchfield), E. C. Bevers, B.M., M.A., *St. John's*	1916
Tamil and Telegu, M. de L. Wickremasinghe	1908

PRIZEMEN, ETC., 1916

The Chancellor's

English Essay—C. K. Wright, *Jesus.*
Latin Verse—No candidate.
Latin Essay—No candidate.

Gaisford

Greek Verse—G. R. Driver, *New Coll.*
Greek Prose—No award.

Newdigate

English Verse—R. Green, *Queen's.*

Various Prizes

Welsh Prize—Not awarded.
Arnold—Suspended to the end of the war.
Lothian—No candidate.
Stanhope—A. L. Huxley, *Ball.*
Conington—Suspended to the end of the war.
Ellerton—P. Hartill, B.A., *New Coll.*
Rolleston—E. D. Adrian, M.B., *Trin. Coll. Camb.*
Greek Testament (senior)—Not awarded.
" " *(junior)*—B. H. Branscomb, *Wadham.*
Septuagint (senior)—No candidate.
" *(junior)*—G. W. Broomfield, *Keble.*
Syriac—Not awarded.
Gladstone Memorial—No candidate.
M. Arnold Prize—No candidate.
English Poem—R. Green, *Queen's.*
Barclay Head—Suspended to the end of the war.
Johnson Memorial—Suspended to the end of the war.
Herbert Memorial—C. Eagleton, *Worc.*
Beit—H. L. Bruce, B.A., *Worc.*
Oldham—E. Conyers-Darcy, B.A., *Pope's Hall.*
Weldon Memorial—Suspended to the end of the war.

SCHOLARS, ETC., 1916

Radcliffe Travelling Fellowship—G. E. Beaumont, B.A., *Univ.*
Craven (Fellow)—Suspended to the end of the war.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE

	Elect.
Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Lord Rayleigh, O.M., M.A., Hon. Sc.D., *Trin.*	1908
Vice-Chancellor, Rev. T. C. Fitzpatrick, M.A., *Queens'*	1916
High Steward, Rt. Hon. Lord Walsingham, LL.D., *Trin.*	1891
Deputy High Steward, Rt. Hon. Lord Parker of Waddington, M.A., *King's*	1915
Parliamentary Representatives, J. F. P. Rawlinson, LL.M., K.C., *Trin.*, 1910; Sir Joseph Larmor, M.A., *St. John's*	1911
Commissary, J. F. P. Rawlinson, LL.M., M.P.	1900
Public Orator, Sir J. E. Sandys, Litt.D., *St. John's*	1876
Registrary, J. N. Keynes, Sc.D., *Pemb.*	1910
Assist. Registrary, B. Benham, M.A., *King's*	
Librarian, F. J. H. Jenkinson, M.A., *Trin.*	1889
Sec. to the Library, H. G. Aldis, M.A., *Pet.*	
Counsel, J. H. Foote, M.A., K.C., *St. John's*, 1915; and M. L. Romer, M.A., K.C., *Trin. H.*	1915
Esquire Bedells, A. H. Evans, M.A., *Clare*, 1900; R. Hamblin Smith, M.A., *Pet.*	1913
Proctors, G. A. Weekes, M.A., *Sid. Suss.*; A. Munro, M.A., *Queens'*	
Organist, A. H. Mann, Hon. M.A., *King's*, Mus.Doc. *Oxon.*	
Director of the Observatory, Prof. A. S. Eddington, M.A., *Trin.*	
Director of the Solar Physics Observatory and Newall Observer, Prof. H. F. Newall, M.A., *Trin.*	
Superintendent of the Museum of Zoology, C. F. Cooper, M.A., *Trin.*	
Director of the Fitzwilliam Museum and Morley Curator, S. C. Cockerell, M.A., *Jesus.*	
Strickland Curator, H. Gadow, M.A., *King's.*	
Curator in Entomology, H. Scott, M.A., *Trin.*	
Curator of the Museum of Archæology and Ethnology, Baron A. von Hügel, M.A., *Trin.*	
Curator of the Museum of Classical Archæology, A. B. Cook, M.A., *Queens'.*	
Curator of the Botanic Garden, R. I. Lynch, Hon. M.A.	
Librarian of Squire Law Library, A. H. Johnson, M.A., *Emman.*	
Representative on the Medical Council of the U.K., Sir T. Clifford Allbutt, K.C.B., M.D., *Caius.*	
Director of the Psychological Laboratory, C. S. Myers, M.D., Sc.D., *Caius.*	
Director of Military Studies, Lt.-Col. W. K. Shirley.	

The New HAZELL, 1917

COUNCIL OF THE SENATE

Official Members, The Chancellor; the Vice-Chancellor.
Heads of Colleges, The Master of *Magdalene*; The Master of *Gonville & Caius*; The Master of *Clare*; The President of *Queens'*.
Professors, Prof. Sir J. Larmor; Prof. Hobson; Prof. Sorley; Prof. Seward.
Other Members, Dr. Keynes (*Pemb.*), *Secretary*; Dr. Tanner (*St. John's*); Dr. F. H. A. Marshall (*Christ's*); Dr. Parry (*Trin.*); W. Durnford (*King's*); J. H. Gray (*Queens'*); H. McL. Innes (*Trin.*); H. J. Edwards (*Pet.*).

COLLEGES OF THE UNIVERSITY

Fnded.	Colleges, &c.	HEADS.	Elected.	Gross Income, 1916.	Contribn. to Univ. purposes.	Under-graduates.*	Members of the Senate.
				£	£		
1473	*St. Catharine's*	C. H. W. Johns, Litt.D., *Master*	1909	6,407	715	—	120
1505	*Christ's*	A. E. Shipley, Sc.D., *Master*	1910	11,601	1,295	—	425
1326	*Clare*	W. L. Mollison, M.A., *Master*	1915	10,297	1,149	—	320
1352	*Corpus Christi*	Rev. E. C. Pearce, M.A., *Master*	1914	10,146	1,133	—	232
1800	*Downing*	A. C. Seward, M.A., *Master*	1915	6,231	695	—	112
1584	*Emmanuel*	Peter Giles, Litt.D., *Master*	1911	15,569	1,738	—	368
1348	*Gonville & Caius*	H. K. Anderson, M.D., *Master*	1912	26,466	2,955	—	476
1496	*Jesus*	Arthur Gray, M.A., *Master*	1912	10,843	1,210	—	218
1441	*King's*	M. R. James, Litt.D., *Provost*	1905	25,129	2,806	—	518
1519	*Magdalene*	A. C. Benson, M.A., C.V.O., *Master*	1904	7,100	792	—	92
1347	*Pembroke*	W. S. Hadley, M.A., *Master*	1912	9,366	1,045	—	447
1257	*Peterhouse*	Adolphus W. Ward, Litt.D., *Master*	1900	7,314	816	—	211
1448	*Queens'*	T. C. Fitzpatrick, M.A., *President*	1906	5,473	611	—	164
1595	*Sidney Sussex*	(Vacant) *Master*	—	12,191	1,361	—	159
1511	*St. John's*	R. F. Scott, M.A., *Master*	1908	36,437	4,068	—	893
1546	*Trinity*	H. M. Butler, D.D., *Master*	1886	61,823	6,903	—	2,059
1350	*Trinity Hall*	(Vacant) *Master*	—	7,124	795	—	234
		Hostels:					
1882	*Selwyn Coll.*	J. O. F. Murray, D.D., *Master*.	1909	—	—	—	69
1869	*Non-Coll.*	W. F. Reddaway, *Censor*	1907	—	—	—	31

* As so many undergraduates are on active service, any figures in this column would be misleading.

PROFESSORS	Elect.
Agricultural Botany, R. H. Biffen, M.A., *Cath.*	1908
Agriculture (*Drapers*), T. B. Wood, M.A., *Caius*	1907
Anatomy, A. Macalister, M.D., *St. John's*	1883
Ancient History, J. S. Reid, Litt.D., *Caius*	1899
Anglo-Saxon (*Elsington and Bosworth*), H. M. Chadwick, M.A., *Clare*	1912
Arabic (*Sir T. Adam's*), E. G. Browne, M.A., M.B., *Pemb.*	1902
Arabic (*Lord Almoner's*), A. A. Bevan, M.A., *Trin.*	1893
Archæology (*Disney*), W. Ridgeway, Sc.D., *Caius*	1913
Astronomy and Geometry (*Lowndean*), H. F. Baker, Sc.D., *St. John's*	1914
Astronomy (*Plumian*), A. S. Eddington, M.A., *Trin.*	1913
Astrophysics, H. F. Newall, M.A., *Trin.*	1909
Bio-Chemistry, F. G. Hopkins, M.A., *Trin.*	1915
Biology (*Quick*), G. H. F. Nuttall, Sc.D., *Magd.*	1915
Botany, A. C. Seward, M.A., *St. John's*	1906
Chemistry, W. J. Pope, M.A., *Sidney*	1908
Chinese, H. A. Giles, M.A., *Trin.*	1897
Civil Law (*Regius*), W. W. Buckland, M.A., *Caius*	1914
Divinity (*Regius*), V. H. Stanton, D.D., *Trin.*	1916
,, (*Lady Margaret's*), J. F. Bethune-Baker, D.D., *Pemb.*	1911
,, (*Norrisian*), F. C. Burkitt, M.A., *Trin.*	1905
,, (*Hulsean*), W. E. Barnes, D.D., *Pet.*	1901
,, (*Ely*), A. E. Brooke, D.D., *King's*	1916
Ecclesiastical History (*Dixie*) (vacant).	
English Literature (*King Edward VII*), Sir A. T. Quiller-Couch, M.A., *Jesus*	1912
Experimental Physics (*Cavendish*), Sir J. J. Thomson, O.M., M.A., *Trin.*	1884
Fine Art (*Slade*), E. S. Prior, M.A., *Caius*	1912
Genetics (*Arthur Balfour*), R. C. Punnett, M.A., *Caius*	1912
Geology (*Woodwardian*), T. McK. Hughes, M.A., *Clare*	1873
German (*Schröder*), K. Breul, Litt.D., *King's*	1910
Greek (*Regius*), H. Jackson, O.M., Litt.D., *Trin.*	1906
Hebrew (*Regius*), R. H. Kennett, D.D., *Queens'*	1903
International Law (*Whewell*), L. Oppenheim, M.A., *Trin.*	1908
Latin (*Kennedy*), A. E. Housman, M.A., *Trin.*	1911
Law (*Downing*), C. S. Kenny, LL.D., *Down.*	1907
Mathematics (*Lucasian*), Sir J. Larmor, M.A., M.P., *St. John's*	1903
Mechanism and Applied Mechanics, B. Hopkinson, M.A., *Trin.*	1903
Medicine (*Downing*), J. B. Bradbury, M.A., *Down.*	1894
Mental Philosophy and Logic, J. Ward, Sc.D., *Trin.*	1897
Mineralogy, W. J. Lewis, M.A., *Trin.*	1881
Modern History (*Regius*), J. B. Bury, M.A. *King's*	1902
Moral Philosophy (*Knightbridge*), W. R. Sorley, Litt.D., *King's*	1900
Music, Sir C. V. Stanford, Mus.D., *Trin.*	1887
Natural Philosophy (*Jacksonian*), Sir James Dewar, M.A., *Pet.*	1875
Pathology, G. Sims Woodhead, M.A., *Trin. H.*	1899

The New HAZELL, 1917

Elect.

Physic (*Regius*), Sir T. Clifford Allbutt, K.C.B., M.D. (*Caius*) 1892
Physiology, J. N. Langley, Sc.D., *Trin.* . 1903
Political Economy, A. C. Pigou, M.A., *King's* 1908
Pure Mathematics (*Sadlerian*), E. W. Hobson, Sc.D., *Christ's* 1910
Sanskrit, E. J. Rapson, M.A., *St. John's* . 1906
Surgery (vacant) . . . . . .
Zoology and Comp. Anat., J. S. Gardiner, M.A., *Caius* 1909
Hulsean Lecturer, Rev. A. S. Duncan-Jones, M.A., *Caius* 1916
Lady Margaret's Preacher, Rev. H. B. Swete, D.D., *Caius* 1916
Emeritus Professor of Civil Law, E. C. Clark, LL.D., *St. John's* 1913
Emeritus Professor of Divinity, H. B. Swete, D.D., *Caius* 1915

READERS

Agriculture, K. J. J. Mackenzie, M.A., *Christ's* 1915
Botany, F. F. Blackman, M.A., *St. John's* . 1904
Chemical Physiology, F. G. Hopkins, M.A., *Trin.* 1902
Classical Archæology, A. B. Cook, M.A., *Queens'* 1907
Classics (*Brereton*), W. Ridgeway, Sc.D. *Caius* 1911
Comparative Philology, P. Giles, Litt.D., *Emm.* 1891
English Law, H. D. Hazeltine, M.A., *Emm.* . 1907
Ethnology, A. C. Haddon, Sc.D., *Christ's* . 1909
Forestry, W. Dawson, M.A., *Caius* . . 1913
Talmudic, I. Abrahams, M.A., *Christ's* . 1902
Metallurgy (*Goldsmiths'*), C. T. Heycock, M.A., *King's* 1908
Modern History, J. H. Rose, Litt.D., *Christ's* 1911
Romance, E. G. W. Braunholtz, M.A., *King's* 1900
Zoology, A. E. Shipley, Sc.D., *Christ's* . 1908

LECTURERS

Advanced Human Anatomy, (vacant).
Advanced Morphology of Vertebrates, H. Gadow, M.A., *King's*.
Advanced Physiology, L. E. Shore, M.D., *St. John's*.
Agriculture (*Gilbey*), C. R. Fay, M.A., *Christ's*.
Agricultural Physiology, F. H. A. Marshall, Sc.D., *Christ's*.
Ancient History, T. R. Glover, M.A., *St. John's*.
Aramaic, N. McLean, M.A., *Christ's*.
Astrophysics, F. J. M. Stratton, M.A., *Caius*.
Botany, A. G. Tansley, M.A., *Trin.*; R. P. Gregory, M.A., *St. John's*.
Chemistry, J. Fenton, Sc.D., *Christ's*.
Chemistry and Physics in their application to Hygiene and Preventive Medicine, J. E. Purvis, M.A., *St. John's*.
Classics (*Epigraphy and Dialects*), S. G. Campbell, M.A., *Christ's*.
Economics, W. T. Layton, M.A., *Caius*.
,, (*Girdlers'*), J. M. Keynes, M.A., *King's*.
Education, Theory, History, and Practice, (vacant).
Electrical Engineering, C. G. Lamb, M.A., *Clare*.
English, (vacant).
Experimental Physics, G. F. C. Searle, Sc.D., *Pet.*; C. T. R. Wilson, M.A., *Sid*.
Experimental Psychology, C. S. Myers, Sc.D., *Caius*.
Forestry, (vacant).
Form and Analysis in Music, C. B. Rootham, Mus.D., *St. John's*.
Geography, Historical and Economic, H. Y. Oldham, M.A., *King's*.
Geography, Regional and Physical (*Royal Geographical Society Lecturer*), P. Lake, M.A., *St. John's*.
Geology, J. E. Marr, Sc.D., *St. John's*.
German, E. C. Quiggin, M.A., *Caius*.
Harmony and Counterpoint, C. Wood, Mus.D., *Caius*.
Hygiene, G. S. Graham-Smith, M.D., *Pemb*.
Leslie Stephen, (vacant).
Mathematics, H. W. Richmond, M.A., *King's*; R. A. Herman, M.A., *Trin.*; T. J. I'A. Bromwich, Sc.D., *St. John's*; J. H. Grace, M.A., *Pet.*; A. Berry, M.A., *King's*.
Mathematics (*Cayley Lecturer*), G. H. Hardy, M.A., *Trin.*
Mechanical Engineering, C. E. Inglis, M.A., *King's*.
Medical Jurisprudence, (vacant).
Moral Science, G. E. Moore, Litt.D., *Trin.*
Moral Science (*Sidgwick Lecturer*), W. E. Johnson, M.A., *King's*.
Norman Maccoll, H. Thomas, D.Litt. (*Birmingham*).
Organic Chemistry, (vacant).
Palæography, E. H. Minns, M.A., *Pemb*.
Palæozoology, H. Woods, M.A., *St. John's*.
Pastoral Theology, J. H. Greig, B.D., *Pemb*.
Pathology, L. Cobbett, M.D., *Trin*.
Persian, R. A. Nicholson, Litt.D., *Trin*.
Petrology, A. Harker, M.A., *St. John's*.
Pharmacology, W. E. Dixon, M.A., *Down*.
Philosophy of Religion, (vacant).
Physical Anthropology, W. L. H. Duckworth, M.D., Sc.D., *Jesus*.
Physical Chemistry (*Humphrey Owen Jones Lecturer*), A. V. Hill, M.A., *Trin*.
Physiology, W. B. Hardy, M.A., *Caius*.
Physiology of the Senses, (vacant).
Russian, A. P. Goudy, M.A.
Sir Robert Rede's, R. T. Glazebrook, C.B., M.A., *Trinity*.
Special Pathology (*Huddersfield Lecturer*), T. S. P. Strangeways, M.A., *St. John's*.
Statistics, G. U. Yule, M.A., *St. John's*.
Surveying and Cartography (*Royal Geographical Society Lecturer*), C. S. Wright, B.A., *Caius*.
Zoology, L. A. Borrodaile, M.A., *Selwyn*; L. Doncaster, Sc.D., *King's*.

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS

Abbott, not awarded.
Allen, F. Kidd, M.A., *St. John's*.
Bell, not awarded.
Charles Oldham (*Classical*), J. C. Howe, B.A., *Pemb*.
,, ,, (*Shakespeare*), not awarded.
Craven, (1) R. A. L. Fell, *Trin.*; (2) not awarded.
Crosse, not awarded.
Harkness, H. Thomas, B.A., *Pet*.
Lightfoot, G. N. L. Hill, B.A., *St. John's*.
Porson, not awarded.
Squire in Law (*Rebecca Flower*), K. N. Hillson.
Stewart of Rannoch (*Greek and Latin*), (R) H. O. Lee, *Jesus*; (O) M. P. Charlesworth, *Jesus*.
,, ,, (*Sacred Music*), not awarded.
,, ,, (*Hebrew*), (O) C. E. Mott, *St. John's*.
Tiarks (*German*), F. W. Stokoe, B.A., *Caius*.
Tyrwhitt (*Hebrew*), not awarded.
Whewell International Law, *re-elected*, P. Quass, B.A., *St. John's*.

UNIVERSITY STUDENTSHIPS

Benn W. Levy, H. M. Spiers, B.A., *Caius*.
Craven, E. S. Carr, B.A., *Trinity*.
Frank Smart, G. E. Briggs, B.A., *St. John's*.
John Lucas Walker, W. H. Harvey, M.A., *Christ's*.
Prendergast, not awarded.
Isaac Newton, F. P. White, B.A., *St. John's*; *re-elected*, H. Jeffreys, B.A., *St. John's*.

UNIVERSITY PRIZES

Adam Smith, no exercise sent in.
Bhaonagar Medal, S. P. Shah, B.A., LL.B., *Jesus*.
Browne, Sir W.—Medals:
Greek Epigram, not awarded.
Latin Epigram, no exercise sent in.
Latin Ode, no exercise sent in.
Greek Ode, not awarded.
Burney, not awarded.
Carus, Undergraduate, C. N. Jolly, *Peterhouse*.
Chancellor's Medals: Classics, (1) not awarded; (2) J. C. Howe, B.A., *Pembroke*.
English, not awarded; *Law*, S. N. Grant-Bailey, *Caius*.
Evans, no candidate.
Frank Smart, C. P. Dutt, *Queens'* (Botany); M. A. Husain, *Christ's* (Zoology).
Gedge, F. Kidd, M.A., *St. John's*.
George Long, J. W. Jones, *Emmanuel*.
George Williams, no candidates.
Gladstone, not awarded.
Hebrew, not awarded.
Hebrew (Mason), not awarded.
Hulsean, not awarded.
Jeremie, not awarded.
Kaye, not awarded.
Le Bas, not awarded.
Maitland, A. J. S. Macdonald, M.A., *Trinity*.
Members (Latin), no candidates; (English), not awarded.
Montagu Butler, no candidate.
Porson, not awarded.
Prince Consort, W. F. W. Mortlock, B.A., *Trinity*.
Rayleigh, W. M. Smart, B.A., *Trinity*.
Raymond Horton Smith, E. Mellanby, M.A., M.D., *Emman*.
Scholefield, not awarded.
Seatonian, J. M. V. Hope, M.A., *Clare*.
Sedgwick, no essay received.
Smith: (1) H. M. Garner, B.A., *St. John's*; (2) G. P. Thomson, B.A., *Corpus*.
Tyson Medal, not awarded.
Wiltshire, not awarded.
Wimbolt, no essay sent in.
Winchester: (1) W. S. A. Robertson, *Queens'*; (2) C. C. R. Downing, *Pemb.*, F. P. N. Parsons, *Pemb., æq.*
York, not awarded.
Bendall Sanskrit Exhibition, no candidate.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

South Kensington, S.W.

1836 and 1900

Visitor, H. M. the King in Council.
Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Earl of Rosebery, K.G., K.T., D.C.L., LL.D., F.B.A., F.R.S.
Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alfred Pearce Gould, K.C.V.O., M.S., M.B., F.R.C.S.
Chairman of Convocation, Sir Edward Hy. Busk, M.A., LL.B.
Principal Officer, (vacant).
Academic Registrar, P. J. Hartog, M.A., B.Sc.
Registrar of Council for External Students, G. F. Goodchild, M.A., B.Sc.
Registrar, University Extension Board, John Lea, M.A.
Secretary to Senate, Percy M. Wallace, M.A.
Sec. to Finance Committee, Wm. Kirkpatrick Hill, B.A.
Supt. of Exams., Robin Roscoe, B.A.
Goldsmiths' Librarian, R. A. Rye.
Esquire Bedell, H. E. Vincent, M.D., B.S.
Clerk of Convocation, R. J. W. Hurd, LL.D.
Representative in Parliament, Sir Philip Magnus, B.A., B.Sc.
Public Orator, (vacant).

THE SENATE

The Chancellor, The Vice-Chancellor, The Chairman of Convocation. *By H.M. in Council*, Rt. Hon. F. D. Acland, Hon. W. P. Reeves, Prof. A. Schuster, Dr. W. C. Unwin. *By Convocation*—(*Divinity*), Rev. J. A. Douglas; (*Arts*) Miss E. C. Higgins, Prof. S. L. Loney, Lord Moulton, Sir A. K. Rollit, Rev. H. B. Workman; (*Laws*) Lord Cozens-Hardy; (*Music*) C. B. Edgar; (*Medicine*) Prof. Sir Thos. Barlow, Dr. E. G. G. Little; (*Science*) Dr. M. O. Forster, Dr. C. W. Kimmins, Sir Philip Magnus, Dr. G. T. Moody, Dr. R. M. Walmsley, Dr. S. R. Wells. *By Royal College of Physicians*, Sir Seymour J. Sharkey, Dr. F. Taylor. *By Royal College of Surgeons*, Prof. Sir Rickman Godlee, Sir Alfred Pearce Gould. *Co-opted to represent University College*, Dr. T. Gregory Foster, Lord Reay. *Co-opted to represent King's College*, Dr. R. M. Burrows. *By King's College (Theological Depart.)*, T. B. Saunders. *By Lincoln's Inn*, N. Micklem, K.C. *By Inner Temple*, Lord Justice Swinfen Eady, *By Middle Temple*, R. A. McCall, K.C. *By Gray's Inn*, Mr. Justice Atkin. *By Law Society*, J. W. Budd, Sir Henry J. Johnson. *By Corporation of London*, J. R. Pakeman. *By London County Council*, Sir W. J. Collins, Cyril Jackson. *By City and Guilds of London Institute*, R. C. Palmer. *By the Faculties:* (*Theology*) Rev. Prof. S. W. Green; (*Arts*) Rev. Prof. A. Caldecott, Prof. M. J. M. Hill, Prof. W. P. Ker, Miss M. J. Tuke; (*Laws*) G. H. J. Hurst; (*Music*) Prof. Sir Frederick Bridge; (*Medicine*) Prof. F. N. Andrewes, Sir E. C. Perry, H. J. Waring; (*Science*) J. L. S. Hatton, Prof. H. Jackson, Prof. A. D. Waller, Prof. W. W. Watts; (*Engineering*) Prof. W. E. Dalby; (*Economics*) Prof. Graham Wallas.

ORGANISATION OF TEACHING

The teaching of the University is organised under three categories:—(1) that conducted by the University itself; (2) that conducted by the several "Schools of the University"; (3) that conducted at the other Institutions at which there are "Recognised Teachers of the University." On Jan. 1, 1907, University College was transferred to the University, of which it now forms an integral part, having faculties of Arts, Laws, Medicine, Science, Engineering, and Economics. On Jan. 1, 1910, King's College was in respect of all its departments except that of Theology, transferred to the University, of which it now forms an integral part, but is divided into two separate institutions, viz.:—(*a*) "King's College" (in the Faculties of Arts, Laws, Medicine, Science, Engineering, and Economics) and (*b*) "King's College for Women" (in the Faculties of Arts and Science). The Theological Department of the College remains a "School of the University" in the Faculty of Theology. Other Institutions maintained by the University are the Brown Animal Sanatory Institution in Wandsworth Road, the Physiological Laboratory in the University buildings at South Kensington, Goldsmiths' College at New Cross, and the Francis Galton Laboratory for National Eugenics at University College.

TEACHING STAFF

Accounting and Business Organisation, L. R. Dicksee, M. Com., F.C.A.
Agricultural Zoology, F. V. Theobald, M.A.

Anatomy, E. Barclay-Smith, M.D.; J. E. S. Frazer, F.R.C.S.; F. W. Jones, D.Sc.; F. G. Parsons, F.R.C.S.; G. D. Thane, LL.D.; William Wright, D.Sc.
Applied Mathematics and Mechanics (*Goldsmid*), L. N. G. Filon, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Applied Physics, (vacant).
Archæology (*Yates*), E. A. Gardner, Litt.D.
Architecture, F. M. Simpson, F.R.I.B.A.
Babylonian and Assyrian Archæology, L. W. King, Litt.D.
Bacteriology, William Bulloch, M.D.; R. T. Hewlett, M.D.
Biochemistry, Arthur Harden, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Botany, Miss M. J. Benson, D.Sc.; W. B. Bottomley, Ph.D.
Botany (*Quain*), F. W. Oliver, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Chemistry, A. W. Crossley D.Sc., F.R.S.; J. T. Hewitt, D.Sc., F.R.S.; T. M. Lowry, D.Sc., F.R.S.; T. S. Moore, M.A.
Chemistry (*Daniel*), H. Jackson, F.I.C.
Chemistry (*General*), F. G. Donnan, Ph.D., F.R.S.
Chemistry (*Organic*), J. Norman Collie, LL.D., F.R.S.
Civil Engineering, A. H. Jameson, M.Sc., M.I.C.E.
Civil and Mechanical Engineering, E. G. Coker, D.Sc., F.R.S.; E. H. Lamb, M.Sc.
Classical Literature, W. C. Flamstead Walters, M.A.
Commerce, A. J. Sargent, M.A.
Comparative Law (*Quain*), Sir John Macdonell, K.C.B., LL.D., F.B.A.
Comparative Philology, (vacant).
Constitutional Law, J. H. Morgan, M.A.
Education, John Adams, LL.D.; J. W. Adamson, B.A.; T. P. Nunn, D.Sc.
Egyptology (*Edwards*), W. M. Flinders Petrie, D.C.L., F.B.A. F.R.S.
Electrical Engineering, J. A. Fleming, D.Sc., F.R.S.
ditto (*Williams Siemens*), Ernest Wilson, M.I.E.E.
Engineering, D. S. Capper, M.A.; W. E. Dalby, B.Sc., F.R.S.
English History, A. F. Pollard, Litt.D.
English Lang. and Lit., I. Gollancz, Litt.D.; Sir Sidney Lee, Litt.D., F.B.A.
ditto (*Quain*), W. P. Kerr, LL.D., F.B.A.
English Literature, Miss C. F. E. Spurgeon.
Ethnology, C. G. Seligman, M.D.
Eugenics (*Galton*), Karl Pearson, LL.D., F.R.S.
Experimental Pathology, C. J. Martin, D.Sc., F.R.S.; Sir Almroth E. Wright, M.D., F.R.S.
Fine Art (*Slade*), Frederick Brown.
French and Romance Philol. (*Fielden*), L. M. Brandin, Ph.D.
French Literature, G. Rudler, D.-ès-L.
Geology (*Yates-Goldsmid*), E. J. Garwood, Sc.D., F.R.S.
German, R. C. Priebsch, Ph.D.; J. G. Robertson, Ph.D.
Greek, J. A. Platt, M.A.
Hygiene (*Chadwick*), H. R. Kenwood, M.B.
Hygiene and Public Health, W. J. R. Simpson, C.M.G., M.D.
Latin, H. E. Butler, M.A.; D. A. Slater, M.A.
Mathematics, H. Hilton, D.Sc.; J. W. Nicholson, D.Sc.; S. A. F. White, M.A.
ditto (*Astor*), M. J. M. Hill, Sc.D., F.R.S.
Mediæval History, F. J. C. Hearnshaw, LL.D.
Metallurgy, A. K. Huntington, A.R.S.M.
Modern French History and Institutions, P. J. Mantoux, D.-ès-L.
Modern History, (vacant).
Morbid Anatomy, S. G. Shattock, F.R.C.S.
Municipal Engineering (*Chadwick*), E. R. Matthews, A.M.Inst.C.E.
Music (*King Edward*), Sir Frederick Bridge, C.V.O., Mus. Doc.
Pathology, F. W. Andrewes, M.D.
Pharmaceutics, H. G. Greenish, F.I.C.
Pharmacology, A. R. Cushny, LL.D., F.R.S.
Philosophy of Mind and Logic (*Grote*), C. E. Spearman, Ph.D.
Physics (*Quain*), W. H. Bragg, D.Sc., F.R.S.
ditto (*Wheatstone*), O. W. Richardson, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Physiology, F. A. Bainbridge, M.D., D.Sc.; E. P. Cathcart, M.D.; W. D. Halliburton, M.D., F.R.S.
ditto (*Jodrell*), E. H. Starling, M.D., F.R.S.
Physiology (*and Director of the Physiological Laboratory*), A. D. Waller, M.D., F.R.S.
Physiology, General, W. M. Bayliss, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Political Economy, E. Cannan, LL.D.; H. S. Foxwell, M.A., F.B.A.
Political Science, Graham Wallas, M.A.
Protozoology, (vacant).
Public Administration, S. J. Webb, LL.D.
Sculpture, J. H. Thomas, M.A.
Sociology (*Martin White*), L. T. Hobhouse, D.Litt.; E. A. Westermarck, Ph.D.
Spanish Language and Lit. (*Cervantes*), J. Fitzmaurice-Kelly, Litt.D., F.B.A.
Town Planning, S. D. Adshead, M.A., F.R.I.B.A.
Veterinary Pathology and Bacteriology, Sir John McFadyean, LL.D.
Zoology, Arthur Dendy, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Zoology and Comparative Anatomy (*Jodrell*), J. P. Hill, D.Sc., F.R.S.

READERS

Anatomy, (vacant).
Ancient History, M. O. B. Caspari, M.A.; J. K. Fotheringham, D.Litt.
Applied Physiology, G. A. Buckmaster, M.D.
Bacteriology, J. W. H. Eyre, M.D.; J. C. G. Ledingham, M.B.; J. H. Smith, M.B.
Biochemistry, O. Rosenheim, Ph.D.
Botany, (vacant).
Chemistry, Holland Crompton, F.C.S.; H. R. Le Sueur, D.Sc.; F. G. Pope, D.Sc.; C. K. Tinkler, D.Sc.
Economic History, Mrs. Knowles, Litt.D.
Education, Miss Sara Melhuish, M.A.
English Language and Literature, R. W. Chambers, D.Lit.; P. G. Thomas, M.A.
English Law, G. H. J. Hurst, M.A.
Geography, H. J. Mackinder, M.A., M.P.
Geometry, (vacant).
German, H. G. Atkins, M.A.; W. Perrett, Ph.D. J. Steppat, Ph.D.
Graphics, W. H. Eccles, D.Sc.
Greek, J. M. MacGregor, M.A.
Helminthology, R. T. Leiper, D.Sc.
History, Miss Hilda Johnstone, M.A.
Logic and Ethics, Abraham Wolf, D.Lit.
Medical Statistics, Maj. Greenwood, Junr., L.R.C.P.
Meteorology, Sir Napier Shaw, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Morbid Anatomy, R. G. Hebb, M.D.; H. M. Turnbull, D.M.
Mycology, E. S. Salmon.
Palæography and Economic History, Hubert Hall, F.S.A.
Pathology, L. S. Dudgeon, F.R.C.P.; Wm. Hunter, M.D.
Pharmacology, Fred Ransom, M.D.
Phonetics, Daniel Jones, M.A.
Physical Chemistry, J. F. Spencer, D.Sc.
Physiological Chemistry, J. A. Gardner, M.A.; R. H. A. Plimmer, D.Sc.
Physiology, Miss W. C. Cullis, D.Sc.; J. S. Edkins, Sc.D.; F. S. Locke, M.D.; M. S. Pembrey, M.D.; H. E. Roaf, D.Sc.
Plant Physiology, T. G. Hill, A.R.C.S.
Psychology, Wm. Brown, D.Sc.; Miss Beatrice Edgell, Ph.D.
Surveying, M. T. M. Ormsby, A.R.C.S.

Theory and Practice of Heat Engines, W. J. Goudie, B.Sc.
Thermodynamics, A. W. Porter, B.Sc., F.R.S.
Tibetan Language, F. W. Thomas, Ph.D.
Veterinary Hygiene, G. H. Wooldridge, F.R.C.V.S.
Zoology, H. W. M. Tims, M.D.

RECOGNISED TEACHERS

The number of "Recognised Teachers" (recognised by the Senate as conducting work of University standard) in the several Faculties is as follows:—

Theology 24; *Arts* 161; *Laws* 14; *Music* 22; *Medicine* 314; *Science* 209; *Engineering* 71; *Economics* 12.

DEANS OF THE FACULTIES

Theology, Rev. P. T. Forsyth, D.D.
Arts, Prof. W. P. Ker, LL.D.
Laws, Prof. A. F. Murison, LL.D.
Music, Sir Walter Parratt, M.V.O., Mus.Doc.
Medicine, Sir Bertrand S. Dawson, K.C.V.O., M.D.
Science, Prof. Herbert Jackson, F.I.C., F.C.S.
Engineering, Dr. H. C. H. Carpenter.
Economics, Hon. W. Pember Reeves, Ph.D.

STUDENTS

During the year 1915–16 the number of persons who entered the University, either by the Matriculation Examination or otherwise, was 3,650. The Internal Students of the University number (1916) 3,617.

SCHOOLS OF THE UNIVERSITY

In the Faculty of Theology :—
New College, Hampstead (Congregational)—*Principal*, Rev. A. E. Garvie, D.D.
Hackney College, Hampstead (Congregational)—*Principal*, Rev. P. T. Forsyth, D.D.
Regent's Park College, N.W. (Baptist)—*Principal*, Rev. G. P. Gould, D.D.
King's College (Theological Department), Strand, W.C. (Church of England)—*Dean*, Rev. A. Caldecott, D.D.
Wesleyan College, Richmond (Wesleyan Methodist)—*Principal*, Rev. W. T. Davison, D.D.
St. John's College, Highbury (Church of England)—*Principal*, Rev. A. W. Greenup, D.D.

Arts, Science and Engineering :—
East London College, Mile End Road, E.—*Principal*, J. L. S. Hatton, M.A.

Arts and Science :—
Royal Holloway College, Englefield Green—*Principal*, Miss Ellen C. Higgins, B.A.
Bedford College for Women, Regent's Park, N.W.—*Principal*, Miss M. J. Tuke, M.A.

Arts :—
Westfield College, Hampstead, N.W.—*Principal*, Miss A. de Sélincourt.
London Day Training College, Southampton Row, W.C. (in Pedagogy only)—*Principal*, Prof. J. Adams, LL.D.

Medicine :—
The medical schools of various hospitals as given on p. 284.

Science and Engineering :—
Imperial College of Science and Technology (see p. 288).

Science :—
South-Eastern Agricultural College, Wye, Kent (in Agriculture only)—*Principal*, M. J. R. Dunstan, M.A., F.R.S.E.

Economics and Political Science :—
London School of Economics and Political Science, Clare Market, Kingsway, W.C.—*Director*, Hon. W. P. Reeves, Ph.D.

University College, London, was founded 1826, incorporated as "University College, London," by Royal Charter 1836, and reincorporated with additional powers in 1869. The College was incorporated in the University of London by the University College (London) Transfer Act, 1905, and from Jan. 1, 1907, transferred to the University of which it now forms an integral part. To enable the College to carry out its University functions with adequate buildings and endowments, a sum estimated at about £800,000 is required. The Hon. Rupert Guinness is Treasurer of the Appeal Committee. The College provides instruction in the faculties of Arts (including Fine Art), Laws, Science, Engineering, Economics, and Medical Sciences. The classes in Arts, Fine Art, Law, Science, and Economics are open to men and women. The College possesses seven museums, including the *Edwards Museum of Egyptology*; the hall under the dome contains the Flaxman sculptures. *Chairman*, Right Hon. Lord Reay, K.T., G.C.S.I. *Provost*, T. Gregory Foster, Ph.D.; *Secretary*, Walter W. Seton, M.A., D.Litt., Gower Street, W.C. *King's College, London* (Strand, W.C.). Established by Royal Charter Aug. 14, 1829, opened 1831; charter annulled by Act of Parliament May 19, 1882, and College re-incorporated for the purpose of "giving instruction in literature, science, and the doctrines and duties of Christianity, as the same are inculcated by the Church of England." By the Amending Act 1903 *all religious tests* as qualification for office in the College or on the Council were *removed*, except in the case of Professors and Lecturers in the faculty of Theology. By the King's College London (Transfer) Act, 1908, important changes were made. The College (apart from the Theological Faculty, which remains under the Council) was incorporated in the University. This took place on Jan. 1, 1910. The Hospital and Advanced Medical School were entirely separated from the College on Sept. 1, 1909. King's College School was removed to Wimbledon Common in 1897, but remained under the Council of King's College as its governing body until June 1911, when it became a separate corporation under its own governing body. The Strand School has been taken over by the London County Council and removed to Brixton. The work of the College is carried on in six faculties—theology, arts, law, science, science (medical), and engineering. There are evening classes in most subjects. The College prepares for the degrees of the University of London. *Principal of King's College*, Ronald M. Burrows, D.Litt.; *Dean*, Rev. A. Caldecott, D.D.; *Secretary*, Walter Smith; *Warden of King's College for Women* (vacant).

THE UNIVERSITY OF DURHAM. 1832

Comprises University College (1837), Bishop Hatfield's Hall (1846), St. Chad's Hall (1809), St. John's Hall (1809), and the Women's Hostel (1899) at Durham, the Durham College of Medicine (1851) and Armstrong College (1871) at Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Unattached students first admitted 1871. Affiliated are Codrington College, Barbados, and Fourah Bay College, Sierra Leone.

Chancellor, the Duke of Northumberland, K.G.
Vice-Chancellor, W. H. Hadow, M.A., Mus.D.
President of the Council of the Durham Colleges, J. S. G. Pemberton, D.C.L.

President of the College of Medicine, Sir G. H. Philipson, M.A., M.D., D.C.L., LL.D.
Principal of Armstrong College, W. H. Hadow, M.A., Mus.D.
Proctors, P. P. Bedson, D.Sc.; A. Robinson, D.C.L.
Registrar, H. G. Theodosius, M.A.
Librarian, E. V. Stocks, M.A.
Hon. Director of the Observatory, Col. E. H. Hills, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Observer, F. C. H. Carpenter, M.A., F.R.A.S.

DURHAM COLLEGES

Divinity, R. J. Knowling, D.D.
Greek, A. H. Cruickshank, M.A.
Mathematics, P. J. Heawood, M.A.
Hebrew, Ven. H. W. Watkins, D.D.
Music, J. C. Bridge, D.Mus.
Modern History (Hon.), Very Rev. H. H. Henson, D.D.
Church History, H. Gee, D.D.
Philosophy, F. B. Jevons, D.Litt.
Biblical Exegesis, D. Walker, D.D.
English, H. Ellershaw, M.A.
Latin, J. H. How, M.A.
Logic, A. Robinson, D.C.L.
Modern Languages, C. F. Herdener, M.A.

COLLEGE OF MEDICINE, NEWCASTLE

Principles and Practice of Medicine, Sir G. H. Philipson, M.D., D.C.L.; D. Drummond, M.D., D.C.L.; Sir T. Oliver, M.D., LL.D.
Psychological Medicine, T. W. McDowall, M.D.
Surgery, J. R. Morison, M.D.; H. B. Angus, M.B., M.S.
Ophthalmology, J. D. Wardale, M.B., B.S.
Midwifery, R. P. R. Lyle, M.D.
Pathology, S. McDonald, M.D.
Medical Jurisprudence, R. A. Bolam, M.D.
Public Health, T. E. Hill, M.B., B.S.
Anatomy, R. Howden, D.Sc.
Physiology, J. A. Menzies, M.D.
Therapeutics, T. Beattie, M.D.
Materia Medica, W. E. Hume, M.D.
Comparative Pathology, H. J. Hutchens, M.A.

ARMSTRONG COLLEGE, NEWCASTLE

Mathematics, C. M. Jessop, M.A.
Applied Mathematics, T. H. Havelock, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Physics, H. Stroud, D.Sc.
Chemistry, P. P. Bedson, D.Sc.
Geology, G. A. L. Lebour, D.Sc.
Natural History (Hon.), G. S. Brady, M.D., D.Sc.
Zoology, A Meek, M.Sc.
Botany, M. C. Potter, M.A.
Agriculture, D. A. Gilchrist, M.Sc.
Engineering, R. L. Weighton, D.Sc.
Naval Architecture, J. J. Welch, M.Sc.
Electrical Engineering, W. M. Thornton, D.Sc.
Mining, H. Louis, D.Sc.
Classics, J. W. Duff, D.Litt.
English, A. Mawer, M.A.
Modern History, K. H. Vickers, M.A.
Philosophy, T. Loveday, M.A.
Modern Languages, A. G. Latham, M.A.
Economics, H. M. Hallsworth, M.A.
Education, M. R. Wright, M.A.

THE VICTORIA UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER

Founded and incorporated by royal charter 1880 and reconstituted 1903, grew out of Owens College, Manchester, which was established 1851. John Owens, a Manchester manufacturer, vexed with the tests at the Universities, bequeathed, on his death in 1846, £96,654 for the purpose of founding this college. In 1880 the College became the first college of Victoria University. There are five halls of residence—the Hulme Hall, the Dalton Hall, and Lister House for men only, and two for women. Grants techinical, commercial, and other certificates, teaching diplomas and diplomas in Psychological Medicine, Public Health, Veterinary State Medicine, Dentistry, and Education to properly qualified candidates.

Chancellor, The Right. Hon. the Viscount Morley of Blackburn, O.M.
Vice-Chancellor, Sir Henry Alex. Miers, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Registrar, Edward Fiddes, M.A.
Bursar, Sydney Chaffers, M.A.

DEANS OF FACULTIES

Arts, Prof. A. Johannson.
Science, Prof. J. E. Petavel.
Law, Prof. J. S. Seaton.
Music, Dr. J. Kendrick Pyne.
Commerce, Prof. S. J. Chapman.
Theology, Rev. J. T. Marshall.
Technology, J. C. M. Garnett.
Medicine, Prof. Elliot Smith.
Education, Prof. Findlay.

PROFESSORS

Mathematics, H. Lamb, Sc.D., F.R.S.
Physiology, Wm. Stirling, M.D.
Chemistry, H. B. Dixon, Ph.D., F.R.S.
Med. and Ecclesiastical History, T. F. Tout, M.A.
Public Health and Bacteriology, A. S. Delépine, M.B.
Botany, F. E. Weiss, D.Sc.
Law, J. S. Seaton, M.A., B.C.L.
Philosophy, S. Alexander, LL.D., F.B.A.
Zoology, S. J. Hickson, D.Sc., F.R.S.
German and Germanic Philology, A. Johannson, M.A.
Materia Medica and Therapeutics, R. B. Wild, M.D.
English Language and Literature, C. H. Herford, Litt.D.
Political Economy, S. J. Chapman, M.A.
Chinese, E. H. Parker, M.A.
Anc. and Med. Hist., J. Tait, M.A.
Latin and Indo-European Philology, R. S. Conway, Litt.D.
Education, J. J. Findlay, Ph.D.; H. Bompas Smith, M.A., M.Ed.
Biblical Exegesis, A. S. Peake, D.D.
Comparative Religion, (vacant).
Physics, Sir E. Rutherford, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Systematic Medicine, G. R. Murray, M.D.
Engineering, J. E. Petavel, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Hellenistic Greek, J. H. Moulton, D.D.
Crystallography, Sir Henry A. Miers, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Geology, Sir T. H. Holland, K.C.I.E., F.R.S.
Cryptogamic Botany, W. H. Lang, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Anatomy, G. Elliot Smith, M.D., F.R.S.
French Language and Literature, L. E. Kastner, M.A.
Technological Chemistry, E. Knecht, M.Sc., Ph.D.
Clinical Surgery, Wm. Thorburn, M.D.
Economic History, G. Unwin, M.A.
Systematic Surgery, J. W. Smith, M.B.
Electro-Technics, R. Beattie, D.Sc.
Electrical Engineering, M. Walker, M.A.
Forensic Medicine, W. Sellers, M.D.
Semitic Languages, M. A. Canney, M.A.
Architecture, A. C. Dickie, M.A., A.R.I.B.A.
Obstetrics and Gynæcology, A. Donald, M.D.
Pathology, H. R. Dean, M.D.
Organic Chemistry, A. Lapworth, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Clinical Medicine, E. S. Reynolds, M.D.
English Language, W. J. Sedgefield, D.Litt.
Imperial Latin, W. B. Anderson, M.A.
Greek, W. M. Calder, M.A.

Mechanical Engineering, Alan B. Field, M.A., B.Sc.
Modern History, J. R. B. Muir, M.A.
Metallurgy and Metallography, C. A. Edwards, D.Sc.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BIRMINGHAM. 1900

Incorporated by Royal Charter March 24, 1900, grew out of Mason University College, Birmingham, which was founded by Sir Josiah Mason, K.T., in 1875, and opened in 1880, being subsequently incorporated by the Mason University College Act of 1897. The University includes faculties of science, arts, medicine, and commerce; others may be added by statute. It is a teaching and examining University.

Chancellor (vacant).
Vice-Chancelor, Gilbert Barling, M.B.
Pro-Vice-Chancellor, F. C. Clayton, J.P.
Treasurer, A. Godlee.
Principal, Sir Oliver J. Lodge, LL.D., F.R.S.
Vice-Principal and Registrar, R. S. Heath, M.A., D.Sc.
Secretary, George H. Morley, M.Com.
Dean of the Faculty of Science, Percy F. Frankland, LL.D., F.R.S.
Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Alfred Hughes, M.A.
Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Peter Thompson, M.D., Ch.B.
Dean of the Faculty of Commerce, W. J. Ashley, M.A., M.Com.

PROFESSORS

Mathematics, R. S. Heath, D.Sc.
Physics, (vacant).
Chemistry, P. F. Frankland, Ph.D., F.R.S.
Zoology, F. W. Gamble, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Botany, G. S. West, D.Sc.
Geology and Physiog., W. S. Boulton, D.Sc.
Mechan. Engineering, F. W. Burstall, M.A.
Civil Engin., F. C. Lea, D.Sc.
Electrical Engin., G. Kapp, M.Sc.
Brewing, A. J. Brown, M.Sc., F.R.S.
Metallurgy, T. Turner, M.Sc.
Mining, J. Cadman, D.Sc., C.M.G.
Greek and Latin, E. A. Sonnenschein, D.Litt.
English Lang. and Lit., E. de Sélincourt, D.Litt.
Mental and Moral Philos., J. H. Muirhead, LL.D.
French, (vacant).
German, K. Wichmann, Ph.D.
History, C. R. Beazley, D.Litt.
Education, A. Hughes, M.A.
Music, Granville Bantock, M.A.
Commerce, W. J. Ashley, Ph.D.
Accounting, C. E. Martineau, M.A.
Finance, A. W. Kirkaldy, M.Com.
Commercial Law, F. Tillyard, M.A.
Medicine, R. Saundby, M.D.; O. J. Kauffmann, M.D.
Surgery, W. F. Haslam, M.B.; C. Leedham Green, M.B.
Anatomy, P. Thompson, M.D.
Physiology, E. W. W. Carlier, M.D.
Therapeutics, Douglas Stanley, M.D., M.R.C.P.
Forensic Medicine, J. T. J. Morrison, F.R.C.S.
Hygiene and Public Health, A. Bostock Hill, M.D.
Midwifery, T. Wilson, M.D.
Pathology, R. F. C. Leith, M.B.
Dental School, J. Jumphreys, M.D.S. (*Hon. Sec.*).

THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL. 1903

Liverpool University grew out of University College, Liverpool, which was established and received its charter of incorporation in Oct. 1881, and was one of the three federal colleges of Victoria University. Application was made in Dec. 1902 to His Majesty's Privy Council praying for the grant of a charter establishing a University in Liverpool, which was granted in July of the following year.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. the Earl of Derby, K.G., G.C.V.O., C.B.
Vice-Chancellor, Sir Alfred W. W. Dale, M.A., LL.D.
Registrar, Edward Carey, LL.B.

PROFESSORS

Greek, (vacant).
Latin, J. P. Postgate, Litt.D., F.B.A.
English Lang. and Philol., H. C. K. Wyld, B.Litt.
English Lit., O. Elton, M.A., D.Litt.
French, L. A. Terracher, Litt.D.
German, W. E. Collinson, M.A.
Spanish, (vacant).
Russian Hist., Lang., and Lit., B. Pares, M.A.
Economic Science, E. C. K. Gonner, M.A.
History, W. R. Halliday, M.A.
Modern History, C. K. Webster, M.A.
Philosophy, A. Mair, M.A.
Education, E. T. Campagnac, M.A.
Classical Archæol., R. C. Bosanquet, M.A.
Methods and Practice of Archæol., I. Garstang, D.Sc.
Egyptology, P. E. Newberry, M.A.
Social Anthropol., Sir J. G. Frazer, D.C.L.
Law, (vacant).
Commercial Law, (vacant).
International Law, His Honour Judge Thomas, LL.D.
Architecture, C. H. Reilly, M.A.
Civic Design, L. P. Abercrombie, M.A., A.R.I.B.A.
Mathematics, F. S. Carey, M.A.
Do., Philos. Hist., W. H. Young, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Physics, L. R. Wilberforce, M.A.
Inorganic Chemistry, E. C. C. Baly, F.R.S.
Organic Chemistry, R. Robinson, D.Sc.
Physical Chemistry, W. C. McC. Lewis, D.Sc.
Natural History, W. A. Herdman, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Botany, R. J. Harvey-Gibson, M.A.
Physiology, J. S. Macdonald, B.A.
Anatomy, A. M. Paterson, M.D.
Therapeutics, J. Hill Abram, M.D.
Pathology, E. E. Glynn, M.D.
Bacteriology, J. M. Beattie, M.D.
Medicine, T. R. Glynn, M.D.
Surgery, Rushton Parker, F.R.S.C.
Regional Surgery, W. Thelwall Thomas, F.R.C.S.
Midwifery, H. Briggs, F.R.C.S.
Hygiene, E. W. Hope, D.Sc.
Forensic Medicine, R. J. M. Buchanan, M.D.
Bio-Chemistry, Walter Ramsden, D.Sc.
Tropical Sanitation, Sir R. Ross, K.C.B., F.R.S.
Tropical Medicine, J. W. W. Stephens, M.D.
Entomology, R. Newstead, M.Sc.
Engineering, W. H. Watkinson, M.Eng.
Electrical Engineering, E. W. Marchant, D.Sc.
Civil Engineering, S. W. Perrott, M.A.I.
Naval Architecture, T. B. Abell, M.Eng., M.Inst.N.A.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LEEDS

Leeds (1904)

Constituted by royal charter April 25, 1904. It grew out of the Yorkshire College, Leeds, which was merged in the university by the University of Leeds Act of the same year. The Leeds School of Medicine, which became the Medical Department of the Yorkshire College, was established in 1831. The Yorkshire College was founded in 1874, and formed part of the Victoria University from 1887 to 1903. The University gives teaching and degrees in arts, science, medicine, surgery, dental surgery, laws, and commerce. Special instruction

is given in civil, mechanical, electrical, mining and gas engineering, metallurgy, fuel, analytical chemistry, cloth manufacture, dyeing, leather manufacture, and agriculture. Last session there were 699 registered students, including 97 students in the school of medicine, but excluding 103 evening students.

Chancellor, The Duke of Devonshire, K.G., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., LL.D.
Pro-Chancellor, A. G. Lupton, LL.D.
Vice-Chancellor, M. E. Sadler, C.B., Litt.D., LL.D.
Pro-Vice-Chancellor, (vacant).
Treasurer, The Rt. Hon. Lord Allerton, LL.D., F.R.S.
Dean of the Faculty of Arts, Prof. C. M. Gillespie, M.A.
Dean of the Faculty of Science, Prof. J. B. Cohen, B.Sc., Ph.D., F.R.S.
Dean of the Faculty of Technology, Emeritus Prof. H. R. Procter, D.Sc., F.I.C.
Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Prof. de Burgh Birch, M.D.
Accountant, G. R. Brench.
Clerk to the Senate, F. T. Baines, B.A.
Secretary, A. E. Wheeler.

HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS

Greek, W. Rhys Roberts, M.A., Litt.D.
Latin, B. M. Connal, M.A.
English Language and Literature, G. S. Gordon, M.A.
English Language, F. W. Moorman, Ph.D.
French, P. Barbier, M.A.
German, (vacant).
History, A. J. Grant, M.A.
Philosophy, C. M. Gillespie, M.A.
Economics, D. H. Macgregor, M.A.
Education, (vacant).
Law, W. R. Phillips, LL.M.
Mathematics, L. J. Rogers, M.A., Mus.B.
Physics, (vacant).
Chemistry, A. Smithells, B.Sc., F.R.S.
Organic Chemistry, J. B. Cohen, Ph.D., F.R.S.
Zoology, W. Garstang, M.A., D.Sc.
Botany, J. H. Priestley, B.Sc.
Geology, P. F. Kendall, M.Sc.
Civil and Mechanical Engineering, J. Goodman, M.Inst.C.E.
Electrical Engineering, (vacant).
Mining, E. L. Hummel, B.Sc.
Textile Industries, A. F. Barker, M.Sc.
Tinctorial Chemistry and Dyeing, A. G. Perkin, F.R.S., F.I.C.
Leather Industries, H. R. Procter, D.Sc.
Coalgas and Fuel Industries, J. W. Cobb, B.Sc.
Agriculture, R. S. Seton, B.Sc.
Agricultural Chemistry, C. Crowther, M.A., Ph.D.
Anatomy, J. K. Jamieson, M.B., C.M.
Physiology, de B. Birch, C.B., M.D.
Pathology and Bacteriology, A. S. Leyton, Sc.D., M.D.
Medicine, T. Wardrop Griffith, M.D.
Clinical Medicine, A. G. Barrs, M.D.
Surgery, R. Lawford Knaggs, M.A., M.D.
Clinical Surgery, Sir Berkeley Moynihan, M.S.
Practical Surgery, W. Thompson, F.R.C.S.
Operative Surgery, J. F. Dobson, M.S., F.R.C.S.
Obstetrics, J. B. Hellier, M.D.
Gynæcology, E. O. Croft, M.D.
Therapeutics, H. J. Campbell, M.D.
Public Health, (vacant).
Forensic Medicine, F. W. Eurich, M.D., C.M.
Ophthalmology, A. L. Whitehead, M.B., B.S.
Otology, G. Constable Hayes, F.R.C.S.
Mental Diseases, J. S. Bolton, M.D., D.Sc.
Vaccination, A. T. Bacon, L.R.C.P.E.

UNIVERSITY OF SHEFFIELD. 1905

A University Charter was granted to University College, Sheffield, on May 31, 1905. The University College of Sheffield was incorporated by Royal Charter in 1897, and was formed by the amalgamation of Firth College, founded by Mark Firth, Esq., in 1879; the Sheffield School of Medicine, founded 1828; and the Sheffield Technical School. The University includes Faculties of Arts, Pure Science, Medicine, Applied Science, and Law, and has power to constitute other Faculties. It is a teaching and examining university. Diplomas in Modern Language Teaching, Education, Public Health, Coal Mining, Architecture, Domestic Science, and in Glass Technology are also awarded, as well as Associateships in Engineering and in Iron and Steel Metallurgy, and Non-ferrous Metallurgy, and a certificate in Architecture. The University, situate in the midst of the steel industry, specialises in Metallurgy and Engineering.

Chancellor, His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, E.M., K.G., Litt.D.
Pro-Chancellors, Sir George Franklin, Litt.D., J.P.; H. K. Stephenson, J.P.
Vice-Chancellor, H. A. L. Fisher, LL.D., F.B.A.
Treasurer, A. J. Hobson, J.P.
Deans, (*Arts*) J. A. Green; (*Pure Science*) Prof. W. P. Wynne; (*Medicine*) J. B. Leathes; (*Applied Science*) Prof. W. Ripper; (*Law*) W. F. Trotter.
Registrar, W. M. Gibbons, M.A.
Librarian, A. P. Hunt, B.A.
Auditors, Joshua Wortley & Sons.
Tutor for Women Students, Mary J. Sorby.

PROFESSORS

Latin, W. C. Summers, M.A.
English, G. C. Moore Smith, Litt.D.
French, A. T. Baker, M.A., Ph.D.
German, (vacant).
History, H. W. Appleton, M.A.
Education, J. A. Green, M.A.
Mathematics, A. H. Leahy, M.A.
Physics, W. M. Hicks, Sc.D., F.R.S.
Chemistry, W. P. Wynne, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Zoology, A. Denny, M.Sc.
Geology, W. G. Fearnsides, M.A.
Anatomy, C. J. Patten, M.A., M.D., Sc.D.
Physiology, J. B. Leathes, M.B., B.Ch., F.R.S.
Medicine, Arthur J. Hall, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.P.
Surgery, S. White, M.D., M.Ch., F.R.C.S.
Pathology, J. Sholto C. Douglas, M.A., B.Ch.
Midwifery, P. E. Barber, B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
Public Health, H. Scurfield, M.D., D.P.H.
Engineering, W. Ripper, D.Eng., D.Sc.
Metallurgy, J. O. Arnold, D.Met., F.R.S.
Mining, F. E. Armstrong, M.Sc.
Applied Chemistry, L. T. O'Shea, M.Sc.
Law, W. F. Trotter, M.A., LL.M.

UNIVERSITY OF BRISTOL. 1909

Constituted by Royal Charter May 24, 1909. It took over the former University College, Bristol, and the Society of Merchant Venturers undertook the provision and maintenance of the Faculty of Engineering. The Bristol Medical School, established in 1828, had been previously merged in the University College.

Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. Viscount Haldane of Cloan, LL.D.
Pro-Chancellors, The Rt. Rev. The Lord Bishop of Hereford, D.D., LL.D.; The Rt. Hon. Lewis Fry, LL.D.; The Right Hon. Henry Hobhouse, LL.D.; George A. Wills, LL.D.

Vice-Chancellor, Sir Isambard Owen, D.C.L., M.D.
Pro-Vice-Chancellor, Prof. J. Mitchell Clarke, LL.D., M.D.
Dean of the Faculty of Arts, (vacant).
Dean of the Faculty of Science, Prof. F. Francis, D.Sc.
Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, Prof. E. Fawcett, M.D.
Dean of the Faculty of Engineering, Prof. J. Wertheimer, D.Sc.
Registrar, James Rafter, M.A.

PROFESSORS

Agricultural Biology, B. T. P. Barker, M.A.
Anatomy, E. Fawcett, M.D.
Applied Chemistry, J. Wertheimer, D.Sc.
Applied Mathematics, E. S. Boulton, M.A.
Chemistry, F. Francis, D.Sc.
Civil. Engin., R. M. Ferrier, M.Sc.
Classics, F. Brooks, M.A.
Electrical Engin., D. Robertson, D.Sc.
English, A. R. Skemp, Ph.D.
Geology, S. H. Reynolds, M.A., Sc.D.
Greek, J. F. Dobson, M.A.
Mathematics, (vacant).
Mechanical and Mining Engineer, J. Munro, M.Sc.
Medicine, J. Mitchell Clarke, M.D.; F. H. Edgeworth, M.D.
Modern History, G. H. Leonard, M.A.
Motor-car Engineering, W. Morgan, B.Sc.
Obstetrics, W. C. Swayne, M.D.
Pathology, I. Walker Hall, M.D.
Physiology, A. F. S. Kent, M.A., D.Sc.
Psychology and Ethics, C. Lloyd Morgan, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Surgery, C. A. Morton, F.R.C.S.; J. Swain, M.D.

ENGLISH UNIVERSITY COLLEGES

EXETER—ROYAL ALBERT MEMORIAL, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

Principal, A. W. Clayden, M.A.
Secretary and Registrar, A. Woodbridge.

DAY TRAINING COLLEGE (MEN AND WOMEN)

Prof. of Education, A. E. Dean, M.A.
Lady Tutor, Miss A. J. Walker, M.A.

MUNICIPAL SCHOOL OF TECHNOLOGY

Principal, J. C. Maxwell Garnett, M.A.
Registrar, H. Williams.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE—ARMSTRONG COLLEGE (*see* University of Durham)

NOTTINGHAM—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

Principal, W. H. Heaton, M.A.
Registrar, J. E. Shimeld (*actg.*)

TRAINING COLLEGE

Head of Department, Prof. Henderson, B.A.
Normal Mistress, Miss Bird, L.L.A.

READING—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

Principal, W. M. Childs, M.A.
Registrar, F. H. Wright, M.A.

SOUTHAMPTON—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

Principal, Alex. Hill, M.A., M.D., F.R.C.S.
Registrar, D. Kiddle.

WALES

The University of Wales. 1893

A federal teaching University. The charter passed under the Great Seal on Nov. 30, 1893. A supplemental charter was granted in 1906. An annual grant of £4,000 is allowed by the Treasury and an additional grant of £1,500 for Fellowships.
Chancellor, H.M. the King.
Senior Deputy Chancellor, The Rt. Hon. Lord Kenyon, K.C.V.O.
Vice-Chancellor, Principal E. H. Griffiths, D.Sc., F.R.S. (University College, Cardiff).
Treasurer, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Hills-Johnes, G.C.B., V.C.
Warden of the Guild of Graduates, Prof. A. H. Trow, Sc.D.
Clerk of the Guild, Prof. W. Jenkyn Jones, M.A.
Registrar, J. Mortimer Angus, M.A. (University Registry, Cathays Park, Cardiff.)

I. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES—Aberystwyth (1872)

Principal, Thomas Francis Roberts, LL.D.
Registrar, J. H. Davies, M.A.
Librarian, J. D. Williams, B.A.
Warden: Hostel for Men Students, H. H. Paine, M.A., B.Sc.
Warden: Hall of Residence for Women Students, Miss C. P. Tremain, B.A.

PROFESSORS

Greek, J. W. Marshall, M.A.
Latin, E. Bensly, M.A.
English, J. W. H. Atkins, M.A.
French Lang., and Lit. and Romance Philol., J. L. André Barbier, L.-ès-L.
History, E. Edwards, M.A.
Colonial History, T. Stanley Roberts, M.A.
Philosophy, W. Jenkyn Jones, M.A.
Education, Foster Watson, M.A., D.Litt.; C. R. Chapple, M.A.
Political Science, E. A. Lewis, M.A., D.Litt., D.Sc.
Mathematics (Pure) R. W. Genese, M.A.
Mathematics (Applied), G. A. Schott, D.Sc.
English Law, T. Arthur Levi, M.A., B.C.L., LL.B.
Physics, D. Morgan Lewis, M.A.
Chemistry, Alexander Findlay, M.A., D.Sc., Ph.D.
Zoology, H. J. Fleure, D.Sc.
Botany, J. Lloyd Williams, D.Sc.
Geology, O. T. Jones, M.A., D.Sc.
Agriculture, C. Bryner Jones, M.Sc.
Agric. Botany, R. G. Stapledon, M.A. (Advisory Botanist).
Agricultural Surveying, Drawing and Building Construction, G. T. Bassett, A.R.I.B.A.
Music, (vacant).

II. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF NORTH WALES—Bangor (1884)

Principal, Sir Harry R. Reichel, M.A., LL.D.
Registrar, J. E. Lloyd, M.A.
Warden of Women Students and Head Hostel, Miss Muriel O. Davis.

PROFESSORS

Greek, T. Hudson Williams, M.A., D.Litt.
Latin, Edward V. Arnold, Litt.D.
English, W. Lewis Jones, M.A.
Welsh, J. Morris Jones, M.A.
French, O. H. Fynes-Clinton, M.A.
German, E. L. Milner-Barry, M.A.
Semitic Languages, T. Witton Davies, Ph.D., D.D.
History, John Edward Lloyd, M.A.
Constitutional History, Sir H. R. Reichel, M.A., LL.D.

Logic, Philos. and Pol. Econ., James Gibson, M.A.
Mathematics, G. H. Bryan, Sc.D., F.R.S.
Physics, E. Taylor Jones, D.Sc.
Chemistry, Kennedy J. P. Orton, M.A., Ph.D., F.I.C.
Botany, Reginald W. Phillips, M.A., D.Sc.
Zoology, Philip J. White, M.B., F.R.S.E.
Agriculture, R. G. White, M.Sc.
Forestry, Fraser Story, F.R.S.E.
Education, R. L. Archer, M.A.

III. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE

Cardiff (1883)

Principal, E. H. Griffiths, M.A., Sc.D.
Registrar, D. J. A. Brown.

PROFESSORS

Greek, Gilbert Norwood, M.A.
Latin, O. L. Richmond, M.A.
Logic and Philos., H. J. W. Hetherington, M.A.
Political Science, W. J. Roberts, M.A.
English, Harold Littledale, M.A., D.Litt.
History, Herbert Bruce, M.A.
Pure and Applied Maths., R. H. Pinkerton, M.A.
Pure Mathematics, D. G. Taylor, M.A.
Welsh, Thomas Powel, M.A.
French, Paul Barbier.
Physics, A. L. Selby, M.A.
Chemistry, C. M. Thompson, M.A., D.Sc., F.C.S.; E. P. Perman, D.Sc., F.C.S.
Zoology, W. N. Parker, Ph.D., F.Z.S.
Botany, A. H. Trow, D.Sc., F.L.S.
Geology, T. Franklin Sibly, D.Sc., F.G.S.
Human Anatomy, David Hepburn, V.D., M.D., C.M., F.R.S.E.
Physiology, J. B. Haycraft, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.E.
Pathology and Bacteriology, E. Emrys-Roberts, M.D.
Engineering, Frederic Bacon, M.A., A.M.I.E.E.
Metallurgy, A. A. Read, D.MET., F.I.C., F.C.S.
Education, Wm. Phillips, M.A.; Barbara Foxley, M.A.
Music, David Evans, Mus.Doc.

Lampeter

ST. DAVID'S COLLEGE

Principal, G. C. Joyce, D.D.

PROFESSORS

Theology and Greek, The Principal.
Mathematics and Physical Science, A. W. Scott, M.A., *Bursar*.
Latin, G. W. Wade, D.D., *Librarian*.
English and Philosophy, H. Walker, LL.D.
Theology and Hebrew, E. T. Green, M.A.
Welsh, R. H. Richards, M.A.

[Lampeter possesses by Charter the privilege of conferring degrees of B.A. and B.D., and is affiliated to Oxford and Cambridge.]

UNIVERSITY OF ST. ANDREWS. 1411

The most ancient of the universities of Scotland. It included three separate colleges and corporations: (1) *St. Salvator's* (1450), (2) *St. Leonard's* (1512), and (3) *St. Mary's* (1537). In 1747 the two first-named were united and took the faculties of arts, science, and medicine, forming thereafter the United College of St. Salvator and St. Leonard; *St. Mary's* was, and is, devoted to theology. *University College, Dundee* (founded in 1880), was affiliated to and made to form part of the University of St. Andrews by an ordinance which received the approbation of Her Majesty Jan 15, 1897. The diploma and title of *L.L.A.* is granted to women. In Oct. 1892 the classes of the University and also the degrees of the University were thrown open to women.

Chancellor, Lord Balfour of Burleigh
Vice-Chancellor and Principal, Rev. John Herkless, D.D. £1,875
Rector, Marquess of Aberdeen
Sec. and Registrar, Andrew Bennett

UNITED COLLEGE OF ST. SALVATOR AND ST. LEONARD

PROFESSORS

Humanity, W. M. Lindsay, M.A. . . £750
Logic and Metaphysics, G. F. Stout, LL.D. . £750
Greek, J. Burnet, M.A. £750
Mathematics, P. R. Scott Lang . . . £750
Moral Philosophy, A. E. Taylor, M.A. . £750
Nat. Philos., A. S. Butler, M.A. . . £753
Nat. History, W. C. M'Intosh, M.D. . £750
Chemistry, J. C. Irvine, Ph.D. . . £750
Education, J. Edgar, M.A. . . . £750
Eng. Literature, A. Lawson, M.A. . . £750
Anatomy, D. Waterston, M.D. . . £610
Physiology, P. T. Herring, M.D. . . £750

COLLEGE OF ST. MARY'S

Principal, Rev. George Galloway, D.D.
Primarius Prof. of Divinity, the Principal £650
Bib. Criticism (vacant) . . . .
Church Hist., Rev. Archibald Main, D.Litt. £600
Hebrew, Rev. D. M. Kay, B.D. . . . £750

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUNDEE

Principal, J. Y. Mackay, LL.D. . . . £850
Secretary, W. Arnot Watterson

PROFESSORS

Mathematics, J. E. A. Steggall, M.A. . . £600
Nat. Philosophy, Wm. Peddie, D.Sc. . . £600
Chemistry, A. Mackenzie, B.Sc. . . . £600
Nat. History, D'Arcy W. Thompson, B.A. . £600
Botany (*White's*), P. Geddes . . . £249
Anatomy (*Cox's*), J. Yule Mackay, LL.D.
Physiology, E. W. Reid, B.A. . . . £600
Engin. and Drawing, A. H. Gibson, D.Sc. . £600

CONJOINT MEDICAL SCHOOL, DUNDEE

Pathology, L. R. Sutherland . . . £600
Surgery, D. MacEwan, M.D. . . . £300
Medicine, A. M. Stalker . . . £300
Midwifery, J. A. C. Kynoch . . . £300
Materia Medica, C. R. Marshall . . £600

UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW. 1450

Founded by a bull of Pope Nicholas V. in 1451; received a new charter from James VI. of Scotland in 1577; remodelled by the Universities (Scotland) Acts, 1858 and 1889. Parly. grant, £20,880. There were last session 1,822 students (658 women), and of the total 655 were students in Arts (404 women) and 799 students of Medicine (208 women), Women students are taught separately at Queen Margaret College.

Chancellor, the Earl of Rosebery.
Rector, M. Raymond Poincaré.
**Principal and Vice-Chancellor*, Sir Donald MacAlister, K.C.B., M.D., D.C.L. . . £2,000
Registrar, Albert Morrison.

PROFESSORS

**Divinity*, Rev. H. M. B. Reid, D.D. . . £580
Chemistry, (vacant) £1,300

* And residence.

Botany, F. O. Bower, D.Sc., F.R.S. . . £830
Civil Eng. and Mechanics, J. D. Cormack, D.Sc. £900
Conveyancing, W. S. McKechnie, D.Phil. . £600
Naval Architecture (including Marine Engin.), Sir. J. H. Biles, LL.D. . . £800
Surgery, Sir Wm. Macewen, D.Sc., F.R.S. . £800
Astronomy, I. Becker, Ph.D. . . . £600
Midwifery, M. Cameron, M.D. . . . £700
**Moral Philos.* Sir Hy. Jones, LL.D. . £800
Political Economy, W. R. Scott, Litt.D. . £612
Materia Medica, R. Stockman, M.D. . . £700
Forensic Medicine, J. Glaister, M.D. . . £600
**Church History*, J. Cooper, D.D. . . £480
Pathology, R. Muir, M.D., F.R.S. . . £1,100
**Humanity*, J. S. Phillimore, M.A. . . £1,000
Nat. Philos., A. Gray, LL.D., F.R.S. . . £1,000
History, D. J. Medley, M.A. . . . £900
Practice of Medicine, T. K. Monro, M.D. . £800
**Logic and Rhetoric*, R. Latta, D.Phil. . £800
Zoology, J. G. Kerr, M.A., F.R.S. . . £800
Eng. Lang. and Lit., W. M. Dixon, Litt.D. . £900
Geology, J. W. Gregory, D.Sc., F.R.S. . . £668
**Law*, W. M. Gloag, K.C., B.A. . . . £800
**Greek*, G. A. Davies, M.A. . . . £1,000
Physiology, D. Noel Paton, M.D. . . £1,100
Mining, C. Latham £600
**Hebrew and Semitic Lang.*, W. B. Stevenson, B.D. £700
**Anatomy*, T. H. Bryce, M.D. . . . £1,200
**Mathematics*, G. A. Gibson, LL.D. . . £1,000
Biblical Criticism, G. Milligan, D.D. . . £540
Midwifery (Muirhead), J. M. Munro Kerr, M.D. £500
Surgery (St. Mungo,) R. Kennedy, M.D. . £500
Pathology (St. Mungo-Notman), J. H. Teacher, M.D. £600
Medicine (Muirhead), W. K. Hunter, M.D. . £500
Scot. Hist. and Lit., R. S. Rait, M.A. . . £700

UNIVERSITY OF ABERDEEN. 1494

Founded by Bishop Elphinstone as a *Studium Generale*, in which he constituted a college in 1505 known as King's College. In 1593 George Keith, 5th Earl Marischal, founded **Marischal College**, which came to be also a university distinct from the former foundation. In 1860 these two universities were **united** in one institution, and now form the University of Aberdeen. (Parl., etc., grants, £23,400). It grants degrees in Arts, Science, Divinity, Law, and Medicine, and is empowered to admit women as well as men to those degrees. It also grants a Diploma in Public Health, and a Diploma in Agriculture.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Earl of Elgin and Kincardine.
Rector, Rt. Hon. Winston S. Churchill, M.P.
Vice-Chancellor and *Principal*, Very Rev. Sir G. Adam Smith, D.D., LL.D., Litt.D. £1,500 and residence
Secretary, D. R. Thom, M.A.
Librarian, P. J. Anderson, LL.B.
Registrar, R. Walker, LL.D.

PROFESSORS

Botany, J. W. H. Trail, M.D., F.R.S. . . £750
Natural Philosophy, Charles Niven, D.Sc., F.R.S. £1,000
Forensic Medicine, Matthew Hay, M.D., LL.D. £600
Greek, John Harrower, LL.D. . . . £900
Physiology, J. A. MacWilliam, M.D. . . £900
Materia Medica, J. T. Cash, M.D., F.R.S. . £700

* And residence.

Church History, H. Cowan, D.D. . . £509
Anatomy, R. W. Reid, M.D. . . . £1,300
Chemistry, F. Soddy, M.A., F.R.S. . . £900
English, A. A. Jack, M.A. . . . £700
Hebrew and Semitic Languages, J. Gilroy, D.D. £600
Logic, W. L. Davidson, LL.D. . . . £700
Natural History, J. A. Thomson, M.A., LL.D. £700
Biblical Criticism, (vacant) . . . £459
Moral Philosophy, J. B. Baillie, M.A. . £700
History, C. S. Terry, M.A. . . . £724
Systematic Theology, Rev. Wm. Fulton, B.D., B.Sc. £447
Mathematics, H. M. Macdonald, M.A., F.R.S. £800
Law, J. M. Irvine, K.C., LL.B. . . . £700
Pathology, T. Shennan, M.D. . . . £900
Surgery, J. Marnoch, C.V.O., M.A., M.B. . £600
Humanity, A. Souter, D.Litt. . . . £800
Agriculture, J. Hendrick, B.Sc. . . £790
Medicine, A. W. Mackintosh, M.D. . . £600
Midwifery, R. G. McKerron, M.D. . . £600

EDINBURGH UNIVERSITY. 1582

Women are admitted to classes and to Graduation in Arts, Science, Law, Medicine, and Music on the same terms as men.

Chancellor, Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour.
Lord Rector, (vacant).
Principal and Vice-Chancellor, Sir J. Alfred Ewing, K.C.B., M.A., LL.D. . . £1,610
Secretary of Senatus, Prof. Sir L. J. Grant, Bt., B.A., LL.D. . . . .
Clerk of Senatus, James Dowie . .
Secretary and Registrar of General Council, T. F. Harley . . . . .

PROFESSORS

Rhetoric and English Literature, H. J. C. Grierson, M.A., LL.D. £900
Humanity, (vacant) £1,100
Greek, A. W. Mair, Litt.D. . . . £1,100
Semitic Languages, A. R. S. Kennedy, D.D. £800
Sanskrit and Comparative Philology, A. B. Keith, D.Litt. £600
Celtic Languages, Wm. J. Watson, LL.D. . £600
Mathematics, E. T. Whittaker, Sc.D., F.R.S. £1,100
Natural Philosophy, C. G. Barkla, D.Sc., F.R.S. £1,100
Logic and Metaphysics, A. S. P. Pattison, LL.D. £900
Moral Philosophy, J. Seth, M.A. . . £900
History, R. Lodge, LL.D. . . . £900
Ancient History and Palæography, P. H. Brown, LL.D. £937
Commercial and Political Economy, J. S. Nicholson, D.Sc. £900
Fine Art, G. Baldwin Brown, M.A. . . £600
Education, A. Darroch, M.A. . . . £700
Astronomy, R. A. Sampson, D.Sc. . . £400
Geology, T. J. Jehu, M.D. . . . £800
Engineering, T. H. Beare, B.Sc. . . £900
Agriculture, R. Wallace £600
Divinity, W. P. Paterson, D.D. . . £529
Biblical Criticism and Antiquities, Rev. Wm. A. Curtis, M.A., D.Litt., D.D. . £658
Ecclesiastical History, J. Mackinnon, D.D. £456
Public Law, Sir L. J. Grant, Bt., LL.D. £600
Civil Law, J. Mackintosh, K.C., LL.D. . £700
Constitutional Law and History, H. J. Millar, LL.B. £600
Scots Law, J. Rankine, K.C., LL.D. . . £955
Chemistry, J. Walker, D.Sc., F.R.S. . . £1,400
Natural History, J. C. Ewart, M.D., F.R.S. . £1,615
Botany, J. B. Balfour, M.D., F.R.S. . . £1,515

Anatomy, A. Robinson, M.D. . . . £1,600
Physiology, Sir E. A. Schäfer, F.R.S. . . £1,400
Pathology, J. Lorrain Smith, M.D., F.R.S. . £1,400
Materia Medica, Sir T. R. Fraser, LL.D., F.R.S. £1,290
Medicine, G. L. Gulland, M.A., B.Sc., M.D. £900
Surgery, A. Thomson, M.D. . . . £900
Midwifery, Sir J. H. Croom, M.D. . . £800
Forensic Medicine, H. Littlejohn, M.B. . £800
Clinical Surgery, F. M. Caird, M.B. . . £800
Clinical Medicine, Sir T. R. Fraser, M.D., G. L. Gulland, M.A., B.Sc., M.D., and Wm. Russell, M.D. £800
Public Health, C. H. Stewart, D.Sc. . . £600
Bacteriology, J. Ritchie, M.D. . . . £950
Music, D. F. Tovey, B.A. . . . £593

IRELAND

University of Dublin (and Trinity College). 1591

Founded in 1591 by Queen Elizabeth, under the style of the College of the Holy and Undivided Trinity, near Dublin, mother of the University (Mater Universitatis). Its constitution has been altered by the charter of Charles I., and by numerous royal statutes. In the Act of Union between Great Britain and Ireland (1800) it is spoken of as the University of Trinity College. The undergraduates exceed 1,100, and there are some 200 graduates attending lectures in the professional schools. Degrees are granted to women. There are 26 Junior Fellows, 7 Senior Fellows, who with the Provost and with 2 elected Junior Fellows, and 2 elected Professors, constitute the Board.

Chancellor of the University, Lord Iveagh.
Vice-Chancellor, the Right Hon. D. H. Madden, LL.D.
Parliamentary representatives: the Right Hon. Sir Edward Carson, K.C., LL.D., and Right Hon. James Campbell, K.C., LL.D.
The following constitute the Board:
Provost, Rev. J. P. Mahaffy.
Vice-Provost, F. A. Tarleton, Sc.D.
Bursar, G. L. Cathcart, M.A.
Auditor, L. C. Purser, Litt.D.
Senior Proctor, J. I. Beare, M.A.
Librarian, G. J. Smyly, M.A.
Senior Lecturer, W. R. W. Roberts, B.D.
Registrar, Rev. T. T. Gray, M.A.
Assist. Reg., C. H. Miller, M.A.
Senior Dean and Catechist, E. P. Culverwell, M.A.
Representatives of Junior Fellows, John Isaac Beare, M.A., and Matthew W. J. Fry, M.A.
Representatives of the Professors, John Joly, Sc.D., and Andrew F. Dixon, M.D., Sc.D.

PROFESSORS

Divinity (*Regius*), Rev. J. Carleton D.D. 1916
Divinity (*Archbp. King's*), Rev. N. White, D.D. 1916
Pastoral Theology, Rev. J. A. Jennings, M.A. 1908
Law, Civil (*Regius*), C. F. Bastable, LL.D. 1908
Law, Civil and Gen. Jurisprud.
Law, Feudal and Eng. (*Regius*), J. S. Baxter, LL.B. 1909
Law, Crim. and Constit. W. Lowry, LL.B. . 1916
History, Modern, E. Curtis, M.A. . . 1914
History, Eccles., Rev. H. J. Lawlor, D.D. . 1898
History, Ancient, W. A. Goligher, M.A. . 1904
History, Modern (*Lecky*), W. A. Phillips, M.A. 1914
Arabic, L. W. King, LL.D. . . . 1905
German, Gilbert Waterhouse, M.A. . . 1915
Greek (*Regius*), G. J. Smyly, Litt.D. . . 1915
Greek, Biblical, Rev. N. White, B.D. . . 1906
Hebrew, Rev. G. Wilkins, B.D. . . . 1900
Irish, Rev. J. E. H. Murphy, M.A. . . 1896
Latin, G. W. Mooney, M.A. . . . 1915
Romance Lang., T. B. Rudmose-Brown, D.Litt. 1909
Sanskrit and Compar. Phil., H. Canning, M.A. 1914
Royal Astronomer, H. C. Plummer, M.A. . 1912
Math. (*Erasmus Smith*), S. B. Kelleher, M.A. 1914
Nat. Philosophy, M. W. J. Fry, M.A. . 1910
Nat. and Exper. Phil. (*Erasmus Smith*), W. E. Thrift, M.A. 1901
Oratory and Eng. Lit., E. Curtis, M.A. . 1914
Political Economy, C. F. Bastable, M.A. . 1882
Moral Philosophy, H. S. Macran, M.A. . 1901
Anat. and Surg., A. F. Dixon, Sc.D. . . 1903
University Anatomist, E. H. Taylor, M.D. . 1916
Physics (*Regius*), J. Little, M.D. . . 1895
Practice of Medicine, J. Craig, M.D. . . 1910
Institutes of Medicine, W. H. Thompson, Sc.D. 1902
Midwifery, T. H. Wilson, M.D. . . . 1902
Surgery (*Regius*), E. H. Taylor, M.D. . . 1916
Surgery, T. E. Gordon, M.B. . . . 1916
Botany, H. H. Dixon, Sc.D. . . . 1904
Chemistry, S. Young, D.Sc. . . . 1903
Applied Chemistry, E. A. Werner . . 1904
Engineering, T. Alexander, M.E. . . 1887
Geology and Mineralogy, J. Joly, Sc.D. . 1897
Music, P. C. Buck, Mus.Doc. . . . 1910
Comp. Anat. and Zool., H. W. Mackintosh, M.A. 1879
Education, E. P. Culverwell, M.A. . . 1905
Public Orator, R. W. Tate, M.A. . . 1914

REGISTRARS OF THE SCHOOLS

Law, R. Russell, M.A. 1892
Physic, A. F. Dixon, Sc.D. . . . 1915
Engineering, W. E. Thrift, M.A. . . 1901
Indian and Civil Service, E. H. Alton, M.A. 1907
Music, H. S. Macran, M.A. . . . 1900
Agriculture, W. G. Hodson, M.A. . . 1910
Education, E. P. Culverwell, M.A. . . 1912
Army School, G. R. Webb, M.A. . . 1912
Lady Registrar: Miss Lucy P. Gwynn . 1905

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND. 1908

Constituent colleges are University College, Dublin; University College, Cork; and University College, Galway. St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, is a recognised college of the University. The University attaches importance to the study of the Irish language, which is a compulsory subject at matriculation.
Chancellor of the University, the Most Rev. Dr. Walsh, D.D., Archbishop of Dublin.
Vice-Chancellor, Alexander Anderson, D.Sc., LL.D., President, University College, Galway.
Registrar, Sir Joseph McGrath, LL.D.

I. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN. 1909

President, Denis J. Coffey, M.B., B.Ch., LL.D.

PROFESSORS

Greek, Rev. Henry Browne, S.J., M.A.
Latin, Patrick Semple, M.A.
Mathematics, H. C. M'Weeney, M.A.
Eng. Lit., R. Donovan, B.A.
Eng. Lang. and Philol., Rev. Geo. O'Neill, S.J., M.A
French and Romance Philol., (vacant).
History, John M. O'Sullivan, M.A., Ph.D.
Theory and Practice of Education, Rev. Timothy Corcoran, S.J., D.Litt.

Ethics and Politics, Rev. Michael Cronin, D.D.
Logic and Psychol., Rev. John Shine, M.A.
Metaphysics, Wm. Magennis, M.A.
Early and Mediæval Irish, O. Bergin, Ph.D.
Celtic Archæology, R. A. Stewart Macalister, Litt.D.
Mod. Irish Lang. and Lit., Douglas Hyde, LL.D., D.Litt.
Chemistry, Hugh Ryan, D.Sc.
Geology, H. J. Seymour, B.Sc., F.G.S.
Experimental Physics, J. A. M'Clelland, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Math. Physics, A. W. Conway, D.Sc., F.R.S.
Zoology, G. Sigerson, M.D.
Anatomy, E. P. M'Laughlin, M.B., B.Ch.
Physiol. and Histology, B. J. Collingwood, M.D.
Pathol. and Bacteriology, E. J. M'Weeney, M.D, D.P.H.
Hygiene and Med. Jurisp., J. N. Meenan, M.B., B.Ch.
Materia Med. and Therapeutics, M. Dempsey, M.D.
Medicine, J. F. O'Carroll, M.D.
Midwifery and Gynæcology, A. J. Smith, M.B., M.Ch.
Surgery, J. S. M'Ardle, M.Ch.
Jurisp., Internat. and Roman Law, J. A. Murnaghan, M.A., LL.D.
Constitutional Law, Torts and Evidence, J. G. Swift MacNeill, M.A., K.C., M.P.
Law of Property and Contracts, A. E. Clery, LL.D.
Civil Engineering, P. F. Purcell, M.A., M.A.I.
National Economics of Ireland, (vacant).
Architecture, Wm. A. Scott, A.R.I.B.A.
Commerce, C. H. Oldham, B.A.
German, Mrs. Mary M. Macken, M.A.
Botany, J. Bayley Butler, M.B., B.Ch.
Mod. Irish History, Miss Mary T. Hayden, M.A.
Ophthalmology, L. Werner, M.B., B.Ch.
Dental Surgery, E. Sheridan, L.D.S.
Dental Mechanics, J. I. Potter, L.D.S.
Italian and Spanish, Miss Maria Degani.
Eastern Languages, Rev. P. Boylan, M.A.
Welsh, J. Lloyd Jones, M.A., B.Litt.
Music, Rev. H. Bewerunge.
Irish Music, R. O'Dwyer.

II. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, CORK. 1845.

President, Sir Bertram C. A. Windle, M.D., D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.

PROFESSORS

Archæology, Rev. P. Power.
Ancient Classics, H. J. Treston, M.A.
Mathematics, M. J. Conran, M.A.
Experimental Physics, Wm. Bergin, M.A.
English, W. F. P. Stockley, M.A.
Philosophy, G. J. Stokes, M.A.
Chemistry, A. E. Dixon, M.D.
Zoology, M. Hartog, D.Sc.
Jurisprudence, G. J. Stokes, M.A.
Botany and Agriculture, Maj. H. A. Cummins, C.M.G., M.D.
Geology and Geography, I. Swain, B.A.
History, P. J. Merriman, M.A.
Economics and Commerce, T. Smiddy, M.A.
Irish Lang. and Lit., (vacant).
Romance Languages, Miss Mary Ryan, M.A.
Anatomy, D. P. Fitzgerald, M.B., B.Ch.
Medicine, W. E. Ashley Cummins, M.D., M.Ch.
Surgery, C. Yelverton Pearson, M.D., M.Ch.
Materia Medica, J. Dundon, M.B., B.Ch.
Midwifery, H. Corby, M.D., M.Ch.
Real Property, H. J. Maloney.
Contracts, W. J. Dunlea, LL.D.
Engineering, C. W. L. Alexander, B.E.
Physiology, D. T. Barry, M.D.
Pathology, A. E. Moore, M.B., B.Ch.
Med. Jurisprudence, P. T. O'Sullivan, M.D.
Ophthalmology and Otology, A. W. Sandford, M.D.
Hygiene, D. D. Donovan, L.R.C.P.
Scholastic Philosophy, Rev. T. Fitzgibbon, Ph.D.
Methods of Education, Miss Elizabeth M. O'Sullivan, M.A.
Music, F. St. J. Lacy, F.R.A.M.
German, Mrs. B. Lindsay, M.A.
Math. Physics, E. H. Harper, M.A.

III. UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, GALWAY. 1845

President, Alexander Anderson, D.Sc., LL.D.

PROFESSORS

Greek, R. K. M'Elderry, M.A.
Latin, C. Exon, M.A.
Mathematics, M. Power, M.A., B.Sc.
Nat. Philosophy, Alex. Anderson, D.Sc., LL.D.
English Lang. and Lit., Max Drennan, M.A.
Irish Lang., Philol. and Lit., T. O'Maille, Ph.D.
Chemistry, A. Senier, D.Sc.
Natural History, J. Mangan, M.A.
Modern Languages, V. Steinberger, M.A.
Jurisprudence and Pol. Econ., (vacant).
English Law, R. J. Sheehy, LL.B.
Anatomy and Physiology, J. P. Pye, M.D., D.Sc.
Practice of Medicine, R. P. Mahon, M.D.
Practice of Surgery, W. W. Brereton, L.R.C.S.I.
Materia Med. and Pharmacy, N. W. Colahan, M.D.
Obstetrics and Gynæcology, R. J. Kinkead, M.D.
Civil Engineering, F. S. Richworth, B.E., A.M.I.C.E.
Pathology, T. Walsh, M.D.
Electrical Engineering, W. G. Griffith, B.Sc., A.M.I.E.E.
Commerce, B. F. Shields, M.A.
Education, Rev. T. O'Kelly, B.A.
History, Mary J. Donovan O'Sullivan, M.A.
Philosophy, J. F. W. Howley, M.A.
Ophthalmology and Otology, J. P. Henry, M.D.
Geology, H. B. Cronshaw, B.Sc.

THE QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY OF BELFAST. 1908

Chancellor, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Shaftesbury, K.C.V.O., K.P.
Pro-Chancellors, Sir John Newell Jordan, G.C.L.G., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.; Sir Hiram Wilkinson, LL.D.; Sir Samuel Dill, M.A., D.Litt.
Vice-Chancellor and President of the University, the Rev. Thomas Hamilton, M.A., D.D., LL.D.
Secretary, John M. Finnegan, B.Sc., B.A.

PROFESSORS

Greek, Sir Samuel Dill, M.A.
Latin, R. M. Henry, M.A.
Mathematics, A. G. Dixon, Sc.D., F.R.S.
English Literature, G. Gregory Smith M.A.
French, D. L. Savory, M.A.
German, R. A. Williams, Ph.D., D.Lit.
Modern History, F. M. Powicke, M.A.
Economics, H. O. Meredith, M.A., M.Com.
Logic and Metaphysics, John Laird, M.A.
Physics, W. B. Morton, M.A.
Chemistry, E. A. Letts, Ph.D., D.Sc.
Zoology, Gregg Wilson, M.A., Ph.D.
Botany, R. H. Yapp, M.A.
Civil Engineering, F. H. Hummel, M.Sc.
Jurisprudence and Roman Law, J. A. Strahan, M.A., LL.B.
English Law, J. S. Baxter, LL.B.
Anatomy, J. Symington, M.D., F.R.S.
Physiology, T. H. Milroy, M.D., B.Sc.
Pathology, W. St. C. Symmers, M.B.
Medicine, James A. Lindsay, M.A., M.D.
Surgery, Thomas Sinclair, M.D., M.Ch.
Midwifery, Sir J. Byers, M.A., M.D.
Materia Medica, Sir W. Whitla, M.A., M.D.

SCHEME FOR THE ORGANISATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH

In August 1915 a scheme was published by the Board of Education for the establishment of a permanent organisation for the promotion of Industrial and Scientific Research. The scheme provided for the establishment of (*a*) a Committee of the Privy Council responsible for the expenditure of any new monies provided by Parliament for the purpose ; (*b*) a small Advisory Council responsible to the Committee of Council and composed mainly of eminent scientific men and men actually engaged in industries dependent upon scientific research The primary functions of the Advisory Council are : (1) proposals for instituting specific researches ; (2) proposals for establishing or developing special institutions or departments of existing institutions for the scientific study of problems affecting particular industries and trades ; (3) the establishment and award of Research Studentships and Fellowships. It was proposed to ask the Royal Society and the principal scientific and professional associations, societies, and institutes to undertake the function of initiating proposals for the consideration of the Advisory Council, and a regular procedure for inviting and collecting proposals was established. Proposals are also received from individuals. As regards the use of profits of discoveries, the general principle on which grants are made by the Committee of Council is that discoveries made by institutions, associations, bodies or individuals in the course of researches aided by public money, shall be made available under proper conditions for the public advantage. The members of the Advisory Council are : Rt. Hon. Lord Rayleigh, O.M., F.R.S., Sir G. T. Beilby, F.R.S., W. Duddell, F.R.S., Hon. Sir Chas. A. Parsons, K.C.B., F.R.S., Prof. J. A. M'Clelland, F.R.S., R. Trelfall, F.R.S., Prof. J. F. Thorpe, F.R.S., with Sir William S. M'Cormick as administrative Chairman.

The First Report of the Council, published in 1916 [Cd. 8336, 3*d.*], explains the principles guiding the Council in their work, and calls attention to some of the difficulties which will have to be overcome and records the spirit of goodwill and co-operation with which they have been met. It also contains a full list of the researches aided up to the present, with the names of the bodies responsible for them, and the places at which they are being conducted.

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION

AGRICULTURE

The following institutions in **England and Wales** provide full courses of instruction in agriculture and the allied sciences. They are of university rank, and the highest courses can lead up to a degree. Courses of a less advanced character are also provided at them :

OXFORD UNIVERSITY.
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY.
SOUTH-EASTERN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Wye, Kent (University of London).—*Principal*, M. J. R. Dunstan, M.A., F.R.S.E.
COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, Holmes Chapel, Cheshire (University of Manchester).—*Principal*, T. J. Young, M.Sc., F.S.I.
LEEDS UNIVERSITY.
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF NORTH WALES, Bangor.
ARMSTRONG COLLEGE, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF WALES, Aberystwyth.
UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, Reading.

Courses more or less complete, but not leading up to a degree, are held at the following agricultural colleges :

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL COLLEGE, Uckfield.—*Principal*, S. A. Woodhead, M.Sc.
EAST ANGLIAN INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE, Chelmsford.—*Principal*, R. M. Wilson, B.Sc.
HARPER ADAMS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Newport, Salop.—*Principal*, P. H. Foulkes, B.Sc.
HORTICULTURAL COLLEGE FOR WOMEN, Swanley, Kent.—*Principal*, Miss Georgiana J. Sanders.
MIDLAND AGRICULTURAL AND DAIRY COLLEGE, Kingston, Derby.—*Principal*, W. Goodwin, M.Sc.
ROYAL AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Cirencester (closed for the period of the war).—*Principal*, Maj. J. R. Ainsworth Davis, M.A.

In addition, there are many institutions which either give general agricultural instruction of a less advanced character, or confine themselves to some particular branch :

BRITISH DAIRY INSTITUTE, Reading.—*Manager and Chief Instructor*, A. Todd ; *Secretary*, Francis H. Wright, M.A.
CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORLAND FARM SCHOOL, Newton Rigg, Penrith.—*Principal*, Wm. T. Lawrence.
DAIRY INSTITUTE, Worleston, Nantwich.—*Principal*, Miss Jane Forster.
DAUNTSEY AGRICULTURAL SCHOOL, West Lavington, Wilts.—*Head Master*, F. O. Solomon, F..H.AS.
EASTERN COUNTIES DAIRY INSTITUTE, Ipswich.—*Principal*, J. A. Smith.
HAMPSHIRE FARM INSTITUTE, Sparsholt, Winchester.—*Principal*, J. D. Davidson, A.R.C.Sc. (Dub.).
HARRIS INSTITUTE, Preston.—*Principal*, Lt.-Col. Jolly, V.D., J.P.
THE JOHN INNES HORTICULTURAL INSTITUTION, Merton, Surrey.—*Director*, William Bateson, M.A., F.R.S.
MONMOUTH AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE, Usk.—*Principal*, J. C. Newsham, F.L.S.
NATIONAL FRUIT AND CIDER INSTITUTE, Long Ashton, near Bristol.—*Principal*, Prof. B. T. P. Barker, M.A.
ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S SCHOOL OF HORTICULTURE, Wisley, Surrey.—*Principal*, F. J. Chittenden, F.L.S.
SEALE-HAYNE COLLEGE, Newton Abbot, Devon.—*Principal*, Bernard N. Wale, B.Sc.
TAMWORTH AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Tamworth.—*Secretary*, Wm. Sillito.

The following are institutions in **Scotland** at which a complete course of instruction is given :

EDINBURGH AND EAST OF SCOTLAND COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, 13 George Square, Edinburgh.—*Director*, Alex. McCallum, LL.B.
NORTH OF SCOTLAND COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, 41½ Union Street, Aberdeen.—*Director of Studies*, Prof. James Hendrick, B.Sc., F.I.C. ; *General County Organiser*, G. G. Esslemont, B.Sc.
WEST OF SCOTLAND COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, Glasgow.—*Secretary*, J. Cuthbertson, F.R.S.E.

And in **Ireland** :

ALBERT AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Glasnevin, Dublin.—*Principal*, G. Stephenson.

Rothamsted Experimental Station

The Rothamsted Experimental Station owes its existence to the late Sir John Bennet Lawes, who, in collaboration with the late Sir J. H. Gilbert, carried out field experiments on a large scale to ascertain the manurial requirements of the various farm crops, and the yield under various conditions. These are still going on. Feeding experiments were also conducted with cattle, sheep and pigs, and analyses made of the whole bodies of these animals in various stages of fatness.

The **Lawes Testimonial Laboratory** was erected in 1855, but extension of the work required the construction of a new Laboratory and farm buildings now completed at a cost of £19,000, part of which was collected by public subscription, and part obtained from the Development Fund. In 1906 the **"James Mason" Laboratory** for agricultural bacteriology was added, being the gift of Mr. J. F. Mason, M.P. An agricultural Library is in course of formation.

In '99 Sir John Lawes created the **Lawes Agricultural Trust,** endowing it with stock to the value of £100,000, the Laboratory, and the lease of the land on which the experimental plots are situated. In 1907 the Goldsmiths' Company made a grant of £10,000, the income of which is devoted exclusively to the investigation of the soil. The Society for Extending the Rothamsted Experiments also collects other donations and annual subscriptions, and the sums thus obtained provide a valuable contingency fund. Under the scheme of the Board of Agriculture for the promotion of agricultural research the Rothamsted Experimental Station is recognised as the Institute for dealing with soil and plant nutrition problems. It has an annual grant from the Development Fund of £2,850.

Director, E. J. Russell, D.Sc.
Chemist, N. H. J. Miller, Ph.D.
Soil Investigations (Goldsmiths' Co. Foundation): E. Horton, B.Sc., and A. Appleyard, M.Sc. (chemists); B. A. Keen, B.Sc. (physicist).
Bacteriologist, H. B. Hutchinson, Ph.D.
Soil Protozoologist, Miss L. M. Crump, B.Sc.
Plant Physiologist and Botanist, Miss W. E. Brenchley, D.Sc., and Miss H. Adam, B.Sc.
Plant Chemistry, W. A. Davis, B.Sc., A. J. Daish, B.Sc., and G. C. Sawyer.
Hon. R. Guinness Chemist, E. H. Richards, B.Sc., F.I.C.

ART

The professional examinations for architects are conducted by the Royal Institute of British Architects, and the Royal Institute of the Architects of Ireland (*qq.v.*).

BIRMINGHAM, Municipal School of Architecture.—Closed during the war.

BRADFORD (CITY OF), School of Art.—*Principal*, C. Stephenson, A.R.C.A.

BRIGHTON, Municipal School of Art.—*Head Master*, W. H. Bond.

BUSHEY, School of Painting.—*Principal*, Miss Lucy Kemp-Welch.

DERBY, Technical College.—*Principal*, F. W. Shurlock, B.Sc.

DOVER, School of Art.—*Art Director*, W. H. East, A.R.C.A.

DUBLIN, Metropolitan School of Art, Kildare Street.—*Head Master*, James Ward, A.R.C.A. (£600–700); *Second Master*, G. Atkinson, A.R.H.A., A.R.C.A. (£300–400); *Registrar*, B. I. Tilly.

EDINBURGH, College of Art.—*Director*, F. Morley Fletcher; *Secretary*, Allan Sutherland; *Professors*, R. Burns, A.R.S.A.; P. Portsmouth, A.R.S.A.; G. W. Browne, R.S.A.; W. S. Black; *Supt. of Evening Classes*, J. C. Mitchell, A.R.S.A.

GLASGOW, School of Art.—*Pres.* Patrick S. Dunn; *Director*, F. H. Newbery; *Professors*, Maurice Greiffenhagen, R. Anning Bell, A.R.A., F. Caley Robinson, R.W.S., A. McGibbon, F.R.I.B.A., Paul Wayland Bartlett.

LEEDS, Institute of Science, Art, and Literature.—*Secretary*, Arthur Tait.

LIVERPOOL, City School of Art.—*Principal*, G. Marples, A.R.C.A.

LONDON.—See Royal Academy and list of Technical Institutes supported by the L.C.C. (*infra*).

MANCHESTER, Municipal School of Art.—*Head Master*, R. Glazier, A.R.I.B.A., A.R.C.A.

NEWCASTLE, Armstrong College.—*Director of King Edward VII School of Art*, R. G. Hatton, A.R.C.A.

NEWLYN, School of Painting.—*Director*, Stanhope Forbes.

WILLESDEN POLYTECHNIC.—*Head Master*, R. T. Mumford.

DENTAL

LONDON SCHOOL OF DENTAL SURGERY, attached to the Royal Dental Hospital, 32 Leicester Square, London, W.C.—Fees: 1st year, £52.10.0; 2nd year, £52.10.0; 3rd year, £61.19.0; 4th year, £57.15.0, including attendance at a general and a dental hospital; plus £21 examination fees, £28 for instruments, and £10 for books. The school is open to women students as well as men. *Dean*, W. H. Dolamore, L.R.C.P., L.D.S.

DRAMA

ACADEMY OF DRAMATIC ART (founded by H. B. Tree, 1904), 62–64 Gower Street, London, W.C.—*Pres.* Sir Squire Bancroft; *Administrator*, Kenneth R. Barnes, M.A. (C. M. Lowne, *actg.*).

LEGAL

GENERAL COUNCIL OF THE BAR, 2 Hare Court, Temple, E.C.—Deals with all matters affecting the profession, and takes such action thereon as may be deemed expedient.
Chairman, P. Ogden Lawrence, K.C.
Vice-Chairman, J. Alderson Foote, K.C.
Hon. Treasurer, T. T. Methold.
Secretary, Henry C. A. Bingley.
Clerk, C. Worthy.

THE LAW SOCIETY (established 1825, Royal Charter Dec. 1831).—The Society instituted lectures on law in 1833, and in 1836 obtained from the judges authority to examine students on the completion of their articles. Since then **Preliminary, Intermediate, Final and Honours Examinations** have been added, and the entire control of all the examinations has been transferred to the Society. Under statute, all cases of alleged malpractice by solicitors are heard before a specially appointed committee, which, when necessary, makes a report to the High Court, which has the power of striking the names of the offenders off the Roll or suspending them from practice. Membership, 8,729 (3,965 town, 4,764 country). *Pres.* Thomas Eggar; *Vice-Pres.* Samuel Garrett; *Sec.* E. R. Cook; *Librarian*, W. M. Sinclair; *Offices*, Bell Yard, W.C.

LEGAL EDUCATION COMMITTEE.—*Chairman*, J. W. Budd. *Principal and Director of Legal Studies*, Edward Jenks, M.A., B.C.L. *Reader*, Arthur Langridge, B.A. *Tutors*, Norman H. Baynes, M.A., E. Leslie Burgin, LL.D., W. C. Cleveland-Stevens, M.A., B.C.L., F. D. Livingstone, B.A. *Lecturer Commercial Law*, Arnold D. McNair, B.A., LL.M. *Tutor Accounts and Book-keeping*, L. R. Dicksee, F.C.A. *Correspondence Tutor*, H. O. Danckwerts, M.A.

THE COUNCIL OF LEGAL EDUCATION was established by the four Inns of Court in 1852 to superintend the education and examination of students for call to the Bar.—*Office*, 15 Old Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.

Chairman, Rt. Hon. the Master of the Rolls.

Vice-Chairman, Hon. Lord Justice Swinfen Eady.

Chairman of the Board of Studies, J. G. Lewis Coward, K.C.

Director of Legal Studies, W. Blake Odgers, LL.D., K.C.

Clerk of the Council, J. Felix Waley.

Readers

Constitutional Law, A. E. W. Hazel, B.C.L.

Roman Law, Jurisprudence, etc., J. Pawley Bate, LL.D.

Assist. S. H. Leonard, B.C.L.

Evidence and Procedure, W. Blake Odgers, K.C.

Real Property and Conveyancing, A. F. Topham, LL.M.

Assist. W. J. Whittaker, LL.B.

Common Law, Hugh Fraser, LL.D.

Assist. J. Gerald Pease, B.A.

Equity, J. Andrew Strahan, LL.B.

Assist. G. M. T. Hildyard.

Hindu and Mahommedan Law, Sir F. A. Robertson (*Reader*).

MEDICAL

The profession of medicine, from the education of the student to the conduct of the qualified practitioner, is controlled by the General Medical Council, a body which at present consists of 34 members, of whom 24 are representatives of the Universities and corporations empowered to grant qualifying diplomas, 5 are elected by members of the profession in the United Kingdom, and 5 are nominated by the Crown (*see under* Societies and Institutions). A qualification for registration as a medical practitioner cannot be obtained in a shorter period than five years from the date of passing the commencement of the authorised course of study. The average period is nearly seven years. In counting the cost of entering the profession, the expenses of living for six or seven years must therefore be added to the amount of the fees for teaching and hospital privileges. These fees vary from less than £100 to £150.

MEDICAL SCHOOLS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

CHARING CROSS, Chandos Street, W.C.—Beds 300, in-patients over 3,000, out-patients over 23,000. Fees: Entrance fee, 10 guineas. Annual fees for all students, 26 guineas per annum. *Dean*, W. J. Fenton, M.D., F.R.C.P. ; *Sec.* Frank Noakes.

GUY'S, London Bridge, S.E.—Beds 617, in-patients admitted 9,870, out-patients 110,081. Fee, 35 guineas per annum ; entrance fee of 20 guineas to first-year students, 10 guineas to third-year students ; term, 5 years. *School Secretary*, S. H. Croucher.

KING'S COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Denmark Hill, S.E. —Beds, 350. Fees, 80 guineas or 150 guineas. *Dean*, H. Willoughby Lyle, M.D., B.S., F.R.C.S. *Sec.* S. C. Ranner, M.A., at the School.

LISTER INSTITUTE OF PREVENTIVE MEDICINE, Chelsea Gardens, Chelsea Bridge Road, S.W.—*Sec.* M. Greenwood, Junr., M.R.C.S.

LONDON HOSPITAL, Mile End, E.—922 beds. In-patients, 18,933 ; out-patients, 149,507 ; accidents, 8,578 ; operations under anæsthesia, 19,285. Fees (full course), 30 guineas per annum. *Dean*, Prof. William Wright, M.B., D.Sc., F.R.C.S. *Sec.* E. J. Burdon.

LONDON SCHOOL OF CLINICAL MEDICINE, Dreadnought Hospital, Greenwich.—*Secretary*, P. J. Michelli, C.M.G.

LONDON SCHOOL OF DENTAL SURGERY, attached to the Royal Dental Hospital, 32 Leicester Square, W.C. (See *Ante.*)

LONDON (ROYAL FREE HOSPITAL) SCHOOL OF MEDICINE FOR WOMEN, 8 Hunter Street, Brunswick Square, W.C.—Fees for University of London and Conjoint Colleges (England) students : £169 for the full course, or £179 in five instalments. The fees include the clinical course at the Royal Free Hospital or St. Mary's Hospital. *Dean*, Miss Aldrich-Blake, M.D., M.S. ; *Secretary* and *Warden*, Miss L. M. Brooks.

LONDON SCHOOL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE (University of London). Seamen's Hospital, Albert Dock, E.—Fees, £16.16.0. *Sec.* P. J. Michelli, C.M.G.

MIDDLESEX HOSPITAL, Mortimer Street, Berners Street.—442 beds, including special wards for cancer cases, maternity and gynæcological cases, and for diseases of the skin and eye. The cancer wing has 92 beds. The composition fee for general students is 135 guineas ; for London University students, 145 guineas ; for those who have passed the first examination for medical degrees of the London University, 120 guineas ; and for those who have completed their anatomical and physiological studies, 70 guineas. The fee for dental students is 54 guineas. The fees may be paid by instalments. *Dean*, H. Campbell Thomson, M.D. *Sub-Dean*, J. Strickland Goodall, M.B.

NAVAL MEDICAL SCHOOL of the Royal Naval College, Greenwich.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL COLLEGE, Grosvenor Road, S.W.—*Commdt. Surg.-Gen.* Sir David Bruce, C.B., F.R.S., A.M.S.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S, Smithfield, E.C.—Beds 757, in-patients 8,756, out-patients nearly 130,000. Fees : For students commencing their medical studies, 165 guineas in one sum or four annual instalments of 45 guineas each ; for students who have completed one or two years of medical study proportionately lower composition fees are payable ; for University students, 80 guineas in one sum or 85 guineas by instalments. *Dean*, T. W. Shore, M.D. ; *Warden*, W. Girling Ball, F.R.C.S.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL, Hyde Park Corner, S.W. —Beds 436, including 100 convalescent beds at Wimbledon. Fees, first year £26.5.0 London degree, £21 Conjoint Board diploma ; £31.10.0 subsequent years ; entrance fee 10 guineas (for clinical work only). *Dean*, R. Salusbury Trevor, M.B.

ST. MARY'S, Paddington, W.—Beds 305, in-patients, 3,703, out-patients 17,569, casualty cases 20,715. Fees : Complete course, £140 ; clinical course, £63. *Dean*, Sir John Broadbent, Bt., M.D. *Secretary*, B. E. Matthews, B.A.

ST. THOMAS', Albert Embankment, S.E.—Beds 592, in-patients 8,772, out-patients 87,560 ; attendances 275,605. Annual composition fee,

30 guineas; term 5 years. The hospital, the first to be built in accordance with modern ideas, consists of a series of blocks separate from each other, but connected by corridors open to the air on all sides. Between the blocks are grassy quadrangles, and along the whole front is a broad terrace overlooking the river and overshadowed by trees, to which both patients and students have free access. Six of the blocks are devoted to the use of patients; one other includes the treasurer's residence and the St. Thomas's Home for paying patients; one constitutes the medical school. The school buildings, isolated by a large quadrangle from the hospital, stand at its southern extremity, between the river and the gardens of Lambeth Palace. They are very commodious, and every effort has been made to provide accommodation completely fulfilling modern requirements. A number of scholarships, prizes, and salaried appointments are open to students. *Secretary*, G. Q. Roberts.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE HOSPITAL, Gower Street, W.C.—Beds 305, in-patients 4,578, out-patients 37,967; attendances 123,078; fees, 80 guineas; term, 3 years. *Dean*, J. Herbert Parsons, B.S., D.Sc., F.R.C.S.; *Secretary*, L. R. Thomas.

WESTMINSTER HOSPITAL, Caxton Street, S.W.—Over 213 beds. Fees for the full medical curriculum, 25 guineas per annum; dental students, in one payment on entrance, 50 guineas, or two annual payments of £27.10.0 each; term, 5 to 7 years. *Dean*, S. A. Kinnier Wilson, M.A., B.Sc., M.D., F.R.C.P.; *Secretary*, Dr. E. B. Hulbert. For Medical Schools outside London, see under the various universities.

MILITARY

STAFF COLLEGE, CAMBERLEY.—Officers who pass through the College have the letters *p.s.c.* after their names in Service lists. Closed on mobilisation. *Librarian*, Lt.-Col. E. A. Dickinson.

STAFF COLLEGE, QUETTA.—Closed on mobilisation.

CAVALRY SCHOOL, NETHERAVON.—Closed on mobilisation.

CAVALRY SCHOOL, SANGOR.—Closed on mobilisation.

SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION FOR ROYAL HORSE AND ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY, Shoeburyness.
Commandant, Lt.-Col. Hon. W. D. Sclater-Booth, D.S.O., R.A.
Lark Hill:
Commandant, Lt.-Col. F. G. T. Deshon, R.A.

ORDNANCE COLLEGE, Red Barracks, Woolwich.—Officers who have passed the advanced class of the College have the letters *p.a.c.*, and those passing the ordnance course the letter *o.* after their names in Service lists.
Commandant, Lt.-Col. R. E. Home, D.S.O., R.A.
Executive Officers, Capt. W. H. R. Prewer, R.A.; Lt. W. E. Aggett, R.A.

SCHOOL OF MILITARY ENGINEERING, Chatham.
Commandant, Br.-Gen. F. Rainsford-Hannay, C.B.
Brigade Major and Sec. Maj. H. G. Gandy, D.S.O., R.E.

SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY, Hythe.
Acting Commandant, Col. B. W. L. McMahon.

SCHOOLS OF MUSKETRY, India.
Commandants, Lt.-Col. P. L. Grove (*Central School, Pachmarhi*); Capt. B. H. Matheson (*Satara*); Maj. A. C. Wall (*Changla Gali*).

N.R.A. SCHOOL OF MUSKETRY, Bisley Camp.
Commandant, Maj.-Gen. Lord Cheylesmore, K.C.V.O.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST (1799).
Commandant, B.-Gen. L. A. M. Stopford, C.B.
Assist. do. Lt.-Col. F. W. Radcliffe, C.I.E.
Adjutant, Capt. N. V. C. Dalrymple-Hamilton.
Quarter-Master, Maj. J. C. Duff.
Riding-Master, Maj. W. Sykes.
Surgeon, Lt.-Col. C. R. Kilkelly, C.M.G., M.V.O.
Assist. do. Capt. G. P. Humphery.
Chaplain, Rev. E. S. Woods, M.A.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH (1741).
Commandant, Br.-Gen. W. F. Cleave, C.B.
Adjutant, Capt. H. D. Simpson, R.A.
Asst. Adj. Maj. D. Smith, R.A.

HEADQUARTERS GYMNASIUM, Aldershot.
Inspector of Gymnasia, Col. W. C. Wright.
Assist. do., Maj. J. S. N. de Joux, Maj. R. B. Campbell, Maj. D'A. D. Alexander.
Instructor, Lt. H. Olsson.

ARMY SIGNAL SCHOOLS.—Closed on mobilisation.

SIGNAL SERVICE TRAINING CENTRE.
Instructor, Capt. G. E. Mansergh, M.C., R.E.

ARMY SERVICE CORPS TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT, Aldershot.
Commandant, Lt.-Col. D. C. Cameron.
Adjutant, Capt. R. H. Smith.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL COLLEGE (*see* p. 284).

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT, Aldershot.
Commandant, Lt.-Col. F. S. Irvine, D.S.O., M.B.

SCHOOL OF ARMY SANITATION, Aldershot.—Closed on mobilisation.

ARMY VETERINARY SCHOOL, Aldershot.—Closed on mobilisation.

DUKE OF YORK'S ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL, Hutton, near Brentwood (temp.).
Commandant, Lt.-Col. J. S. Dyke, M.V.O.
Head Master, Lt. B. Dryer.

ROYAL HIBERNIAN MILITARY SCHOOL, Phœnix Park, Dublin.
Commandant, Col. J. McDonnell, C.B.
Quarter-Master and Adj. Capt. R. W. Smyth.
Head Master, Lt. A. J. H. McCleesh.

QUEEN VICTORIA SCHOOL, Dunblane, Scotland.
Commandant, Maj. H. F. Churchill.
Quarter-Mr. and Adj. Maj. J. J. Scott.
Head Master, Lt. H. G. R. Stevens.

MISCELLANEOUS

COLLEGE OF PRECEPTORS, Bloomsbury Square, W.C.—Persons are eligible for membership who are engaged in teaching and have passed any examination approved by the College. Diplomas of F.C.P., L.C.P., and A.C.P. are granted.
President, Sir Philip Magnus, M.P.
Dean, W. G. Rushbrooke, LL.M.
Treasurer, G. Armitage Smith, D.Litt.
Secretary, G. Chalmers.

GILCHRIST EDUCATIONAL TRUST, 1 Plowden Buildings, Temple, E.C.—A fund left by the late Dr. John Borthwick Gilchrist (1759-1841) to trustees, "for the benefit, advancement, and propagation of education and learning in every part of the world, as far as circumstances will permit." The income is applied to the support of scholarships and studentships for young men and women, in connection with various universities and colleges; in **occasional grants to Educational Institutions** under special circumstances; and to the delivery of high-class lectures for the people, at a nominal charge for admission.
Trustees, Rt. Hon. Lord Shuttleworth, LL.D. (*Chairman*); Walter Leaf, Litt.D.; M. E. Sadler, C.B.; Mrs. Sophie Bryant, D.Sc.; Rt. Hon. Lord Richard Cavendish.

LONDON PAROCHIAL CHARITIES, 3 Temple Gardens, E.C.—The parochial charities of the City of London are now administered by a number of trustees, nominated by various bodies. Large sums out of the funds of the trust have been devoted to the securing of open spaces, and about £40,500 a year is given in support of the various Polytechnics in the Metropolis. The foundation is the largest for charitable purposes in the Kingdom. The **annual income** now is £105,485.
Clerk, Ernald R. Warre.

MUSIC

ASSOCIATED BOARD OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC AND THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC, 15 Bedford Square, W.C.—For Local Examinations in Music.
Patron, H.M. The King.
Chairman, Sir Wm. E. Bigge, D.C.L., M.A.
Sec. James Muir.

GUILDHALL SCHOOL OF MUSIC, Victoria Embankment, E.C.—Established by the Corporation of London in 1880.
Principal, Landon Ronald.
Secretary, H. Saxe Wyndham.

LONDON COLLEGE OF MUSIC, Great Marlborough Street, W.
Principal, F. J. Karn, MUS.B.
Director of Exams. G. Augustus Holmes.
Secretary, A. Gambier Holmes.

INCORPORATED SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS, 19 Berners Street, W.
General Secretary, Hugo Chadfield.

NAVAL AND MILITARY MUSICAL UNION, 37 Russell Square, W.C.
Patron, H.M. The King.
Pres. Gen. Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien, G.C.M.G.
Hon. Sec.-General, Maj. A. Corbett-Smith, R.F.A., M.A.

NATIONAL ORCHESTRAL ASSOCIATION, 13-14 Archer Street, Soho, W.
Secretary, Stanley Grainger.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC (1822), York Gate, Marylebone Road, N.W.
Chairman of Committee, Sir Edward E. Cooper.
Principal, Sir A. C. Mackenzie, MUS.D., LL.D.
Hon. Acting Secretary, P. Quarry.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF MUSIC (1883), Prince Consort Road, South Kensington, S.W.
Patron, H.M. The King.
President, H.R.H. Prince Christian, K.G.
Director, Sir Hubert Parry, Bt., C.V.O., MUS.DOC.
Hon. Secretary, Charles Morley.
Registrar, Claude Aveling.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF ORGANISTS, Kensington Gore, S.W.
President, Sir Alex. C. Mackenzie, D.C.L., MUS.D.
Hon. Secretary, Dr. H. A. Harding.
Registrar, T. Shindler, M.A., LL.B.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Westland Row, Dublin.
Secretary, C. E. Grahame-Harvey.

ROYAL MANCHESTER COLLEGE OF MUSIC (1893), Ducie Street, Oxford Road, Manchester.
Principal, Dr. Adolph Brodsky.
Registrar, Stanley Withers.

ROYAL MILITARY SCHOOL OF MUSIC, Kneller Hall, Twickenham.
Commandant, Col. T. C. F. Somerville, M.V.O.
Adjutant and Qr.-Mr. Maj. J. M. Bett.
Director of Music, Maj. A. J. Stretton, M.V.O.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL OF MUSIC, Eastney Barracks, Portsmouth.
Superintendent, Lt.-Col. Herbert Slessor.
Musical Director, Capt. C. Franklin, R.M.L.I.
Quarter-Master, Lt.- H. E. Lidiard, R.M.L.I.
Supt. Clerk, T. P. Hanton.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS OF GREAT BRITAIN (founded by Handel, 1738), 4 Bishopsgate, E.C.
Secretary, J. F. C. Bennett.

TONIC SOL-FA COLLEGE, 26 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.
President, Sir Walter Parrett, M.V.O., MUS.D.
Secretary, Walter Harrison, MUS.D.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC, Mandeville Place, Manchester Square, W.
Chairman of Board, Sir Fredk. Bridge, C.V.O., MUS.D.
Secretary, Shelley Fisher.

VICTORIA COLLEGE OF MUSIC, 18 Berners Street, W.
President, Rt. Hon. Marquess of Anglesey.
Principal, J. H. Lewis, MUS.D.
Secretary, H. Portman Lewis.

INCORPORATED GUILD OF CHURCH MUSICIANS, 18 Berners Street, W.
President, Rt. Rev. Bishop J. E. C. Welldon, D.D.
Warden, J. H. Lewis, D.C.L., MUS.D.
Registrar, J. M. Bentley, MUS.DOC., F.R.A.M.

NAVAL

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, Greenwich.
President, Adm. Sir Henry B. Jackson, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Rear Admiral, Edmund P. E. Jervoise (ret.).
Commander, (vacant).
Director of Naval Education, Sir J. Alfred Ewing, K.C.B., LL.D., F.R.S.
Medical Officers, Fleet-Surg. W. A. Whitelegge, M.D., R.N.; C. H. Fernie, M.R.C.S.
Store Officer, Cashier, etc., Staff-Paymaster George Whitcroft, R.N. (ret.).
Secretary, Henry F. V. Negus.
Clerk, A. Wotton.
Civil Engineer, A. L. Perfect.
Curator of Museum, Lieut. J. T. Berry, R.N. (ret.).

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, Dartmouth.
Captain, W. Ruck Keene, M.V.O., R.N.
Commander, Bernard Long, R.N.
Head Master, C. E. Ashford, M.V.O., M.A.

ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE, Osborne.
Captain, Hon. A. E. Holmes à Court, R.N. (ret.).
Commander, Capt. Hon. E. S. H. Boyle, R.N. (ret.).
Head Master, C. Godfrey, M.V.O., M.A.

ROYAL HOSPITAL SCHOOL, Greenwich.
Superintendent, Captain E. M. C. Cooper Key, M.V.O., R.N.
Head Master, J. E. Evans, B.A.

MECHANICAL TRAINING ESTABLISHMENT, R.N., Chatham.
Engineer Captain, F. T. George, R.N.
Commander, R. R. Harrison, R.N.R.
Schoolmaster (for M.T.E.), Ernest Nodder.

TRAINING SHIPS FOR ROYAL NAVY

FOR MEN.—*H.M.S. Albemarle* (gunnery), *Duncan* (gunnery), *Argonaut*, *Dryad* (Navigation School Ship), *Harrier* (tender to *Dryad*).

FOR BOYS.—*H.M.S. Fisgard (I, II, III, IV, Depôts for training for Boy Artificers)*, *Ganges*, *Impregnable* (1, 2, and 3, *Training Establishments for Boys*), *Indus* (5 ships, for supernumerary artificers and boy artificers), and Marine Society's Ship *Warspite* and National Refuges Ship *Arethusa* and *Chichester* (*see* Societies).

Exmouth, moored off Grays, Essex (and sea-going tender *Exmouth II*). Boys trained for Navy and Mercantile Marine, and for employment in naval and military bands. *Capt. Superintendent*, Capt. R. B. Colmore, R.N.

THAMES NAUTICAL TRAINING COLLEGE (Incorporated), *H.M.S. Worcester*, off Greenhithe.—*Capt.-Superintendent*, Captain D. Wilson-Barker, R.N.R., F.R.S.E.

TRAINING SHIP *Cornwall*, off Purfleet (Reformatory Ship).

Superintendent, Admiral C. G. Robinson, C.V.O.

Secretary, W. Millachip, 66 Coleman Street, E.C.

TRAINING SHIP *Clio*, Bangor (North Wales, Chester, and Border Counties Training Ship Society).—*Capt.-Superintendent*, Capt. F. G. Langdon, R.N.

TRAINING SHIP *Indefatigable*, New Ferry, Birkenhead.—For boys of good character only, 13 to 14½. *Capt.-Superintendent*, Commandr. H. Butterworth, R.N.

TRAINING SHIP *Mercury*, Hamble, Southampton, Hants.—For boys of good character and educational qualifications only. *Capt.-Superintendent*, C. B. Fry, Commandr. R.N.R.

ORIENTAL STUDIES

SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL STUDIES, London Institution, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C. Incorp. June 1916, to give instruction in the languages of Eastern and African peoples, ancient and modern, and in the literature, history, religion, and customs of these peoples, especially with a view to the needs of persons about to proceed to the East or to Africa for the pursuit of study and research, commerce, or a profession. *Chairman of Governing Body*, Sir John P. Hewett, G.C.S.I., C.I.E.; *Hon. Sec.* P. J. Hartog, M.A., B.Sc.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION

[Places marked with an asterisk denote training centres for women munition workers.]

In addition to the institutions mentioned below, the following universities have faculties of engineering: Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Durham, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Sheffield, Wales, St. Andrews, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dublin, National University of Ireland, Queen's University of Belfast.

I.—Under the London County Council

The London County Council controls and maintains seventeen technical institutes and schools of art of its own, and aids by money grants many other educational centres offering technical, scientific, or art instruction. The grants are made subject to certain conditions, *inter alia*, inspection, and the nomination of representatives upon the governing body or committee of management. The following is a list of the more important:—

Entirely maintained by the L.C.C.

BEAUFOY INSTITUTE, Prince's Road, Vauxhall Street, E.C.—*Principal*, A. Ritchie-Scott, B.Sc.

CAMBERWELL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, Peckham Road, S.E.—*Principal*, W. B. Dalton.

CENTRAL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, Southampton Row, W.C.—*Principal*, F. V. Burridge.

CLAPHAM SCHOOL OF ART, Edgeley Road, High Street, Clapham, S.W.—*Principal*, (vacant).

HACKNEY INSTITUTE:

(*a*) Hackney Institute, Dalston Lane, N.E.

(*b*) Hackney Institute, Sir John Cass's Branch, Cassland Road, N.E.

Principal, Percy R. Kirk, M.A., A.M.I.C.E. *Sec.* A. F. Watts.

HAMMERSMITH SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS, Lime Grove, Shepherd's Bush, W.—*Principal*, John Williams.

NORWOOD TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Knight's Hill, West Norwood, S.E.—*Principal*, W. Huntington, B.Sc.

PADDINGTON TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Saltram Crescent, W.—*Principal*, A. G. Cooke, M.A.

PUTNEY SCHOOL OF ART, Oxford Road, Putney.—*Principal*, J. Bowyer.

*SCHOOL OF BUILDING, Ferndale Road, Brixton, S.W.—*Principal*, H. W. Richards; *Vice-Principal*, A. R. Sage; *Director of Architecture*, Prof. Beresford Pite, F.R.I.B.A.; *Sec.* W. A. Andrews.

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING AND NAVIGATION, High Street, Poplar, E.—*Principal*, H. A. Garratt, M.I.N.A., A.M.I.C.E.

SCHOOL OF PHOTO-ENGRAVING AND LITHOGRAPHY, 6 Bolt Court, Fleet Street, E.C.—*Principal*, A. J. Bull.

*SHOREDITCH TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Pitfield Street, Hoxton, N.—*Principal*, Shadrach Hicks.

TRADE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Lime Grove, Shepherd's Bush, W.—*Lady Superintendent*, Miss M. A. J. Boon.

TRADE SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Queen Square, Bloomsbury, W.C.— *Head Mistress*, Miss F. E. I. Smythe.

WESTMINSTER TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Vincent Square, W. (with which is incorporated the Westminster School of Art).—*Principal*, J. Stuart Ker, B.Sc. *Head Master, School of Art*, A. H. Christie (*actg.*); Drawing and Painting under the direction of Walter Sickert.

Polytechnics aided by the L.C.C.

*BATTERSEA POLYTECHNIC, Battersea Park Road, Battersea, S.W.—*Principal*, F. H. Newman, M.A., Ph.D.

BOROUGH POLYTECHNIC, Borough Road, S.E.—*Principal*, C. T. Millis, M.I.M.E.

CITY OF LONDON COLLEGE, White Street, Moorfields.—*Principal*, Sidney Humphries, B.A., LL.B.

NORTHAMPTON POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Clerkenwell, E.C.—*Principal*, R. M. Walmsley, D.Sc., F.R.S.E.

NORTHERN POLYTECHNIC, Holloway Road, N.—*Principal*, R. S. Clay, D.Sc.

SIR JOHN CASS TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, Aldgate, E.C.—*Principal*, C. A. Keane, D.Sc.

SOUTH-WESTERN POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Manresa Road, Chelsea, S.W.—*Principal*, S. Skinner, M.A.

THE POLYTECHNIC, 307-311 Regent Street, W.—*Director of Education*, Robert Mitchell.

WOOLWICH POLYTECHNIC, William Street, Woolwich.—*Principal*, A. F. Hogg, M.A., F.C.S.

BIRKBECK COLLEGE, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.—*Principal*, G. Armitage-Smith, M.A., D.Litt. Receives an annual grant from the L.C.C. under this head; the work in Arts, Science, Economics, and Law consists of courses for the degrees of the University of London.

Technical and other Institutes aided by the L.C.C.

ALBANY INSTITUTE DOMESTIC ECONOMY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, Albury Street, Deptford, S.E.—*Lady Superintendent*, Miss R. Mason.

ALDENHAM INSTITUTE, Goldington Crescent, N.W.—*Hon. Secretary*, H. S. Mingard, F.C.I.S.

BERMONDSEY SETTLEMENT, Farncombe Street, Jamaica Road, S.E.—*Warden*, Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, D.D.

CHURCH INSTITUTE, Wiscton Road, Upper Tooting.—*Hon. Secretary*, C. H. Baker.

COLLEGE FOR WORKING WOMEN, 7 Fitzroy Street, W.—*Hon. Secretary*, Miss F. Martin.

DEVAS INSTITUTE, New Road, Battersea, S.W.—*Sec.* W. F. Holmes.

GOLDSMITHS' COLLEGE, New Cross, S.E.—*Warden*, T. Raymont, M.A. (*actg.*).

HEROLD'S INSTITUTE, Drummond Road, Bermondsey (in connection with the Borough Polytechnic).

LEATHERSELLERS' COMPANY'S TECHNICAL COLLEGE, 176 Tower Bridge Road, S.E.—*Principal*, Dr. J. Gordon Parker.

MORLEY COLLEGE, Waterloo Road, S.E.—*Vice-Principal*, Miss Clare Brennand.

ROYAL SCHOOL OF ART NEEDLEWORK, Exhibition Road, S.W.—*Principal*, Miss Evelyn Bradshaw; *Secretary*, Miss M. ffennell.

SAILORS' HOME, Dock Street, E. (School of Nautical Cookery).—*Secretary*, A. E. Loder, R.N.R.

ST. BRIDE FOUNDATION INSTITUTE, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. (for Printing Trades).—*Principal*, J. R. Riddell.

SCHOOL OF ART WOOD-CARVING, South Kensington, 39 Thurloe Place, S.W.—*Secretary*, J. Bailey; *Registrar*, Miss A. C. Burton.

WANDSWORTH TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, High Street, Wandsworth, S.W.—*Principal*, A. R. Gridley, M.A. (*actg.*).

WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE, Crowndale Road, N.W.—*Superintendent*, E. C. Duchesne.

BLACKHEATH SCHOOL OF ART AND CRAFTS, Lee Road, Blackheath, S.E.—*Head Master*, J. H. Hale, F.S.A.M.

LAMBETH SCHOOL OF ART, St. Oswald's Place, Upper Kennington Lane.—*Principal*, T. McKeggie.

ST. MARTIN'S SCHOOL OF ART, 107 Charing Cross Road, W.C.—*Head Master*, J. E. Allen, A.R.C.A.

II.—Other London Institutions

IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (comprising the Royal College of Science, the Royal School of Mines, and the City and Guilds [Engineering] College). Established by Royal Charter July 8, 1907. The Imperial College is administered by a governing body of forty-one. *Rector*, Sir Alfred Keogh, K.C.B., LL.D. *Sec.* Alexander Gow, M.A., B.Sc.; *Registrar*, John Jones. **The City and Guilds (Engineering) College** is administered by a Delegacy of nineteen members (*Chairman*, Sir John Wolfe Barry, K.C.B., F.R.S.; *Dean*, Prof. W. E. Dalby, F.R.S.). While continuing the **Associateship** courses previously given in the three institutions now forming integral parts of the Imperial College, arrangements have been made for the award of an **Imperial College Diploma** with the abbreviated title D.I.C. Special advanced courses include Railway Engineering, Structural and Hydraulic Engineering, Surveying and Geology, Electrical Machinery and Transformers, the design and erection of Chemical Plant, Fuel and Refractory Materials, the Technology of Woods and Fibres, Economic Botany, Plant Physiology and Pathology, Bio-Chemistry, Economic Entomology, Comparative Pathology, Engineering Geology, etc. Students satisfactorily completing the approved courses of study may obtain the following **additional Diplomas**: (*a*) the Associateship of the Royal College of Science in Mathematics, Mechanics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany, Zoology, or Geology (three years' course); (*b*) the Associateship of the Royal School of Mines in Mining, Metallurgy, and the Technology of Oil (four years' course); (*c*) the Associateship of the City and Guilds of London Institute in Engineering (three years' course). The **fees** of students entering for the Associateship Courses are per year £36.10.0 in the Royal College of Science, £38.10.0 in the City and Guilds College, £45.10.0 in the Royal School of Mines. Entrance Scholarships are offered for the R.C.S. and C. & G.(Eng.)C. A certain number of Royal Exhibitions and Free Studentships tenable at the College are awarded by competition at the Science Examinations of the Board of Education. All communications respecting admission to or the work of the Imperial College should be addressed to the Registrar. *Offices*, Imperial Institute Road, South Kensington. For further particulars concerning the work of the City and Guilds Engineering College, which forms a department of the Imperial College, see below.

Departments and Professors.—*Mathematics*, A. R. Forsyth, F.R.S., A. N. Whitehead, F.R.S. (*Applied*; *Physics*, H. L. Callender, F.R.S., R. J. Strutt, F.R.S., W. Watson, F.R.S., A. Fowler, F.R.S. (*Astro-Physics*); *Chemistry*, H. B. Baker, F.R.S., J. F. Thorpe, F.R.S. (*Organic*), J. C. Philip (*Physical*); *Fuel and Refractory Materials*, W. A. Bone, F.R.S.; *Biology*, J. B. Farmer, F.R.S. (*Botany*), E. W. McBride, F.R.S. (*Zoology*). V. H. Blackman, F.R.S. (*Plant Physiology*). H. G. Plimmer, F.R.S. (*Comparative Pathology*), P. Groom (*Woods and Fibres Technology*), H. M. Lefroy (*Entomology*); *Geology*, W. W. Watts, F.R.S., C. G. Cullis (*Economic Mineralogy*); *Mining*, W. Frecheville; *Metallurgy*, H. C. H. Carpenter; *Oil Technology*, W. W. Watts, F.R.S., *Mechanical Engineering and Motive Power*, W. E. Dalby, F.R.S.; *Civil Engineering*, S. M. Dixon; *Electrical Engineering*, T. Mathew, F.R.S.

MINES, THE ROYAL SCHOOL OF, forms an integral part of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, and is administered and financed by the Governing Body of that College, with the assistance of an Advisory Board. (*See* IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.)

SCIENCE, THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF, forms an integral part of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, and is administered and financed by the Governing Body of that College. (*See* IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.)

THE CITY AND GUILDS OF LONDON INSTITUTE was established in 1878 by the Corporation and Livery Companies of the City of London to promote the applications of science and art to productive industry. *Visitor*, H.M. the King; *Chairman of Council*, Lord Halsbury; *Chairman of the Executive Committee*, Sir John Wolfe Barry, K.C.B.; *Treasurer*, Sir Edwd. H. Burk; *Hon. Secs.* Sir John Watney, S. W. Luard, and W. T. Prideaux. *Secretary*, A. L. Soper. *Offices*, Gresham College, Basinghall Street, E.C. The total income amounts to about £30,000 a year. The operations of the Institute are divided under the following heads:

(1) THE CITY AND GUILDS' (ENGINEERING) COLLEGE, which forms the Engineering section of the Imperial College of Science and Technology, and is conducted by a Delegacy representing the Imperial College, the City and Guilds' Institute, and the Goldsmiths' Company. (*See* IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF SCIENCE.)

(2) THE CITY AND GUILDS' TECHNICAL COLLEGE, Finsbury, provides courses of instruction in civil, mechanical, and electrical engineering and chemistry. It was opened in 1883.

(3) THE SOUTH LONDON SCHOOL OF TECHNICAL ART, Kennington Park Road, provides instruction in modelling, drawing, and painting from the life.

(4) THE DEPARTMENT OF TECHNOLOGY, the

object of which is to encourage the teaching of technology, domestic subjects, and manual training throughout the British Empire.

CRYSTAL PALACE (School of Practical Engineering).—*Principal*, J. W. Wilson, M.Inst.C.E., M.I.Mech.E. *Vice-Principal*, Maurice Wilson, A.M.Inst.C.E.

EAST LONDON COLLEGE (*see* University of London).

FARADAY HOUSE ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING COLLEGE, Southampton Row, W.C.—*Principal*, A. Russell, D.Sc.

POLYTECHNIC SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING (Electrical, Civil, Motor, Aero, and Mechanical), 307-311 Regent Street, W.—*Director*, Prof. Henry J. Spooner, C.E., M.I.M.E., A.M.I.C.E.

SCHOOL OF CARRIAGE AND MOTOR BODY BUILDING, Balderton Street, W.—*Head Master*, Ernest Bailey.

TRADES' TRAINING SCHOOLS, 153 Great Titchfield Street, W.—*Director*, Banister Fletcher, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I. (*actg.*).

WILLESDEN POLYTECHNIC, Priory Park Road, Kilburn, N.W.—*Principal*, A. J. Bird.

Provincial Technical Colleges

Places marked * denote training centres for Women Munition Workers

ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE (Heginbottom Tech. Sch.).—*Principal*, A. Morris, B.Sc.

BANBURY (Municipal Tech. Sch.).—*Head Master*, S. H. Beale.

BARROW-IN-FURNESS (Tech. Sch.).—*Principal*, J. Minshull, B.Sc., A.M.I.M.E. (*actg.*).

*BATH (City Tech. Sch.).—*Director*, A. Godfrey Day, A.M.I.Mech.E.

BATLEY (Tech. and Art Sch.).—*Director of Education*, G. R. H. Danby; *Organising Master*, P. J. Kitchen, B.Sc.

BELFAST (Municipal Tech. Inst.).—*Principal*, F. C. Forth, F.R.C.Sc.I.

BIRKENHEAD (Holt Tech. Sch. Tranmere).—*Principal*, J. E. L. Barnes, M.I.M.E.

*BIRMINGHAM (Municipal Tech. Sch.).—*Principal*, W. E. Sumpner, D.Sc.

,, *(Tech. Sch. Handsworth).—*Principal*, W. E. Harrison.

,, *(Tech. Sch. Aston).—*Principal*, C. A. White, M.Sc.

BLACKBURN (Municipal Tech. Sch.).—*Principal*, R. H. Pickard, D.Sc.

BOLTON (Municipal Tech. Sch.).—*Director*, F. Wilkinson, F.G.S.

BOOTLE (Municipal Tech. Sch.).—*Principal*, Lawrence Small, B.Sc.

*BRADFORD CITY (Technical Coll.).—*Principal*, Prof. W. M. Gardner, M.Sc., F.I.C.

BRIERLEY HILL, Staffs. (Tech. Inst.).—A. Gibbons.

BRIGHOUSE (Technical Sch.).—*Principal and Sec.* T. Walling, M.A.

*BRIGHTON (Municipal Tech. Coll.).—*Principal*, W. Beckit Burnie, D.Sc.

BRISTOL (Merchant Venturers' Tech. Coll.).—*Principal*, Prof. J. Wertheimer, D.Sc.; *Secretary*, G. H. Pope, B.C.L.

BURNLEY (Municipal Tech. Inst.).—*Principal*, T. Crossland, B.Sc.

BURY (Municipal Tech. Sch.).—*Principal*, R. Wilkinson, B.A.

CAMBORNE (School of Metalliferous Mining).—*Principal*, T. Knowles, B.A., B.Sc.

CARDIFF (City of Cardiff Tech. Coll.).—*Principal*, Charles Coles, B.Sc.

CHORLEY (Municipal Sec. Sch. & Tech. Inst.).—*Principal*, G. B. Alcock, B.A.

COLCHESTER (Technical Sch.).—*Secretary*, G. C. Holland.

COVENTRY (Municipal Tech. Inst.).—*Principal*, J. H. Belcher, B.A., B.Sc.

CREWE (Technical Inst.).—*Principal*, R. W. Bailey.

*DARLINGTON (Technical Coll.).—*Sec. and Director*, A. C. Boyde, M.A., LL.B.

DARWEN (Municipal Tech. Sch.).—*Sec.* W. Bretherick.

DERBY (Tech. Coll.).—*Principal*, F. W. Shurlock, B.Sc.

,, *(Tech. Sch.).—*Secretary*, Wm. Cooper.

DEVONPORT (Municipal Tech. Sch.).—*Principal*, W. S. Templeton, M.A., B.Sc.

DEWSBURY (Tech. Sch. & Sch. of Art).—*Organising Master*, H. J. Taylor, F.C.S.

DONCASTER (Tech. Coll.).—*Principal*, J. Eagles, A.R.C.Sc.

DOVER (Sch. of Science and Tech.).—*Principal*, H. Schofield, D.Sc.

DUBLIN (Royal College of Science). *See* p. 368.

*EAST HAM (Tech. Coll.).—*Principal*, W. H. Barker, B.Sc., F.C.S.

EDINBURGH (Heriot-Watt Coll.).—*Principal*, A. P. Laurie, D.Sc.

*ERITH (Technical Sch.).—*Head Master*, W. Neagle, B.Sc., A.M.I.M.E.

*GILLINGHAM (Tech. Inst.).—*Director*, R. L. Wills, M.A.

GLASGOW (Royal Tech. Coll.).—*Director*, H. F. Stockdale, F.R.S.E.

*GRIMSBY (Tech. Sch.).—*Clerk*, D. Chandler.

HALIFAX (Municipal Tech. Coll.).—*Principal*, J. Crowther, B.Sc.

HUDDERSFIELD (Tech. Coll.).—*Principal*, J. F. Hudson, M.A.

HULL (Municipal Tech. Coll.).—*Principal*, T. Luxton, B.Sc.

IPSWICH (Municipal Tech. Sch.).—*Principal*, P. Wilkinson, B.A., B.Sc.

KEIGHLEY (Tech. Inst.).—*Principal*, T. P. Watson, M.A.

*LANCASTER (Storey Inst.).—*Head Master*, F. H. Mould, B.Sc., A.R.C.S.

*LEEDS (Central Tech. Sch.).—*Principal*, R. E. Barnett, B.Sc., A.R.C.S.; *Sec.* James Graham.

LEICESTER (Municipal Tech. Sch.).—*Principal*, J. H. Hawthorn, M.A.

LINCOLN (Municipal Tech. Sch.).—*Head Master*, A. E. Collis, M.I.M.E.

*LIVERPOOL (Municipal Tech. Sch.).—*Director*, James G. Legge, B.A.; *Principal*, J. Scholes Hague, M.Sc.

*LOUGHBOROUGH (Technical Inst.).—*Principal*, H. Schofield, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E.

MANCHESTER (Municipal Sch. of Technology).—*Principal*, J. C. M. Garnett, M.A.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE (Rutherford Tech. Coll.).—*Principal*, C. L. Eclair-Heath, A.M.I.M.E.

,, *(Tech. Inst.).—*Director*, Percival Sharp, B.Sc.

*NEWPORT (Mon.) (Technical Inst.).—*Principal*, R. W. Holland, M.Sc., LL.D.

NEWRY (Municipal Tech. Sch.).—*Principal*, E. Holden, A.R.S.I.

NORTHAMPTON (Tech. Sch.).—*Principal*, J. Blakeman, M.A., M.Sc.

NORWICH (Tech. Inst.).—*Principal*, H. Ramage, M.A.

NOTTINGHAM (Municip. Tech. and Art School).—*Principal*, J. Harrison, A.R.C.A.

*OLDHAM (Municipal Tech. Sch.).—*Principal* H. H. Wareing.

PAISLEY (Tech. Coll.).—*Principal*, A. McLean, B.Sc.

*PETERBOROUGH (County Tech. Sch.).—*Organising Master*, J. S. Bowman, B.Sc., A.R.C.S.

*PLYMOUTH (Municipal Tech. Sch.).—*Principal*, W. S. Templeton, M.A., B.Sc.
*PORTSMOUTH (Municipal Coll.).—*Principal*, O. Freeman, B.Sc.
ROCHDALE (Municipal Tech. Sch.).—*Principal and Sec.* J. E. Holden.
ROTHERHAM (Tech. Inst.).—*Principal*, James A. Mair.
*SALFORD (Royal Tech. Inst.).—*Principal*, Bertram Prentice, D.Sc.
*SMETHWICK (Technical Sch.).—*Principal*, R. W. Hutchinson, M.Sc., A.M.I.E.E.
SOUTH WALES and MONMOUTHSHIRE SCHOOL OF MINES, Cardiff.—*Principal*, Prof. G. Knox, M.I.M.E., F.G.S.
STOCKPORT (Municipal Tech. Sch.).—*Principal*, R. J. Brown, M.Sc.
STOKE-ON-TRENT (Longton Sutherland Inst.).—*Principal*, W. Harris, M.A., Ph.D.
SUNDERLAND (Municipal Tech. Coll.).—*Principal*, V. A. Mundella, M.A., B.Sc.
*SUTTON COLDFIELD (Municipal Tech. Sch.).—*Principal*, H. Pochin, M.A.; *Acting Principal*, W. D. Hills, B.Sc.
SWANSEA (Tech. Coll.).—*Principal*, W. M. Varley, D.Sc.
SWINDON (Tech. Sch.).—*Principal*, G. H. Burkhardt, M.Sc.
TONBRIDGE (Tech. Inst.).—*Director and Sec.* T. Newsome, A.R.C.Sc.
TRURO (School of Mining).—*Principal*, H. G. Henderson.
*TUNBRIDGE WELLS (Tech. Inst.).—*Principal*, J. Lister, Ph.D., B.Sc.
*WALSALL (Municipal Inst.).—*Principal*, Frank E. Thompson, A.R.C.S., F.C.S.
WALTHAMSTOW (Tech. Inst.).—*Principal*, A. J. Dicks, B.Sc.
WARRINGTON (Municipal Tech. Inst.).—*Principal*, J. S. Broome, M.Sc.
*WEDNESBURY (Technical Inst.).—*Principal*, W. Macfarlane, F.I.C.
*WELLINGBOROUGH (Tech. Inst.).—*Principal*, A. J. Ensor, B.Sc.
WEST BROMWICH (Mun. Sci. and Tech. Sch.).—*Principal*, R. Lloyd Whiteley, F.I.C.
WEST HAM (Municipal Tech. Inst.).—*Principal*, J. R. Airey, M.A., D.Sc.
WIDNES (Mun. Tech. Sch.).—*Principal*, J. A. Cooper, B.Sc., C. Richard Lewis, M.A. (*actg.*).
WIGAN (Mining and Tech. Coll.).—*Principal*, S. C. Laws, M.A., B.Sc.
*WILLENHALL (Technical Sch.).—*Principal*, H. Handford.
*WIMBLEDON (Tech. Inst. and School of Art).—*Principal*, W. A. Harwood.
WOLVERHAMPTON (Municipal Tech. Sch.).—*Principal*, J. D. Coates, D.Sc.
WORCESTER (Victoria Institute).—*Secretary*, T. Duckworth.
*YORK (Technical Sch.).—*Secretary*, J. H. Mason.

SCOTLAND

*ABERDEEN (Robert Gordon's Tech. Coll.).—*Principal*, Chas. Stewart, M.A.
*GLASGOW (Royal Tech. Coll.).—*Director*, H. F. Stockdale.

SOCIOLOGY

RUSKIN COLLEGE, Oxford.—Founded 1899. The College is intended for working men who are desirous of taking part in public and social work. Residential Courses are suspended during the war. *Principal*, H. Sanderson Furniss, M.A.; *Vice-Principal*, P. J. Baker, B.A.; *Sec.* Sam Smith.

UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENTS

BERMONDSEY SETTLEMENT, Farncombe Street, Jamaica Road, S.E.—*Warden*, Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, D.D.
BIRMINGHAM WOMEN'S SETTLEMENT, 318 Summer Lane, Birmingham.—*Warden*, Miss M. C. Matheson.
CAIUS COLLEGE MISSION SETTLEMENT, Battersea, S.W.—*Warden*, Rev. Ronald Wimbush, M.A.
CAMBRIDGE HOUSE, 131-135 Camberwell Road, S.E.—*Head*, Rev. N. B. Kent.
CANNING TOWN WOMEN'S SETTLEMENT, Cumberland Road, Plaistow.—*Warden*, Miss R. H. Cheetham.
CHELTENHAM LADIES' COLLEGE SETTLEMENT (St. Hilda's East), 3 Old Nichol Street, Bethnal Green, E.—*Warden*, Miss Bruce.
GIVEN-WILSON INSTITUTE SETTLEMENT, 53-55 Stopford Road, Plaistow, E.—*Administrator*, Rev. T. Given-Wilson, M.A.; *Deputy*, Miss Bolton.
LADY MARGARET HALL SETTLEMENT, 129-135 Kennington Road, S.E.—*Warden*, Miss K. Thicknesse.
LIVERPOOL, Nile Street.—*Warden*, F. J. Marquis, M.A., B.Sc.
MANCHESTER, Ancoats Hall.—*Warden*, G. K. Grierson, M.A.
MANSFIELD HOUSE, 89 Barking Road, Canning Town, E.—*Warden*, N. M. Hyde, M.A.
OXFORD HOUSE, Mape Street, Bethnal Green.—*Head*, (vacant).
PASSMORE EDWARDS SETTLEMENT, Tavistock Place, St. Pancras.—*Warden*, Miss Hilda D. Oakley, M.A.
ROBERT BROWNING SETTLEMENT, York Street, Walworth Road, S.E.—*Pres.* Sir E. Shackleton; *Warden*, F. Herbert Stead, M.A.
ST. MARGARET'S HOUSE (Ladies' Branch of Oxford House), Bethnal Green.—*Head*, Miss Harington.
TOYNBEE HALL (1884), Whitechapel Branch: 28 Commercial Street, Whitechapel; Poplar Branch, 4 and 5 Montague Place, Poplar, E.—*Warden*, J. St. G. Heath, B.A.; *Warden of Women's Settlement*, Miss Catharine Towers; *Gen. Sec.* E. F. Hitchcock.
WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY SETTLEMENT, 44-46 Nelson Square, Blackfriars Road, S.E.—*Warden*, Miss M. McN. Sharpley.
WOODBROOKE SETTLEMENT, for Religious and Social Studies, Selly Oak, near Birmingham. For friends and others.—*Director of Studies* (Emeritus), Dr. J. Rendel Harris; *Warden*, H. G. Wood.

VETERINARY

ROYAL COLLEGE OF VETERINARY SURGEONS, 10 Red Lion Square, W.C.—Grants Diplomas of **M.R.C.V.S.** and **F.R.C.V.S.** Membership, 3,409.
President, F. W. Garnett, M.R.C.V.S.
Secretary and Registrar, Fred Bullock, F.R.G.S.
ROYAL VETERINARY COLLEGE, Camden Town.
Principal and Dean, Prof. Sir John M'Fadyean, M.B.
Anatomy, E. S. Shave, F.R.C.V.S.; B. Gorton, M.R.C.V.S.
Biology, H. W. Marett Tims, M.D.
Chemistry, G. D. Lander, D.Sc.; J. J. Geake.
Hygiene and Dietetics, G. H. Wooldridge, F.R.C.V.S.
Materia Medica and Pharmacy, (vacant).
Medicine and Parasitology, G. H. Wooldridge, F.R.C.V.S.
Pathology and Bacteriology, The Principal.

Physiology and Histology, G. A. Buckmaster, M.D.
Surgery, J. Macqueen, F.R.C.V.S.
Secretary, Thomas C. Wight.

ROYAL (DICK) VETERINARY COLLEGE, Edinburgh.
Principal, Prof. O. Charnock Bradley.
Surgery and Materia Medica, Ainsworth Wilson, F.R.C.V.S.
Medicine and Obstetrics, Alex. McTurk, M.R.C.V.S.
Anatomy and Histology, The Principal.
Physiology, D. A. Farquharson, M.B.
Pathology and Bacteriology, D. C. Matheson, F.R.C.V.S.
Hygiene and Dietetics, R. G. Linton, M.R.C.V.S.
Biology, R. Stewart MacDougall, D.Sc.
Secretary, F. P. Milligan.

VETERINARY COLLEGE, Buccleuch Street, Glasgow.
Medicine, Surgery, Comp. Pathology, and Obstetrics, David Imrie, M.R.C.V.S.
Anatomy, etc. James Murphy, M.R.C.V.S.
Physiology and Histology, D. Noel Paton, M.D.
Pathology and Bacteriology, W. Blair M. Martin, M.D.
Chemistry and Physics, G. S. Cruickshanks, M.D.
Botany, Pharmacy, Toxicology, etc. A. S. Macqueen, M.R.C.V.S.

UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL SCHOOL OF VETERINARY SCIENCE (*see* Liverpool University).

ROYAL VETERINARY COLLEGE OF IRELAND, Pembroke and Shelbourne Roads, Dublin.
Principal, Prof. A. E. Mettam, B.Sc.
Physiology, F. X. Callaghan, M.B.
Materia Medica and Hygiene, G. T. Dunne.
Pathology and Bacteriology, The Principal.
Surgery, J. J. O'Connor.
Medicine, J. F. Craig, M.A., M.R.C.V.S.
Anatomy, T. G. Browne, M.R.C.V.S.
Registrar, G. E. Haines.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

We shall be pleased to give to the users of HAZELL *all information regarding suitable schools and colleges, though of course no responsibility is incurred by the same. Inquiries should be addressed to : Educational Bureau, 52 Long Acre, London, W.C.*

THE LARGER PUBLIC SCHOOLS

* Denotes member of the Head Masters' Conference (*q.v.*); † denotes member of the Incorporated Association of Head Masters (*q.v.*).

*BEAUMONT COLLEGE, Old Windsor. Roman Catholic. Founded 1861. Pupils, 200. *Fees*, 90 guineas p.a. *Rector*, Rev. George Jinks, S.J.

*†BEDFORD GRAMMAR SCHOOL, Bedford. Founded 1566; reorganised 1873. There are two or more each year leaving *exhibitions* of the total value of £160 per annum, tenable for four years. Exhibitions tenable in the school from £60 to £10. *Pupils*, 700. Boys are prepared for the Universities, Civil Service, for Woolwich and Sandhurst, Royal Navy, and other public examinations. There is an Engineering side with full provision of workshops. There are seven boarding-houses. There is an Engineer Corps. *Fees*, over 16, £5.12.0; 10 to 16, £4.11.0; under 10, £3.10.0 per term. *Head Master*, Reginald Carter, M.A.

*†BERKHAMSTED SCHOOL, Herts. Pupils, 500. Seven boarding-houses. *Fees*, tuition, £15; boarding, £55. *Head Master*, C. H. Greene, M.A.

*†BIRMINGHAM, KING EDWARD'S SCHOOL, comprises a high school for boys, a high school for girls, three grammar schools for boys and three grammar schools for girls. *Founded* 1552, reorganised 1878 and 1900. Numerous *scholarships and exhibitions* both for boys and girls. The pupils number about 2,800; 500 in high school for boys. *Fees*, £18 per annum. *Head Master*, R. Cary Gilson, M.A. *Motto*, "Domine, Salvum fac Regem."

*BLUNDELL'S SCHOOL, Tiverton, Devon. Founded 1604. *Fees*, £75–£90 per annum. *Head Master*, A. L. Francis, M.A.

*BRADFIELD COLLEGE, Berks. *Fees*, 90 guineas p.a. *Head Master*, Rev. R. D. Beloe, M.A.

*†BRIGHTON COLLEGE, Brighton. Founded 1847. Governed by a Council of twelve. There are at least three leaving *scholarships* of the annual value of £35, and three of £30, tenable at Oxford or Cambridge. Entrance scholarships are awarded every year, at least five of the annual value of £70 or £50, and smaller exhibitions. Pupils, 340. *Fees*, £99.6.0 p.a. *Head Master*, Rev. W. R. Dawson, M.A.

*†CHARTERHOUSE SCHOOL, Godalming. Founded 1611, and until 1872 situated near Smithfield, London, on ground that belonged to the Carthusians. Sixty scholarships are tenable in the school, of which ten are competed for annually at entrance. Twenty or more *exhibitions* to the Universities, each of the annual value of £80, tenable for four years. Pupils, 600. *Fees*, entrance, £10.10.0; tuition, £31.10.0 p.a.; boarding fee, £84 p.a. *Head Master*, Frank Fletcher, M.A. *Motto*, "Deo dante dedi."

*CHELTENHAM COLLEGE, Gloucestershire. Founded 1841. Incorporated '94; governed by a President and twenty members of Council. There are three sides in the Senior School—the Classical, the Military and Engineering, and the Modern. There is a Junior School. Numerous *scholarships* are attached to the College; also nominations for sons of the Clergy. Pupils, 580. *Fees*, under 10—day-boys £7 per term, boarders £32; between 10 and 13—day-boys £10 per term, boarders £36; over 13—day-boys, £13 per term, boarders £40. *Principal*, the Rev. Canon R. Waterfield, M.A. *Bursar*, A. A. Hunter.

*CHRIST'S HOSPITAL. Founded 1552. The Hospital schools are: (1) the *Boys' School, West Horsham*, with accommodation for 820 boys, including Preparatory School. *Head Master*, Rev. A. W. Upcott, D.D., Exeter College, Oxford; (2) the Girls' School, Hertford, with accommodation for 280 girls. *Head Mistress*, Miss M. E. Robertson, Newnham College, Cambridge. With relation to two-thirds of the scholars at the Hospital schools, fees ranging from £10 to £20 may be charged if the Council of Almoners consider "that the parents or next friends are in a position to contribute substantially towards the child's education and maintenance." *Entrance* to the Hospital schools is gained by presentation (425 places) or by competition (100 scholars). Metropolitan public elementary schools supply 179 scholars, various parishes 108, and various endowed schools the residue; 85 others are nominated by the Council of Almoners. Hospital exhibition funds for both boys and girls provide *exhibitions* to universities, including *The Times* scholarship, and the "Pitt Club" exhibition. Pupils, 820 boys' school, 260 girls' school. *Clerk*, R. L. Franks. *Office*, 26 and 27 Great Tower Street, London, E.C.

*†CITY OF LONDON SCHOOL, Victoria Embank-

ment, E.C. Established by the Corporation of London in 1834. Tenable at the Universities or other places of higher education are 26 *scholarships* varying from £100 to £20; and about 50 others tenable at the school. Pupils admitted between the ages of 7 and 15. *Fees*, 15 guineas p.a. *Head Master*, Rev. Arthur Chilton, D.D. *Sec.*, A. J. Austin.

*†CLIFTON COLLEGE, Bristol. Opened 1862, received charter '77. There are Classical, Modern, and Military sides, and Junior and Preparatory Schools. Three *exhibitions*, of £25, which may be increased to £50 a year, tenable at the Universities, and at least eleven scholarships, varying in value from £25 to £100 a year, tenable at the College, offered annually. Pupils, 600. *Fees*, tuition, Preparatory, £24; Junior, £30; Classical, £33; Modern, £37.10.0; Military, £46.10.0; boarding, £60–£72. *Head Master*, J. E. King, Litt.D. *Sec.*, W. J. Lewis. *Motto*, "Spiritus intus alit."

*†DULWICH COLLEGE (part of the foundation of Alleyn's "College of God's Gift" at Dulwich) was founded A.D. 1619, by *Edward Alleyn, the Actor*, under Letters Patent of King James I. Reconstituted '58, and removed to new site and new building '70. Pupils, 660. Age of admission, not under 10; leaving, 19. Endowment about £5,000 p.a. £500 may be paid annually in scholarships to boys either already in the school or about to enter it, and £1,000 in leaving scholarships. Such scholarships are awarded as the result of open examination. *Fees*, entrance, £1; tuition, £24 p.a. under 13; £27 p.a. over 13. *Master*, George Smith, M.A.; *School Secretary*, Rev. J. R. Cocq, M.A. *Motto*, "Detur Gloria soli Deo."

*EPSOM COLLEGE, Epsom. Established 1855 with a Royal Medical Foundation. Accommodation for 250, and Preparatory for 100 boys under fifteen. Five medical scholarships at the Hospital Schools in London, and 19 other scholarships to the Universities, etc. The foundation provides for 50 foundation scholars and 50 pensioners. *Fees* sons of medical men, 70 guineas; others, 80 guineas; day-boys, 25 guineas. *Head Master*, Rev. W. J. Barton, M.A.; *Secretary*, J. Bernard Lamb, 37, Soho Square, W. *Bursar*, W. D. Crossley; 20 assistant masters.

*ETON COLLEGE, Eton. Founded 1440. Endowment exceeds £20,000 p.a. *Pupils* consist of *King's scholars* or "Collegers" (of whom there are 70, and who enter college after competitive examination between twelve and fourteen years of age), and of *Oppidans*, who enter between twelve and fourteen years of age. *Exhibitions and scholarships* to both Universities, ranging from £60 for four years downwards. *Motto*, "Floreat Etona." *Head Master*, Rev. Cyril A. Alington, M.A. A *mission* is supported by past and present Etonians at Hackney Wick.

*†FELSTED SCHOOL, Essex. Founded in 1564. Classical, Modern, Engineering, and Army sides. Scholarships £70, £50, £30, and £20; leaving Exhibitions £60 and £50. Pupils, 270. *Fees*, tuition, £20 p.a.; boarding, £50–£58 p.a. *Head Master*, Rev. Frank Stephenson, M.A. *Bursar*, E. B. Trow, LL.D., M.A., B.C.L.

*FETTES COLLEGE, Edinburgh. Founded in 1870. Has about 230 scholars. *Fees*, £109 p.a. *Head Master*, Rev. W. A. Heard, LL.D, F.R.S.L.

*GLENALMOND. Founded with the name Trinity College, Glenalmond, in 1841, "to embrace objects not attainable in any public foundation hitherto established in Scotland." It stands on the river Almond, in the Grampians, near Perth. Pupils about 140. *Fees*, 90–100 guineas p.a. *Warden*, Rev. S. E. Longland, M.A.

*†HAILEYBURY COLLEGE, Hertford. Founded 1862, received Royal Charter '64. Entrance scholarships, about twenty in number, competed for annually in November. Special fees for sons of clergy. *Exhibitions* to Oxford and Cambridge five annually (£60, £50, £50, £40, and £20). *Pupils*, 500. *Head Master*, F. B. Malim, M.A.

*HARROW SCHOOL, Harrow. Founded 1571, by John Lyon, a yeoman, b. at Preston, near Harrow. Age of admission, under 14. Entrance scholarships and exhibitions are offered every Easter to boys (not members of the school) over 12 and under 14 years of age. There are numerous scholarships from £100 downwards, to the Universities. Pupils, nearly 500. *Fees*, £150 p.a. *Head Master*, Rev. Lionel Ford, M.A. *Motto*, "Donorum Dei Dispensatio Fidelis."

*LANCING COLLEGE, Shoreham, Sussex. Founded 1848. Pupils, 300. *Fees*, 90 guineas p.a. *Head Master*, Rev. H. T. Bowlby.

*†THE LEYS SCHOOL, Cambridge. Founded 1875, incorporated '78. Its founders were chiefly members of the Methodist Church, but it draws pupils and masters from the Anglican and other Protestant Churches. It has four houses ("hostels") containing about 40 boys each, and excellent general accommodation for 200. The latest addition, the King's Building, was inaugurated by H.M. the King in 1914. Boys may be received from 12 (more usually 13) years of age upwards. *Fees*, 111 guineas, reduced in certain cases to 91 guineas. Entrance exhibitions or scholarships, varying in value from £15 to £60 (occasionally more) p.a., are offered for competition at the end of each term. Leaving scholarships yearly. *Motto*, "In fide fiducia." *Head Master*, Rev. W. T. A. Barber, D.D. *Bursar*, J. C. Isard, M.A.

*LORETTO SCHOOL, Musselburgh. Pupils, 134. *Fees*, £105 p.a., everything inclusive. *Head Master*, A. R. Smith, M.A.

*MALVERN COLLEGE, Worcestershire. Founded 1865. Exhibitions at the Universities, one of £40 for three years, offered annually, and one of £27 for one year; also two of £40 for three years, tenable at B.N.C., Oxford. Entrance scholarships annually filled, one or more of £87, four or more of £50, six or more of £30; exhibition, £12–£25. Pupils, 450. *Fees*, £105; entrance, £3.3.0; nomination fee, £6 p.a. *Head Master*, F. S. Preston, M.A. *Bursar*, R. A. Ker, M.A.

†MANCHESTER GRAMMAR SCHOOL. Founded 1515. The school consists of 300 foundationers (free) and about 760 capitation scholars. Close scholarships at Wadham and Brasenose College, Oxford, and St. John's College, Cambridge, range in annual value from £50 to £80. There are 24 scholarships for classics, mathematics, or physical science, tenable at the Universities, ranging in value from £20 to £50 each p.a.; also 32 scholarships, tenable at the school, ranging in value from £14 to £25 each p.a., together with numerous prizes, also 270 foundation scholarships giving free tuition. *Fees*, £14 p.a. under 14; £17.3.0 p.a. entering over 14. There are three preparatory schools, in South Manchester, North Manchester, and Sale. *High Master*, J. L. Paton, M.A. *Receiver*, Owen W. Cox. *Motto*, "Sapere aude."

*MARLBOROUGH COLLEGE, Wiltshire. Founded 1843; charters '45, '53. Leaving exhibitions to Universities—three annual, £30–£50; three triennial, £22.10.0–£50. Also 2 Modern School Exhibitions to Woolwich or elsewhere of £25 and £20 each, offered annually. There are 15 open school scholarships, varying in value from £15 to £80; also 16 foundation scholarships of £30 for sons of clergy. Pupils, 630. *Fees*, clergy, £90 p.a.; laity, £100

p.a.; boarding-houses, £130 p.a. *Master*, Cyril Norwood, D.Litt.

*†MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL, Charterhouse Square, London. Founded (1561) by Sir Thomas White (founder of St. John's College, Oxford), and the court of the Merchant Taylors' Company. The Company is the governing body of the school, which has always continued a day school. Forty-two scholarships at the school, and scholarships of £86 and £100 for five and seven years, to St. John's College, Oxford; others, ranging from £90, to Cambridge. Pupils 450; on entrance must be over 9 and under 14. *Fees*, 18 guineas p.a. *Head Master*, Rev. J. Arbuthnot Nairn, Litt.D., B.D. *Sec.*, E. P. Hart, M.A., A.C.A. *Motto*, "Homo plantat, homo irrigat, sed Deus dat incrementum."

*†MILL HILL SCHOOL (London, N.W.). Founded 1807 as Protestant Dissenters' Grammar School, reconstituted '69 on a broader basis. Awards the three "Wills" Scholarships of £70 each, the "Bousfield" of £60, the "Hislop" of £50, the "Scrutton" of about £30, and four other leaving scholarships each tenable for three years. Also several Ministerial Exhibitions (about £60 a year) and Entrance Scholarships (£30 to £60). Number of boys, 290. *Fees*, under 14, 94 guineas; over 14, 100 guineas. *Motto*, "Et virtutem, et musas." The "*Old Mill-Hillians Club*" numbers over 1,100 members. *Head Master*, Sir J. D. McClure, M.A., LL.D., D.Mus.

*RADLEY COLLEGE, Abingdon, Berks. Founded 1847. Has 200 scholars. *Warden*, Rev. E. G. Selwyn, M.A.

*†REPTON SCHOOL, Derbyshire. Founded 1557; reorganised 1874. Pupils, 360; 30 assistant masters. *Fees*, £115 p.a. *Head Master*, Rev. G. F. Fisher, M.A.

*ROSSALL SCHOOL, Fleetwood. Lancashire. Founded 1844. Royal Charter granted Nov. '90. Two *exhibitions*, one of £50 and one of £30 at Oxford or Cambridge, each for three years, offered every year; and the *Phillips memorial exhibition* for mathematics, of £40 for one year at Oxford or Cambridge. Besides this there are about 12 *Scholarships and Exhibitions* tenable at the school, offered each year by examination. *Fees*, £90–£99 p.a. (inclusive of all extras); sons of clergy, £75–£84. *Head Master*, Rev. E. J. W. Houghton, D.D.

*†RUGBY SCHOOL, Rugby. Founded by Lawrence Sheriff, a native of Rugby (1567), and originally entrusted to two trustees, in place of which twelve gentlemen of Warwickshire were appointed by Commissioners under the Great Seal in 1602. The boys are divided into *foundationers* and *non-foundationers*. Has, every June, 10 or 12 entrance and other scholarships of £100 to £40, and 8 *leaving exhibitions* tenable at the Universities for 4 years, 3 of £60 and 5 of £30 annual value. Pupils, 590; admission at the age of 13. *Fees* boarding and tuition), £44.2.0 per term. *Head Master*, Rev. A. A. David, D.D. *Motto*, "Orando aborando."

*ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, Hammersmith Rd., London, W. Founded 1509 by *John Colet*, D.D., Dean of St. Paul's. The school consists of 153 *foundation scholars*, elected by competitive examination, and of so many *capitation scholars* as the governors may from time to time decide. The capitation scholars pay a tuition fee of £24.9.0 a year. The foundation scholars are exempt from fees. Pupils 635. Nine *exhibitions* for 4 years, varying in value from £70 to £30, to Oxford and Cambridge, and one exhibition of £50 for two years to the Royal Academy, Woolwich. *Motto*, "Fide et literis." *High Master*, Rev. A. E. Hillard, D.D.

*†SHERBORNE SCHOOL, Dorsetshire. Refounded by Edward VI (the earliest school founded by that monarch), 1550, *reorganised* 1870. Accommodation for 300 pupils. An *exhibition* to either Univ. of £40 for four years falls vacant every year; another of £30 is vacant every four years; pupils may also compete for *Huish Exhibitions* of £50 for four years; this privilege is allowed to three other public schools only. There are also numerous Foundation, House, and other Scholarships and Prizes. *Fees*, £100 p.a. (inclusive). *Head Master*, Nowell Charles Smith. *Clerk to Governors*, S. Bennett. *Motto* (royal arms of Ed. VI), "Honi soit qui mal y pense."

*SHREWSBURY SCHOOL, Shrewsbury. Founded by *King Edward VI* in 1551, augmented by *Queen Elizabeth* in 1571. The school was moved to a new site (of 60 acres) in '82. Since then its numbers have increased from 170 to 413. *Fees*, 100 guineas; day-boys, £29. *Head Master*, Rev. Canon H. A. P. Sawyer, M.A.

*STONYHURST COLLEGE, near Blackburn. Directed by the Jesuit Fathers. Founded 1592 at St. Omers in Flanders; transferred to Stonyhurst 1794. *Rector*, the Rev. W. Bodkin, S.J. *The Observatory* attached to the College turns out excellent solar and other work. *Fees*, Higher course, 120 guineas p.a.; school course, £65 p.a.; preparatory school, 50 guineas p.a.

*†TONBRIDGE SCHOOL, Tonbridge, Kent, founded 1553, reorganised 1880. *Governors:* Master, Warden, and Court of the Company of Skinners. Entrance Scholarships in June—£100, £80, £40, £30. Sixteen leaving *exhibitions* of £75 for four years, of which 4 fall vacant annually, are tenable at any place of higher education that the Governors approve of; four others of £30 a year for four years, one vacant each year, are tenable only at Oxford or Cambridge. Pupils, 400. *Fees*, tuition, £33 p.a.; boarding, £69 p.a. *Head Master*, C. Lowry.

*†UNIVERSITY COLLEGE SCHOOL, Frognal, Hampstead, established 1830. Pupils, 500. *Fees*, 30 guineas p.a. *Motto*, "Paulatim." *Head Master*, Guy Kendall, M.A.

*†UPPINGHAM SCHOOL, Uppingham, Rutland. *Archdeacon Johnson's School*, founded 1584; reorganised 1875. Three leaving *exhibitions* of £60, £50, and £40 offered every year, and 14 of about £22 each at Cambridge. Entrance scholarships from £85 to £30. Pupils, 450; masters, 32, with 6 music masters. *Fees*, tuition, £42; boarding, £73. There is also a Preparatory School. *Head Master*, R. H. Owen, M.A.

*†WELLINGTON COLLEGE (Berks) was incorporated by Royal Charter, Dec. 13, 1853. The foundation consists of ninety nominations for the sons of deceased army officers, who are boarded and educated at an annual charge of £10. There are, as a rule, seven open scholarships annually (£80 and £50 under conditions). Classical and Modern sides. Average number of pupils, 500. A limited number of army officers' sons are educated at £99 a year; for others the fees are £114 in college; £132 in a boarding-house. *Motto*, "Heroum filii." *Chairman of Governors*, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, K.G. *Master*, W. W. Vaughan, M.A. *Bursar*, P. Sherston.

*†WESTMINSTER SCHOOL, or the Royal College of St. Peter's, Westminster. Refounded 1560, reorganised 1868. Foundationers, 60; about 12 annual vacancies. The *Westminster Play*, an annual representation of a Latin comedy by the scholars, is of some celebrity. There are a number of close scholarships and exhibitions to *Christ Church, Oxford*, and of exhibitions to *Trinity College, Cambridge*. *Fees*, entrance, £5.5.0; tuition, £31.10.0; boarding, £68.5.0. *Head Master*, Rev.

James Gow, M.A., Litt.D. *Motto*, "Dat Deus incrementum." *Bursar*, J. Tyson, B.A.

*WINCHESTER COLLEGE, Winchester, the oldest of the public schools, was *founded* (1387) by William of Wykeham, and opened March 26, 1393. About a dozen vacancies yearly occur for *foundationers*, who are elected by the Warden and Fellows after open competition. There are also at least 3 exhibitioners of £50 each for commoners. His Majesty gives two gold and two silver medals to be competed for. Tenable at the Universities are four *exhibitions* of £50 for four years, and at New College, Oxford, six *scholarships*. *Fees*, £137 p.a. (being £9 temporary extra charge during the War); entrance fee, £12. *Head Master*, M. J. Rendall. *Motto*, "Manners makyth man."

OTHER PUBLIC AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

†ABERGAVENNY (Henry VIII).—T. H. Sifton, M.A.
†ABINGDON (Roysse's).—W. M. Grundy, M.A.
†ACCRINGTON (City Sec.).—F. Bastow, B.A., B.Sc.
ACKWORTH. Pontefract (Friends').—F. Andrews, B.A.
†ACTON (County School).—G. H. Clarke, M.A.
†ALCESTER (Grammar School).—E. Wells, M.A.
*ALDENHAM (Grammar School).—Rev. A. H. Cooke, Sc.D.
†ALDERSHOT (County Sch.).—A. E. Chapman, M.A.
†ALFORD (Gram. Sch. Lincs).—J. A. Staley, M.A.
†ALMONDBURY (Gram. Sch.).—T. Dyson, M.A.
†ALNWICK (Duke's Sch.).—P. W. Shelford, M.A.
†ALRESFORD (Perin's Gram. Sch.).—Regd. H. Cocks, M.A.
†ALSTON (S. King's Sec.).—J. G. McIntosh, B.Sc.
†ALTON (Eggar's Gram. Sch.).—Rev. H. A. Abbott, M.A.
†ALTRINCHAM (County High Sch.).—L. Saville Laver, M.A.
AMBLESIDE (Kelsick Gr. Sch.).—Rev. F. Lewis, M.A.
†AMERSHAM (Grammar Sch.).—R. E. Yates, B.A.
AMPLEFORTH (York, *R.C.*).—Very Rev. J. E. Matthews, O.S.B., M.A.
†ANDOVER (Gram. Sch.).—R. O. Bishop, M.A.
†APPERLEY BRIDGE (Woodhouse Grove Sch.).—W. J. Walker, M.A.
†APPLEBY (Gram. Sch.).—(vacant).
ARDINGLY (St. Saviour's).—Rev. T. E. Wilson, M.A.
†ASHBOURNE (Qn. Eliz. Gr.).—W. J. Butcher, B.Sc.
†ASHBURTON (Gr. Sch.).—J. Mortimer, B.A.
†ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH (Gr. Sch.).—C. Elliot, M.A.
†ASHFORD (Kent, Grammar Sch.).—A. S. Lamprey, M.A.
†ASHFORD (Middx. Cty. Sch.).—H. B. Knowles, M.A.
†ASHTON-IN-MAKERFIELD.—W. E. McClure, M.Sc.
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE (Sec. Sch.).—A. Morris, B.Sc.
ATHERSTONE (Gram. Sch.).—(vacant).
†AYLESBURY (Grammar Sch.).—T. Osborne, M.A.
†BACUP and RAWTENSTALL, (Secondary Sch.).—T. E. Jackson, M.A.
†BAKEWELL (Lady Manners).—T. Dennis, M.A.
†BANBURY (Municip. Sch.).—R. Luscombe, B.A.
†BARNARD CASTLE (N.E. County Sch.).—Rev. F. L. Brereton, M.A.
†BARNET (Qn. Eliz. Gr. Sch.).—W. Lattimer, M.A.
†BARNSLEY (Gr. Sch.).—Rev. C. S. Butler, M.A.
†BARNSTAPLE (Gr. School).—H. G. Abel, M.A.
†BARROW-IN-FURNESS (Sec. Sch.).—J. Harris.
BARROW-ON-SOAR (Grammar Sch.).—F. R. E. Fernsby, B.A.
†BASINGSTOKE (Queen Mary's).—Rev. J. H. Chadwick, M.A.
BATH (King Edward's Sch.).—E. W. Symons, M.A.
BATH †(Kingswood, Wesl.).—W. P. Workman, M.A., B.Sc.
„ †(City, Secondary Sch.).—F. C. Holmes, B.A.
†BATLEY (Gr. Sch.).—R. L. Ager, M.A.
†BATTERSEA (Grammar Sch.).—Wm. Henry Bindley, M.A.
„ †(Sir Walter St. John's).—J. G. Taylor, B.A.
„ †(Polyt. Sch., Latchmere Rd.).—Arnold Smith, M.A.
†BEAMINSTER (Grammar Sch.).—R. C. Legge, B.Sc.
BECCLES (Sir J. Leman's).—G. Watson, M.A., B.Sc.
BECKENHAM (Sec. Sch.).—C. T. F. Watts, B.Sc.
BEDALE (Queen Eliz.).—C. F. Rowden.
†BEDFORD (Modern School).—(vacant).
†BELPER (Secondary Sch.).—W. W. Tunnicliffe, B.Sc.
BELVEDERE (County Sch.).—A. Bell, M.A., B.Sc.
BENTHAM (Gr. Sch.).—E. F. Hamer, B.Sc.
BERWICK-ON-TWEED (Gr. Sch.).—G. Hartley Ballard, M.Sc.
BEULAH HILL, S.E. (St. Joseph's, *R.C.*).—Rev. Brother Julius.
†BEVERLEY (Gr. Sch.).—C. H. Burden, B.A., B.Sc.
†BIDEFORD (Gr. Sch.).—J. Stuart Fergusson, M.A.
†BINGLEY (Gram. Sch.).—W. Dazeley, B.Sc.
*†BIRKENHEAD (Prop. Sch.).—F. Griffin, M.A.
„ †(Institute).—J. Smallpage, B.A.
BIRMINGHAM (King Edward's Schools) (4):—
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„ †Camp Hill Grammar.—G. H. Ball, M.A.
„ †Five Ways Grammar.—A. E. Barker, B.A., B.Sc.
„ (City Secondary Schools) (5):—
„ †Central.—L. M. Jones, B.Sc.
„ †Geo. Dixon.—J. R. Brown, B.A.
„ King's Norton.—A. James, B.A., B.Sc.
„ Waverley.—H. K. Frew, B.Sc.
„ †Yardley.—J. Malins, M.A.
„ (*R.C.* Schools) (2):—
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„ St. Philip's.—Rev. F. V. Reade, M.A.
„ (Quinton) Bourne Coll.—T. J. S. Hooson, B.A.
„ (Erdington) Mason's Orph.—D. H. Cleave.
†BISHOP AUCKLAND (James I.).—R. Bousfield, M.A.
*†BISHOP'S STORTFORD (College).—F. S. Young, M.A.
„ (Gr. Sch.)—J. Bruce Payne, M.A.
†BLACKBURN (Gr. Sch.).—George A. Stocks, M.A.
†BLACKFORD (Sexey's Sch.).—E. H. Smith.
BLACKPOOL (Secondary School).—J. Turral, B.A.
BLANDFORD (Milton Abbas Sch.).—E. T. H. Royds, B.A.
„ †(County Sec. Sch.)—(vacant).
†BLAYDON-ON-TYNE (Sec. Sch.).—R. N. Wilson, B.Sc.
BLOXHAM (All Saints').—Rev. R. M. Grier, M.A.
†BLYTH (Secondary School).—J. L. Gibbons, F.C.S.
†BODMIN (County School).—J. B. Wilkinson.
†BOLTON (Grammar School).—W. G. Lipscomb, M.A.
„ (Church Inst.).—Rev. J. E. Kent, B.Sc.
„ †(Munic. Sec. Sch.).—J. Thornton, M.A.
BOOTLE (Secondary School).—W. Ditchburn, B.Sc.
BORDEN (Kent).—W. Murdock, M.A.
†BOSTON (Gram. Sch., Lincs.).—J. W. Dyson, M.A.
BOURNEMOUTH.—E. Fenwick, LL.D.
†BOW (Coopers' Co. School).—S. Elford, M.A.
†BRACKLEY (Magd. Coll. Sch.).—Rev. R. F. Ashwin, M.A.
†BRACKNELL (Ranelagh Sch.).—E. Cleave, B.A.
*†BRADFORD (Gr. Sch.).—Wm. Edwards, M.A.
„ (Belle Vue Mun. Sec. Sch.).—R. Lishman, B.A.
„ (Carlton Street).—E. Robinson.
„ (Grange Road).—J. W. Young, F.R.G.S.

*†BRADFORD (Hanson).—J. W. Nicol.
,, (Thornton Gr. Sch.).—F. B. Fisher, M.A.
,, (St. Bede's *R.C.*).—Rev. C. Tindall, M.A.
†BRADFORD-ON-AVON (County Sch.).—J. Crompton, M.A.
†BRAINTREE (Cty. H. Sch.).—F. J. Weaver, M.A.
BRAMPTON (Sec. Sch.).—H. W. Cousins, M.Sc.
BRAUNTON (Chaloner's).—J. L. Ralph, B.A.
†BRENTWOOD (Sir Antony Browne's).—J. F. Hough, M.A.
BREWOOD.—Ernest J. Gaman, B.Sc.
†BRIDGNORTH (Gr. Sch.).—Rev. H. V. Dawes, B.A.
†BRIDGWATER (Dr. Morgan's).—Rev. W. E. Catlow, M.A.
†BRIDLINGTON (Gr. Sch.).—Arthur Thornton, M.A.
BRIDPORT (Sec. Sch.).—W. F. Hill, B.A.
†BRIGG (Gram. Sch.).—H. E. Bryant, B.A.
†BRIGHOUSE (Grammar Sch.).—Rev. E. N. Langham, M.A.
*†BRIGHTON Coll.—*see ante.*
,, †(Grammar School).—T. Read, B.Sc.
,, (Mun. Secondary Sch.).—W. J. Stainer, B.A.
,, (Xaverian Coll.).—Rev. Bro. Cyril.
*†BRISTOL (Gram. Sch.).—J. E. Barton, M.A.
,, (Cathedral School).—Rev. J. F. Spink, M.A.
,, †(Colston's School).—A. Finn, M.A., LL.D.
,, †(Fairfield Sec. Sch.).—Augustus Smith, B.Sc.
,, †(Merch. Vent. School).—G. R. Curthoys.
,, †(Merrywood Sec. Sch.).—W. T. Crank.
,, (Christian Bros'. Coll.).—Rev. J. S. Roche.
BRIXTON (Freemen's Orphan Sch.).—W. W. Parkinson, M.A.
BROMLEY (Kent, County Sch.).—R. Airy, M.A.
*BROMSGROVE (Gram. Sch.).—R. G. Routh, M.A.
,, (Sec. Sch.).—F. A. Hibbins, M.A.
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†BRUTON (King's).—C. H. Tremlett, B.A.
,, †(Sexey's).—W. A. Knight.
†BUCKINGHAM (Roy. Lat. Sch.).—W. Fuller, M.A.
†BUDE (County School).—R. J. Ritte, B.A.
†BUNGAY (Gram. Sch.).—C. H. Lockitt, M.A., B.Sc.
†BURFORD (Gram. Sch.).—H. F. Piggott, M.A.
†BURNLEY (Gram. Sch.).—H. L. Joseland, M.A.
†BURTON-ON-TRENT (Gram. Sch.).—R. T. Robinson, M.A., B.Sc.
†BURY (Gram. Sch.).—Rev. W. H. Howlett, M.A.
,, (Munic. Sec. Sch.).—E. W. Holman, B.Sc.
†BURY ST. EDMUND'S (K. Edwd's Sch.).—B. S. Richards, M.A.
,, (E. Anglian School).—S. Leigh, B.A.
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†BUXTON (College).—H. S. Lawson, M.A.
CAISTOR (Grammar Sch.).—H. E. J. Coxon, M.A.
†CALLINGTON (County Sch.).—A. J. Freeman, M.A., LL.B.
CALNE (Bentley Cy. Sch.).—C. T. Apps, M.A.
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†CAMELFORD (Gram. Sch.).—D. B. Harte, M.A.
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,, (Kent Coll.).—A. Brownscombe, M.A.
,, (Simon Langton Sch.).—J. H. Sharp, B.A.
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*†CARLISLE (Gram. Sch.).—C. F. C. Padel, M.A.
*†CASTLEFORD (Sec. Sch.).—T. R. Dawes, M.A.
†CATERHAM (Congregat.).—A. P. Mottram, B.Sc.
†CATFORD BRIDGE (St. Dunstan's Coll.).—C. M. Stuart, M.A.
†CENTRAL FOUNDATION SCHOOL, Cowper St., City Rd., E.C.—W. H. Wagstaff, M.A.
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CHEADLE HULME (Warehousemen and Clerks' Orphan School).—J. R. Purdy, M.A.
†CHELMSFORD (Gram. Sch.).—Thomas Hay, M.A.
†CHELSEA (Sloane Sch.).—E. H. Pritchard, B.A.
*CHELTENHAM (Close Memorial).—Rev. W. H. Flecker, D.C.L.
,, †(Gr. Sch.).—J. N. Frankland, M.A., D.Sc.
*CHESTER (King's Sch.).—Rev. J. T. Davies, M.A.
,, †(City and County).—J. K. Wilkins, M.A.
†CHESTERFIELD (Gr. Sch.).—James Mansell, B.A.
,, (Mount St. Mary's Coll., *R.C.*).—Rev. D. O'Neill, S.J.
†CHESTER-LE-STREET (Sec. Sch.).—F. Munford, B.A., B.Sc.
CHICHESTER (Preb. Sch.).—Rev. Preb. W. F. Pearce, M.A.
*†CHIGWELL (Essex).—E. H. Stewart Walde, M.A.
CHIPPENHAM (County School).—E. N. Tuck.
†CHIPPING CAMPDEN (Gr. Sch.).—W. Matthew-Cox, M.A.
†CHIPPING SODBURY (Gr. Sch.).—C. D. Waters, B.A.
CHORLEY (Gram. Sch.).—G. B. Alcock, B.A.
CHUDLEIGH (Pynsent's).—S. Urquhart Mackay.
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CLAPHAM COMMON (*R.C.*).—Rev. C. J. Unwin.
†CLECKHEATON (Sec. Sch.).—H. A. Clayborn, B.Sc.
†CLEE (Grammar Sch.).—T. R. Turnbull, B.A.
CLEOBURY MORTIMER (Salop).—J. Davis, M.A.
†CLITHEROE (Gr. Sch.).—C. M. Henderson, M.A.
COALVILLE (Sec. Sch.).—Ll. Storr-Best, M.A.
†COATHAM (Turner's Gr. Sch.).—A. Pryce, M.A.
†COLCHESTER (Royal Gr. Sch.).—H. J. Cape, M.A.
COLEFORD (Bell's Gr. Sch.).—W. C. Watson, M.A.
†COLESHILL (Gr Sch.).—Rev. S. Bateman, B.A.
†COLNE (Municipal Sec. Sch.).—A. Wilmore, D.Sc.
†COLYTON (Gr. Sch.).—Rev. John J. Jackson, M.A.
†CONSETT (Sec. Sch.).—E. Cellan Jones, M.Sc.
COVENTRY (Henry VIII).—John Lupton, M.A.
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†CREDITON (Q. Eliz. Gr. Sch.).—Frank Clarke, M.A.
†CREWE (Cty. Sec. Sch.).—D. H. McCurtain, M.A., B.Sc.
†CREWKERNE (Gr. Sch.).—W. V. P. Hexter, M.A.
*†CROSBY, Liverpool (Merchant Taylors' School, 1618).—H. Cradock-Watson, M.A.
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†(Whitgift Middle Sch.).—Rev. G. A. Jones, B.A.
,, (Bor. Sec. Sch.).—A. H. Hillyer, B.A.
†DARLINGTON (Q. Eliz. Gr. Sch.).—L. W. Taylor, M.A.
†DARTFORD.—Charles Jodrell-Mansford, B.A.
†DARTMOUTH (Royal Naval College).—C. E. Ashford, M.V.O., M.A.
DARWEN (Sec. Sch.).—R. Roberts, B.Sc.
†DAVENTRY (Gr. Sch.).—A. W. Priestley, M.A.
*†DENSTONE (Coll.).—Rev. F. A. Hibbert, M.A.
†DERBY School.—Rev. A. C. Knight, M.A.
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DEVIZES (Sec. Sch.).—E. A. Eden, M.A.
DEVONPORT (High Sch.).—A. F. Treseder, M.A.
†DEWSBURY (Wheelwright Gr. Sch.).—A. E. Holme, M.A.
†DISS (Gr. Sch.).—E. E. Thompson, M.A.
†DONCASTER (Gr. Sch.).—J. Arthur Claxton, B.A.
DONINGTON (Gr. Sch.).—J. W. Worman, B.A.
DORCHESTER (Gr. Sch.).—H. A. Francis, M.A.
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*†DOVER Coll.—William S. Lee, M.A.
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*DOWNSIDE (nr. Bath, *R.C.*).—Rev. H. L. Ramsay, M.A.

†Drax (Read's Sch. nr. Selby).—E. A. How, B.Sc.
†Dronfield (Gr. Sch.).—C. C. Baggaley, B.A.
†Dudley (Gr. Sch.).—H. Watson, B.A.
†Dulwich (Alleyn's).—F. Collins, M.A.
†Dunstable (Aston Gr. Sch.).—L. C. R. Thring, M.A.
*†Durham School.—Rev. R. D. Budworth, M.A.
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†Ealing (County Sch.).—L. Marsh, M.A.
,, (St. Benedict's, *R.C.*).—Rev. L. S. Cave.
†Earl's Colne (Gr. Sch.).—A. J. Appleton, B.A.
†Easingwold (Westerman Found. Sch.).—G. Sandham, B.A.
*†Eastbourne (Coll.).—Rev. F. S. Williams, M.A.
,, †(Mun. Sec. Sch.).—C. J. Blackburn, B.Sc.
East Ham (Secondary School).—W. H. Barker, B.Sc.
†Eccles (Sec. Sch.).—T. I. Cowlishaw, M.A.
†Edmonton (Latymer's).—R. Ashworth, B.A.
†Elland (E. and Dist. S. Sch.).—P. Henderson, M.A.
,, †(Grace Ramsden's Sch.).—J. Thorpe, M.A.
†Ellesmere (St. Oswald's Coll.).—Rev. T. H. Hedworth, M.A.
†Eltham (Eltham Coll. Mottingham).—G. Robertson, M.A.
Ely (King's School).—E. H. Blakeney, M.A.
†Enfield (Gram. Sch.).—Edwin M. Eagles, M.A.
Erith (County Sch.).—A. Bell, M.A.
Evesham (Gram. Sch.).—J. A. H. F. Blair, B.A.
*†Exeter (Grammar Sch.).—E. T. England, M.A.
,, †(Cathedral).—(vacant.)
,, †(Hele's).—F. G. Snowball, M.A.
†Eye (Grammar Sch.).—W. G. Watkins.
†Falmouth (Cty. Sch.).—A. Newland Deakin, B.A.
†Fareham.—S. R. N. Bradley, M.A.
†Farnham (Gr. Sch.).—Rev. Samuel Priestley, M.A.
†Farnworth (near Bolton).—J. McCarter, B.A.
Faversham (Gram. Sch.).—H. Kitto, M.A.
,, †(Wreight's).—Rev. A. Telfer, B.A.
†Finchley, N. (Christ's Coll.).—J. T. Phillipson, M.A.
,, (Sec. Sch.).—C. H. Carr, B.Sc.
†Fletton (Cty. Sch.).—H. E. Rayner, B.Sc.
Folkestone (Harvey Sch.).—Rev. J. Davison, M.A.
†Fowey (County Sch.).—J. H. Bunford, B.A.
†Framlingham (Albert Memorial Coll.).—F. W. Stocks, M.A.
†Fulneck (nr. Leeds).—E. Walder, M.A.
†Gainsborough (Gr. Sch.).—J. Hewetson, M.A.
†Gateshead (Secondary Sch.).—W. Walton, B.A.
*†Giggleswick (Grammar Sch.).—Robert N. Douglas, M.A.
†Gillingham (Dorset).—A. Hill Mumford, M.A.
†Glossop (Sec. Sch.).—R. H. Dickinson.
Gloucester (King's Sch.).—Rev. O. E. Hayden, M.A.
,, †(Crypt Gr. Sch.).—J. E. Crees, D.Litt.
,, (Rich's).—E. F. Price.
†Goole (Sec. Sch.).—C. J. Forth, M.A.
†Gospel Oak (Wm. Ellis's).—E. B. Cumberland, B.Sc.
†Gosport (Sec. Sch.).—L. C. Keating, M.A.
Grantham (Gr. Sch.).—Rev. C. B. Nicholl, M.A.
†Gravesend (County Sch.).—H. F. A. Wigley, B.A.
†Grays (Palmer's).—G. H. Silverwood, M.A., LL.B.
Great Ayton (Yorks: Friends').—H. Dennis, B.Sc.
†Greenhithe (H.M.S. *Worcester*).—Capt. D. Wilson Barker, R.N.
†Greenwich (Roan).—A. H. Hope, M.A.
†Grimsby (Wintringham Sch.).—E. J. Stream, M.A.
*†Guernsey (Q. Eliz. Coll.).—Rev. W. C. Penney, M.A.
†Guildford (Gr. Sch.).—J. C. Honeybourne, M.A.
†Guisboro' (Yorks).—Rev. T. F. H. Berwick, M.A.
†Hackney Downs.—W. Jenkyn Thomas, M.A.
†Halesowen (Gr. Sch.).—R. Dickinson, B.A.
†Halifax (Heath).—O. R. A. Byrde, M.A.
,, (Crossley Orp. Sch.).—G. B. Newport, M.A.
,, (Council Sec. Sch.).—J. G. Greenhalgh, M.A.
†Hammersmith (Latymer Upper Sch.).—Rev. C. J. Smith, M.A.
†Hampstead (Haberdashers').—C. J. L. Wagstaff, M.A.
†Hampton (Gram. Sch.).—W. A. Roberts, M.A.
†Handsworth (Gr. Sch.).—Arthur Clendon, M.A.
Hanley Castle (Gram. Sch.).—F. Leeds, M.A.
Harrogate (Ashville Coll.).—Rev. A. Soothill, B.A.
,, †(Sec. Sch.).—A. E. Thoseby, M.A.
Harrow (John Lyon's).—E. H. Butt, L.C.P.
,, †(County High Sch.).—E. Young, B.Sc.
Hartlebury (Q. Eliz. Gr. Sch.).—G. H. Ashe, M.A.
†Hartlepool (Henry Smith).—F. H. R. Alderson, M.A.
†Harwich (County Sch.).—J. Valentine, M.A.
Haslingden (Mun. Sec. Sch.).—T. Smirk, B.A.
†Hastings (Gram. Sch.).—P. S. Barlow, M.A.
*†Hatcham (Aske's - Haberdashers').—E. Basil Falkner, M.A., M.Sc.
†Heanor (Sec. Sch.).—R. Stoddard, B.Sc.
†Hebden Bridge (Sec. Sch.).—M. E. Wager, B.Sc.
†Heckmondwike (Sec. Sch.).—R. S. Cahill, M.A.
†Helston (County Sch.).—R. S. W. Haydon, M.A.
Hendon (County Sch.).—J. G. Barr, M.A.
†Henley-on-Thames (R. Gram. Sch.).—J. H. J. Valpy, M.A.
*†Hereford (Cathedral).—Rev. J. Henson, M.A.
,, (High Sch.).—A. R. Allen, M.A.
†Hertford (Gram. Sch.).—G. W. Kinman, M.A.
†Heversham (Gr. Sch.).—Rev. F. B. Menneer, M.A.
Hexham (Gr. Sch.).—J. Rogerson, M.A.
†Heywood (Mun. Sec. Sch.).—A. Oldroyd, M.Sc.
*Highgate School.—J. A. H. Johnston, D.Sc.
†High Wycombe (Royal Gr.).—G. W. Arnison, M.A.
†Hinckley (Gr. Sch.).—G. E. S. Coxhead, M.A.
†Hindley and Abram (Gram. Sch.).—C. W. Edkins, M.A., LL.D.
†Hipperholme (Gram. Sch.).—J. Kemp, M.A.
†Hitchin (Gram. Sch.).—Jabez King, M.A.
†Holborn Estate Gr. Sch. (St. Clement Danes, Houghton St. W.C.).—W. P. Fuller, M.A.
†Holloway N. (Camden Sec. Sch.).—F. R. Hurlstone-Jones, M.A.
,, †(Northern Poly. Sch.).—W. E. Spragg, M.A.
†Holmfirth (Sec. Sch.).—J. Hanson-Green, M.A.
*Holt (Gresham's).—G. W. S. Howson, M.A.
Honiton (Allhallows).—F. Middlemist, M.A.
Horncastle (Gram. Sch.).—A. N. Worman, B.A.
†Hornsey (Stationers').—J. Huck, M.A.
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,, (Tollington Sch.).—W. C. Brown, M.A.
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,, (Fartown Gr. Sch.).—W. P. Yates.
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,, †(Gr. School).—J. E. Forty, M.A.
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,, †(Craven St. Sec.).—H. Sheppard, M.A.
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Hurstpierpoint (St. John's Coll.).—Rev. A. H. Coombes, M.A.
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†Ilkeston (County Sch.).—F. P. C. Walker, M.A.
†Ilkley (Gram. Sch.).—N. L. Frazer, M.A.
†Ilminster (Gr. Sch.).—L. H. Mermagen, M.A.
*†Ipswich (Q. Eliz. Sch.).—A. K. Watson, M.A.

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*†ISLINGTON (Owen's Brewers' Co.).—R. F. Cholmeley, M.A.
†JARROW-ON-TYNE (Sec. Sch.).—A. R. Stevens, B.Sc.
*†JERSEY (Victoria Coll.).—A. H. Worrall, M.A.
KEIGHLEY (Gr. Sch.).—T. P. Watson, M.A., B.Sc.
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†KINGSBRIDGE (Gr. Sch.).—Rev. Wm. Watson, M.A.
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,, †(Tiffin's).—C. J. Grist, M.A.
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KINVER (Gr. Sch.).—C. J. R. Marsh, B.A.
KIRBY RAVENSWORTH (Gr. Sch.).—Rev. E. Fry, M.A.
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KIRKHAM (Gr. Sch.).—Rev. T. C. Walton, M.A.
KIRTON (Gram. Sch.).—B. H. Keall, B.A.
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LANGPORT (Gram. Sch.).—S. G. Day, M.A.
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LEOMINSTER (Sec. Sch.).—W. St. G. Drennan, M.Sc.
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†LEYLAND (Balshaw's).—F. Jackson, M.A.
†LEYTONSTONE (County High Sch.).—M. Gompertz, B.A.
†LICHFIELD (Grammar Sch.).—H. S. Cooper, M.A.
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†LOUTH (Edwd. VI Gr.).—S. R. Unwin, M.A.
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†LYTHAM (King Edward VII.).—J. R. L. Penry, M.A.
MACCLESFIELD (Gr. Sch.).—F. D. Evans, M.A.
†MADELEY (County Sch.).—M. Jones, M.A.
†MAIDENHEAD (County Sch.).—A. E. Brooks, M.A.
†MAIDSTONE (Gr. Sch.).—W. E. Cross, M.A.
MALDON (County High Sch.).—S. G. Deed, M.A.
MALMESBURY (County Sch.).—A. Cameron.
†MALTON (Gr. Sch.).—Ernest L. Watt, M.A.
MALVERN (Lyttelton Gr. Sch.).—G. R. Thornton, M.A.
†MANCHESTER (Hulme Sch.).—Rev. W. A. Parker-Mason, M.A.
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,, (Cath. Coll. Inst. *R.C.*).—Rev. Bro. Bernadine.
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†MARKET DRAYTON (Gr. Sch.).—J. Elliott, M.A.
†MARKET HARBOROUGH (Gr. Sch.).—F. Hammond, M.A.
†MARKET RASEN (De Aston).—P. J. Timms, B.Sc.
†MARLBOROUGH (Grammar Sch.).—S. Pontefract, B.A.
†MARYLEBONE (Gr.).—C. I. Houseman, M.A.
†MARLOW (Sir W. Borlase's).—Rev. A. J. Skinner, B.A.
MASHAM (Gr. Sch.).—H. W. Marshall.
MAYFIELD (Xaverian Coll., *R.C.*).—Br. Wilfrid.
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†MERCERS' (Barnard's Inn, Holborn, E.C.).—C. H. Bicknell, M.A.
†MERTON (Rutlish).—A. N. Disney, M.A., B.Sc.
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†MIDHURST (Gram. Sch.).—A. Cradock Maples, B.A.
†MIRFIELD (Gr. Sch.).—William Todd, M.A., B.Sc.
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*MONMOUTH.—L. James, M.A.
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†MORPETH (Gram. Sch.).—G. D. Dakyns, M.A.
MOULTON (Gr. Sch.).—A. S. Hatt.
†NANTWICH (Gram. Sch.).—A. T. Powell, M.A.
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†NEW MILLS (Sec. Sch.).—J. A. Nichols, M.A.
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,, †(Salop).—J. W. Mcl. Shuker, M.A.
,, (Isle of Wight).—C. D. Vibert, B.A.
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†NORTHALLERTON (Gr. Sch.).—J. W. Bearder, B.A., Ph.D.
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†NORTHWICK (Gr. Sch.).—(vacant.)
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*†OAKHAM (Rutland).—W. L. Sargant, M.A.
†ODIHAM (Gr. Sch.).—C. H. S. Willson, M.Sc.
†OLDBURY (Sec. Sch.).—G. H. Crisp, M.A., B.Sc.
†OLDHAM (Hulme Gr. Sch.).—A. G. Pickford, M.A., M.Sc.
,, (Munic. Sec. Sch.).—G. M. Handley, B.A.
†ORMSKIRK (Gr. Sch.).—James R. Bate, B.A., B.Sc.
*OSBORNE (R.N. Coll.).—C. Godfrey, M.V.O., B.A.
†OSSETT (Gr. Sch.).—H. G. Mayo, M.A., B.Sc.
†OSWESTRY.—A. Cawood, B.Sc.
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*†OUNDLE.—F. W. Sanderson, M.A.
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,, †(High School).—A. W. Cave, M.A.
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PENKETH (Friends').—W. E. Brown, B.A.
†PENRITH (Gr. Sch.).—W. H. B. Leech, M.A.
†PENZANCE (County Sch.).—G. L. Bradley, M.A.
†PETERBOROUGH (King's Sch.).—Rev. H. Baxter, M.A., B.D.
,, †(Deacon's Sch.).—Dr. J. H. Davis, B.Sc.
†PETERSFIELD (Churcher's).—Rev. W. H. Bond, M.A.
PICKERING (Gr. Sch.).—E. G. Highfield, B.Sc.
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,, (St. Boniface, *R.C.*).—Bro. Dominic.
†POCKLINGTON (Gr. Sch.).—P. C. Sands, M.A.
†PONTEFRACT (King's Sch.).—Rev. T. Howey-Nichols, M.A.
POOLE (Sec. Sch.).—A. J. Mockridge, M.A.
†POPLAR (Georg eGreen's).—T. R. Burnett, Ph.D.
*†PORTSMOUTH (Gr. Sch.).—J. C. Nicol, M.A.
,, (Mun. Sec. Sch.).—G. J. Parks, D.Sc.
†POULTON-LE-FLYDE (Baines's).—T. D. Whittington, B.A.
†PRESCOT (Gr. Sch.).—C. W. H. Richardson, M.A.
†PRESTON (Gr. Sch.).—Rev. Norman Trewby, M.A.
,, (Hutton Gr. Sch.).—Rev. T. G. Cunningham, M.A.
,, (*R.C.* Coll.).—Rev. J. Welsby, S.J.
†PUDSEY (Sec. School).—S. Sawyer.
†PURLEY, SURREY (Warehousemen and Clerks').—G. A. Roberts, M.A.
,, †(County Sec. Sch.).—R. B. Wight, M.A.
†QUORN (Rawlins Gr. School).—E. W. Hensman, M.A.
†RAMSEY (Gr. Sch.).—F. T. Allen, M.A., M.Sc.
*RAMSGATE (St. Lawrence Coll.).—Rev. E. C. Sherwood, M.A.
,, (County Sec. Sch.).—H. C. Norman, B.A.
,, (St. Augustine's, *R.C.*).—Right Rev. T. E. Abbot Egan, O.S.B.
RAWDON (Friends').—J. A. Barringer.
*READING.—G. H. Keeton, M.A.
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,, (Woolhampton, *R.C.*).—Rev. W. I. Rice, M.A.
†REDHILL (St. Anne's).—Rev. W. Perry, LL.D.
†REDRUTH (County School).—T. Shopland, B.A.
†REIGATE (Gr. Sch.).—Francis S. Orme, M.A.
†RETFORD (Edwd. VI Gr.).—Rev. T. Gough, B.Sc.
†RICHMOND (Surrey, County).—T. W. Beasley, M.A.
RICHMOND (Yorks, Gr. Sch.).—H. Sharpley, M.A.
†RIPON (Gr. Sch.).—C. C. S. Bland. M.A.
†RISHWORTH (Gr. Sch.).—R. H. Elliott, M.A.
†RIVINGTON (Gr. Sch.).—E. J. Bonnor, M.A.
†ROCHDALE (Sec. Sch.).—J. H. Brittain, B.Sc.
*ROCHESTER (King's).—Rev. W. Parker, B.D.
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ROTHBURY (Sharp's).—E. H. Stevens, B.A.
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RUGBY (Lower School).—S. R. Hart, M.A.
†RUGELEY (Gr. Sch.).—A Du Pré Denning.
RUNCORN (Sec. Sch.).—L. Gledhill, B.Sc.
RYE (Gr. Sch.).—J. Molyneux Jenkins.
†RYHOPE (Sec. Sch.).—R. P. Williams, B.Sc.
†SAFFRON WALDEN (Edward VI).—H. Parrack, B.A.
,, (Friends').—J. E. Walker.
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†ST. AUSTELL (Cty. Sch.).—A. G. Jenkinson, M.A.
*†ST. BEES (Gr. Sch.).—C. W. Kaye, M.A.
†ST. HELENS (Cowley Sch.).—E. A. A. Varnish, M.A.
,, (*R.C.* Gr. Sch.).—Brother Nilus.
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SALISBURY.—E. A. Philpots, M.A.
,, †(Bishop's School.)—R. Bracher.
†SANDBACH.—S. W. Finn, M.A.
SANDWICH (Gr. Sch.).—Rev. W. W. Burton, M.A.
†SCORTON.—H. Sharpley, M.A.
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†SEDGEBROOK (Gr. Sch.).—F. Upton, M.A.
SEVENOAKS (Gr. Sch.).—G. H. Heslop, M.A.
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,, †(Woodhouse Sec.).—J. Buckley, B.Sc.
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†SHIPLEY (Salt School).—F. J. Fuller, M.A.
†SHREWSBURY (Priory County Sch.).—A. R. Florian, M.A.
SIBFORD (Friends').—J. T. Harrod, B.A.
†SIDCOT (Friends').—Bevan Lean, B.A., D.Sc.
†SKIPTON (Gr. Sch.).—A. C. Powell, M.A.
†SLEAFORD (Carre's Gr.).—E. C. Watson, B.A.
SOHAM (Gr. Sch.).—C. E. Harvey-Jacobs, B.Sc.
†SOLIHULL (Gr. Sch.).—Rev. A. J. Cooper, LL.D.
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†SOUTHAMPTON (Grammar Sch.).—J. Fewings, B.Sc.
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†SOUTHGATE (County Sch.).—A. T. Warren, M.A.
†SOUTH SHIELDS (High).—G. R. Kirwan, M.A.

†SOUTH SHIELDS (Westoe S. Sch.).—T. A. Lawrenson, M.A., B.Sc.
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†SOUTHWELL (Minster Gr.).—Rev. J. S. Wright, M.A.
SOWERBY BRIDGE (Bairstow's).—H. E. Long, M.A.
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SPILSBY (Gr. Sch.).—Rev. George Lindley, B.A.
†STAFFORD (Edward VI).—E. G. Powell, B.A.
†STAMFORD.—Rev. J. D. Day, M.A.
†STAND (Gr. Sch.).—G. Longman, M.A.
†STAVELEY (Netherthorpe Gr.).—A. Riley Blackburn, B.Sc.
†STEPNEY (Raine's).—R. S. Taylor.
†STEPNEY AND BOW (Coopers' Co.).—S. Elford, M.A.
STEVENAGE (Gr. Sch.).—H. P. Thorne, M.A.
†STEYNING (Gr. Sch.).—Rev. E. T. Lea, M.A.
†STOCKPORT (Gr. Sch.).—A. E. Daniels, M.A.
„ (Munic. Sec. Sch.).—R. J. Brown, M.Sc.
†STOCKTON-ON-TEES (Gr. Sch.).—R. T. B. Glasspool, B.A.
„ (Muni. S. Sch.).—J. J. Prest, B.Sc.
STOKESLEY (Gr. Sch.).—T. J. Cozens.
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„ †(Longton High Sch.).—Walter Harris, Ph.D.
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†STOWMARKET (Sec. Sch.).—H. A. Webb, M.A.
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†STRATFORD-ON-AVON (Edward VI).—Rev. A. Cecil Knight, M.A.
†STROUD (Marling).—R. R. Dobson, M.A.
†SUDBURY (Gr. Sch.).—R. Stewart Smylie, M.A.
†SUNDERLAND (Bede Collegiate Sch.).—G. T. Ferguson, B.A., B.Sc.
†SUTTON (County Sch.).—E. H. Hensley, M.A.
†SUTTON COALFIELD (Gr. Sch.).—H. Jerrard, M.A., B.Sc.
†SWAFFHAM (Gr. Sch.).—W. Nash, B.A.
*†SUTTON VALENCE (Gr. Sch.).—Rev. W. W. Holdgate, M.A.
†SWAFFHAM.—W. Nash.
†SWINDON (S. Sch.).—G. H. Burkhardt, M.Sc.
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†TAMWORTH (Gr. Sch.).—T. Barford, B.A., B.Sc.
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„ †(Queen's Coll.).—A. S. Haslam, M.A.
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„ †(Gr. Sch.).—J. J. Alexander, M.A.
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THETFORD (Gr. Sch.).—Frederick G. Cole, M.A.
THORNBURY (Gr. Sch.).—C. H. Ross, M.A.
†THORNE (Gr. Sch.).—R. H. Albery, M.Sc., LL.M.
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TODMORDEN (Sec. Sch.).—E. Farrar, B.A.
†TONBRIDGE (Judd's Commercial Sch.).—John Evans, M.A.
†TORQUAY (County Sec.).—W. Jackson, B.Sc.
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†TOTTENHAM (Gr. Sch.).—J. T. Cohen, B.A.
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TROWBRIDGE (County Sch.).—J. W. Henson, B.A.
TRURO (Cath. Gr. Sch.).—Rev. A. E. Wheeler, M.A.
†TRURO (College).—H. W. Vinter, M.A.
†TUNBRIDGE WELLS (Skinners').—Rev. F. G. Knott, M.A.
†UCKFIELD (Gr. Sch.).—J. Montgomery, B.A.
UFFCULME (Ayshford Sch.).—H. C. Prideaux, M.A.
†ULVERSTONE (Victoria Gr.).—G. H. Daniel, B.Sc.
†UPHOLLAND (Gr. Sch.).—Charles H. Cox, B.Sc.
USHAW (*R.C.*).—Rt. Rev. Mgr. Brown.
†UTTOXETER (Alleyne's Gr.).—A. T. Daniel, M.A.
†UXBRIDGE (County Sch.).—W. W. Sawtell, B.A.
†VICTORIA PK. (Parmiter's).—W. J. Sharples, M.A.
WAINFLEET (Magdalen Coll. Sch.).—Rev. W. Gerrish.
*†WAKEFIELD (Gr. Sch.).—A. J. Spilsbury, M.A.
„ (Silcoates Sch.).—J. A. Yonge, M.A.
†WALLASEY (Gr. Sch.).—H. E. Vipan, B.A., B.Sc.
WALLINGFORD (Gr. Sch.).—E. Stanley Hayward, M.A.
WALSALL (Qn. Mary's).—E. N. Marshall, M.A.
WALSINGHAM (Gr. Sch.).—H. Vaughan Hayler.
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†WEST BUCKLAND (Devon County).—Rev. E. C. Harries, M.A.
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†HUDDERSFIELD (Mun.).—Miss B. Chambers, M.A.
†HULL (High Sch.).—Miss E. M. L. Elliott, M.A.
,, †(Central Sec. Sch.).—Miss G. H. Rowland, B.Sc.
†HUYTON (Liverpool Coll.).—Miss S. G. Anthony, B.A.
†ILFORD (County High Sch.).—Miss E. E. Morris, B.Sc.
†ILMINSTER (Gr.).—Miss S. E. Pollard, B.A.
†IPSWICH (High, G.P.D.S.T.).—Miss M. Gale.
,, †(Mun. Sec.).—Miss E. B. Harrison, M.A.
†ISLEWORTH (Green Sec. Sch.).—Miss B. J. M. Croal, M.A.
†JERSEY (Ladies' Coll.).—Miss Good, B.A.
†KEIGHLEY (Grammar).—Miss M. Atkinson, B.A.
†KENDAL (High Sch.).—Miss M. Horner.
†KETTERING (County High).—Miss E. A. Bristol, B.A.
†KIDDERMINSTER (High).—Miss Y. G. Raymond, B.A.
†KILMACOLM, N.B. (St. Columba's).—Miss S. S. B. Waugh.
KING'S LYNN (W. Norfolk High Sch.).—Miss E. M. W. Harrison.
†KINGSTON-ON-THAMES (Tiffin).—Miss A. J. Flavell, M.A.

†KIRKBY LONSDALE (Clergy Daughters').—Miss M. Williams, M.A.
KIRKBY STEPHEN.—Miss A. Whitley, B.A.
†LEAMINGTON (High).—Miss L. Milroy.
,, †(Mun.).—Miss I. Wallace.
†LEEDS (Girls' High Sch.).—Miss L. A. Lowe, M.A.
,, †(Modern).—Miss E. Garbutt, M.A.
,, †(Chapel Allerton High Sch.).—Miss K. Scotson Clark.
,, †(Thoresby High Sch.).—Miss L. A. Silcox, B.Sc.
,, †(W. Leeds High Sch.).—Miss J. A. C. Anderson, B.A.
LEEK (Ch. of Eng. High).—Miss M. J. Swift, L.L.A.
†LEICESTER (Wyggeston).—Miss Heron.
†LEYTONSTONE (County High).—Miss E. L. Perry.
†LICHFIELD (High Sch.).—Miss D. M. V. Hodge, M.A.
†LINCOLN (High).—Miss L. E. Savill.
†LIVERPOOL (Coll., Grove St.).—Miss F. M. Fordham.
,, †(Aigburth Vale High Sch.).—Miss J. L. Coates.
,, †(Anfield Rd., Qn. Mary High Sch.).—Miss Gwatkin, M.A.
,, †(Belvedere Sch., G.P.D.S.T.; Miss I. L. Rhys, M.A.
,, †(Institute High Sch.).—Miss L. M. Coombe.
,, †(Queen Mary High).—Miss E. R. Gwatkin, M.A.
,, (S. Liverpool Sch.).—Miss F. C. Beaumont, M.A.
†LLANELLY (Intermediate).—Miss C. Davies, M.A.
†LONDON (Aldwych, W.C., Holborn Estate).—(temporarily closed).
,, †(Bermondsey, County Sec.; Southwark Park Rd.).—Miss B. Callender, M.A.
,, †(Bow Road, E. Coborn Sch.).—Miss M. E. Kerly, B.A.
,, †(Burlington St., W.).—Miss M. E. Wigg.
,, †(Camberwell, S.E., Mary Datchelor Sch.).—Miss C. E. Rigg.
,, †(Camberwell, S.E., Kennington Sec.).—Miss Evers, L.L.A.
,, †(Camden Road, N.W., Frances Mary Buss Schools.—(N. London Collegiate, Sandall Rd.)—Mrs. Bryant, D.Sc., Litt.D.; †(Camden Sch., Prince of Wales Rd.)—Miss I. M. Drummond.
,, †(Catford, S.E., Lewisham Gr.).—Miss E. M. Ashworth.
,, †(Charing Cross Rd., W.C., St. Martin's Endowed High).—Miss C. H. Bannister.
,, †(Chelsea, S.W., Carlyle Sch.).—Miss A. D. Crosby, B.A. (closed during the war).
,, †(Chelsea, S.W., Whitelands Coll. Sch.).—Miss E. F. S. Gregory.
,, †(Chiswick County).—Miss Hedley.
,, †(Clapham, S.W., County Sec., Broomwood Rd.).—Miss M. E. Stoker, B.A.
,, †(Clapham Common, S.W., High, G.P.D.S.T., South Side).—Miss A. S. Paul, M.A.
,, †(Clapham Park, S.W., Queenswood Sch., King's Avenue).—Miss E. M. Trew.
,, (Clapton, N.E., County Sec.).—Mrs. M. O'Brien Harris, D.Sc.
,, †(Clarence Gate, N.W., Francis Holland Ch. of Eng.).—Miss A. M. Stephenson, M.A.
,, †(Dalston, E. County Sec.).—Miss M. B. Rich, M.A.
,, †(Deptford, S.E., Haberdashers' Aske's Hatcham).—Miss M. S. Young, B.A.
,, †(Dulwich, S.E., High).—Miss A. M. Scott, M.A.
†LONDON (Dulwich, S.E., James Allen's).—Miss M. A. Howard, M.A.
,, †(Eaton Square, S.W., Francis Holland, Ch. of Eng.).—Miss A. R. Morison.
,, †(Eltham, S.E., County Sec.).—Miss A. B. Bramwell, B.Sc.
,, †(Forest Hill, S.E., County Sec.).—Miss E. A. Dangerfield.
,, †(Fulham, S.W., County Sec.).—Miss M. A. Tucker, M.A.
,, †(Greenwich, S.E., Roan).—Miss M. S. Walker, B.A.
,, †(Hackney, N.E., Lady Holles' Sch.).—Miss N. Nickalls.
,, †(Hammersmith, W., Godolphin and Latymer).—Miss Clement, B.A.
,, †(Hammersmith, W., St. Paul's).—Miss F. R. Gray, M.A.
,, †(Hampstead, South, N.W., High, G.P.D.S.T.—Miss M. S. Benton.
,, (Harley St., W., Queen's Coll. Sch.).—Miss M. D. Teale.
,, †(Highbury, N., Highbury Hill High).—Miss E. E. Kyle, B.A.
,, †(Islington, N., Dame Alice Owen's).—Miss E. Wilson, B.A.
,, †(Kensington, W., High, G.P.D.S.T.).—Miss E. Home.
,, †(Kentish Town, N.W., County Sec.).—Miss C. L. Morant.
,, †(Lancaster Gate, St. Mary's Coll.).—Miss H. L. Powell.
,, †(Maida Vale, W., Paddington and Maida Vale High).—Miss Purdie, M.A.
,, †(Notting Hill, W., High, G.P.D.S.T.).—Miss M. Berryman, M.A.
,, †(Peckham, S.E., County Sec.).—Miss M. Knight, M.A.
,, †(Plumstead, S.E., County Sec.).—Miss H. Bartram, M.A.
,, †(Putney, S.W., High, G.P.D.S.T.).—Miss R. E. Hewetson, M.A.
,, †(Putney, S.W., County Sec.).—Miss G. L. Fanner, M.A.
,, †(Southwark, S.E., St. Saviour's and St. Olave's).—Miss M. G. Frodsham, B.A.
,, †(Spital Square, E.—(Central Foundation).—Miss M. Hanbidge, M.A.
,, †(Stamford Hill, N., Skinners' Co. Sch.).—Miss E. Newton, B.A.
,, †(Stepney, E. Raine's Foundation).—Miss M. Grier.
,, †(Streatham, S.W., College).—Miss A. G. Lefroy.
,, †(Streatham, S.W., County Sec.).—Miss R. Bassett, B.A.
,, †(Streatham Hill, S.W., High, G.P.D.S.T.).—Miss R. Oldham, M.A.
,, †(Stroud Green and Hornsey, N., High).—Miss I. Jameson, M.A.
,, †(Sydenham, S.E., High, G.P.D.S.T.).—Miss H. M. Sheldon, M.A.
,, †(Sydenham, S.E., County Sec.).—Miss E. A. Dangerfield.
,, †(Victoria Embankment, City of London).—Miss E. Strudwick, M.A.
,, †(Westminster, S.W., Grey Coat).—Miss Steele, M.A.
LOUGHBOROUGH (High).—Miss M. Walmsley, M.A.
†LOUGHTON (County High).—Miss M. E. Hall, M.A.
†LOUTH (King Edward VI).—Miss Nalder, B.Sc.
†LUDLOW (High Sch.).—Miss M. R. Baldwin, M.A.
†MACCLESFIELD (County High).—Miss S. G. L. Adams, B.Sc.
MAIDENHEAD (County).—Miss M. Burn, M.A.
†MALMESTONE (Gr.).—Miss W. M. Kidd, M.A.

†Manchester (High).—Miss S. A. Burstall, M.A.
,, †(Broughton and Crumpstall High Sch.).—Miss E. M. Clarke.
,, †(Pendleton, High).—Miss Limebeer, M.A.
,, †(Whalley Range Mun. High Sch.).—Miss F. A. Field, M.A.
,, †(Withington, Fallowfield).—Miss M. A. Grant.
†Mansfield (Qn. Elizabeth's).—Miss M. Macrae, B.A.
†March (High School).—Miss E. John, M.A.
†Market Drayton (County Gr.).—Miss K. E. Fanner, M.A.
†Merthyr Tydfil (Cyfarthfa Castle).—Miss F. J. Evans, B.A.
†Middlesbrough (High).—Miss G. M. Bedford, M.A.
,, (Kirby Sec. Sch.).—Miss L. B. Marshall, M.A.
†Monmouth (High).—Miss E. Carless.
†Newark (High).—Miss Drew, M.A.
†Newbury (County).—Miss E. J. Luker.
†Newcastle-under-Lyme (Orme).—Miss M. Powell.
†Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Allan's Endowed).—Miss S. E. Dobson, L.L.A.
,, †(Rutherford Coll. Sec. Sch.).—Miss F. E. Tooke, M.A.
,, †(Central High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.; Eskdale Terrace).—Miss D. F. P. Hiley.
,, †(High School, Tankerville Terrace).—Miss L. M. Gurney, M.A.
†Newport, Mon. (Intermed.).—Miss M. A. Vivian, B.A.
†Newtown, N. Wales (County).—Miss F. E. Davies, B.A.
†Normanton (High).—Miss M. E. Martin, B.A.
†Northampton (High).—Miss L. E. W. Wallace, L.L.A.
,, †(Northampton Sch.).—Miss B. M. Schooley, M.A.
†Norwich (Mun. Sec. Sch.).—Miss M. Hill.
,, †(High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.).—Miss G. M. Wise.
†Nottingham (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.).—Miss C. C. Clark.
†Nuneaton (High Sch.).—Miss E. M. Tanner, B.A.
†Oldham (Hulme Gr. Sch.).—Miss A. B. Clarke, B.A.
†Oswestry (High).—Miss L. A. Mickleburgh.
†Oxford (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.).—Miss R. M. Haig-Brown, M.A.
,, (Milham Ford Sch.).—Miss C. I. Dodd, M.A.
†Parkstone (Sandecotes).—Miss A. Grainger Gray.
†Penarth (County).—Miss E. M. Lloyd, B.A.
†Penzance (W. Cornwall Coll.).—Miss E. C. Hanna, B.A.
,, †(C. of E. High Sch.).—Miss K. Bathurst, B.A.
,, †(County Sch.).—Miss B. J. Varley, B.A.
Pinner (Comm. Trav.).—Miss D. Bellamy.
†Plymouth (High).—Miss M. P. Potter, M.A.
†Pontefract (High).—Miss L. Hall, B.Sc.
†Pontypool (County Sch.).—Miss M. E. Jones, B.A.
†Portsmouth (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.).—Miss A. F. Cossey, B.A.
,, †(Mun.).—Miss A. M. K. Hitchcock, B.A.
†Preston (High).—Miss V. C. Home.
,, †(Park Sch.).—Miss Stoneman, M.A.
†Ramsgate (County).—Miss A. S. Merryman, B.A.
†Reading (Kendrick).—Miss Prebble, M.A.
,, †(Abbey).—Miss H. E. Musson.
†Redhill (St. Anne's).—Miss J. M. Young.
,, †(Reigate County Sch.).—Miss A. B. Anderton, B.A.
†Reigate (St. Agnes).—Miss G. H. Nicholson.
†Retford (County High).—Miss E. Arblaster.
†Richmond (Surrey).—Miss E. M. Weeks, M.A.
†Ripon (High Sch.).—Miss M. W. Johnson, B.Sc.
†Rochester (Gr.).—Miss D. L. Sandford, M.A.
†Romford (County High).—Miss F. B. Bardsley, B.A.
†Rotherham (Mun.).—Miss F. Strudwick, M.A.
†St. Albans (High Sch.).—Miss Archibald, M.A.
†St. Andrews (St. Leonards Sch.).—Miss Bentinck Smith, Litt.D.
,, †(St. Katherine's).—Miss Loveday.
†St. Helens (Cowley Sch.).—Miss S. A. Walker, B.A.
†St. Leonards (Ladies' Coll.).—Miss C. E. Battye.
,, †(Uplands Sch.).—Miss M. V. Hill, M.A.
†Sale (County High).—Miss K. H. Masson.
†Salisbury (Godolphin).—Miss M. A. Douglas.
†Selby (High).—Miss M. A. Booty.
†Sevenoaks (Missionaries' Daughters).—Miss S. Hare.
†Sheffield (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T., Rutland Park).—Miss A. E. Escott.
,, †(Central Sch.).—Miss F. M. Couzens, B.A.
†Sherborne.—Miss B. C. Mulliner, B.A.
,, †(Lord Digby's).—Miss I. P. Ashwell, B.A.
Shipley (Salt Schools).—Miss H. Byles.
†Shrewsbury (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.).—Miss D. Gale.
,, †(Priory County).—Miss L. Ellison.
†Sittingbourne (County).—Miss L. H. Freeman.
†Skipton (High).—Miss J. B. Broadbent, M.A.
†Sleaford (High Sch.).—Miss F. M. Kirk, B.A.
†Southampton (County Gr. Sch.).—Miss M. G. Ison, B.A.
†Southend-on-Sea (High Sch.).—Miss M. E. Lewis.
†Southport (Sec. Sch.).—Miss F. A. Athya, M.A.
†Stafford (High).—Miss G. J. McCrea, M.A.
†Stamford (High).—Miss M. Sunderland-Taylor, M.A.
†Stockport (High Sch.).—Miss E. M. Sewell, B.A.
†Stockton (Qn. Victoria High).—Miss B. L. Browne.
,, †(Girls' Sec.).—Miss I. M. Nelson, M.A.
†Stroud (High School).—Miss J. Franklin, M.A.
†Sunderland (High Sch.).—Miss E. M. Ironside.
†Sunderland (Bede Collegiate).—Miss M. E. Boon, M.A.
†Surbiton (Surbiton High).—Miss A. M. Proctor.
†Sutton, Surrey (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.).—Miss M. K. Bell, B.A.
†Swansea (County Sch.).—Miss L. M. Benger, M.A.
†Tamworth (High).—Miss E. Marshall.
†Taunton (Bishop Fox's).—Miss M. M. Wills, L.L.A.
†Thetford (Gr.).—Miss C. L. Phillips.
†Tiverton (Girls').—Miss A. T. Pinnock, L.L.A.
†Tonbridge (County).—Miss J. R. Taylor, L.L.A.
†Tottenham (High).—Miss E. Felvus, B.A.
†Trowbridge (Sec.).—Miss E. M. Moore, M.A.
†Truro (High).—Miss Rowell.
,, †(County).—Miss Foreman, B.A.
†Tunbridge Wells (High Sch., G.P.D.S.T.). Miss A. F. E. Sanders, M.A.
,, †(County).—Miss E. M. Hughes, M.A.
†Twickenham (Royal Sch. for Naval and Marine Officers' Daughters).—Miss W. M. Fayerman.
,, †(County).—Miss Doorly, M.A.
†Wakefield (High).—Miss G. McCroben, M.A.
†Wallasey (High Sch.)—Miss Barrie.
†Wallington (County).—Miss K. I. Wallace, B.A.
†Wallsend-on-Tyne (Sec. Sch.).—Miss E. Giles, B.Sc.
†Walsall (Queen Mary's).—Miss M. E. Smith.
†Walthamstow (County).—Miss B. Hewett, B.Sc.
†Ware (Gr.).—Miss M. E. Brough, M.A.
†Warwick (King's High Sch.).—Miss Edghill, M.A.
†Watford (Gr.).—Miss G. Fergie, M.A.
,, †(London Orphan Sch.).—Miss E. A. Haines.

†WELLINGBOROUGH (County High).—Miss A. R. Tinkler, B.A.
†WELLINGTON, Salop (High).—Miss E. B. Ross, B.A.
WELLS (Blue Sch.).—Miss L. A. Thomas, M.A.
†WEST HAM (High).—Miss Atkins.
†WEST HARTLEPOOL (Mun.).—Miss Auld, M.A.
†WEST KIRBY (County High).—Miss A. S. Wallis, B.A.
†WHITCHURCH (High Sch.).—Miss A. G. Keitley.
†WIGAN (High).—Miss C. S. Banks.
†WIGTON (Thomlinson Gr.).—Miss H. L. Wildman, M.A.
†WIMBLEDON (Wimbledon Hill Sch., G.P.D.S.T.).—Miss Gavin, M.A.
†WINCHESTER (High).—Miss E. Finlay, M.A.
†WINCHESTER (County).—Miss A. M. Wright, B.A.
†WISBECH (High).—Miss F. D. Carless.
†WOLVERHAMPTON (High).—Miss H. D. Heatley, M.A.
†WORCESTER (Alice Ottley).—Miss M. C. Spurling, B.A.
,, †(City Sec. Sch.).—Miss J. H. Steel, L.L.A.
†WORTHING (County High).—Miss Coast.
†WYCOMBE ABBEY.—Miss A. M. Whitelaw, M.A.
†YARMOUTH (High).—Miss A. C. Haig.
†YEOVIL (High).—Miss F. S. Cobb.
†YORK (Mount Friends' Sch.).—Miss H. W. Sturge, B.A.
,, †(Coll.).—Miss E. E. Ellett.
,, †(Mun.).—Miss E. Netherwood, B.A.

HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN

The Higher Education of Women has made great advances since the Report of the Royal Commission on Secondary Schools was issued in 1868. The **National Union for Improving the Education of Women,** formed under the presidency of the Princess Louise, in consequence of that report, founded in 1872 the **Girls' Public Day School Company** (since Jan. 1906 called "The Girls' Public Day School Trust"), which, with the **Church Day Schools Company,** has raised the standard of girls' education throughout the land, and prepared the way for the Higher—that is, University and College—Education of Women.

TRAINING COLLEGES

The **Maria Grey Training College,** Salusbury Road, London, N.W., founded 1878. Tuition fees, £24 per session. Students are not admitted under 19 years of age, and must have sufficient academic qualification for admission. *Principal,* Miss Katherine L. Johnston, M.A.

The **Cambridge Training College for Women.** Fee for the year's course of thirty-three weeks, 65 to 75 guineas. *Principal,* Miss Mary Hay Wood, M.A., Litt.D.

The **St. George's Training College,** 5 Melville Street, Edinburgh. Fees, 26 guineas per annum. *Principal,* Miss E. Stevenson, B.A., Classical Tripos.

The **London Day Training College** (L.C.C.) is attached to the University of London. Accommodation for 350 students. *Principal,* Prof. Adams, M.A., B.Sc. Glasgow, LL.D. St. Andrews, Professor of Education in the University of London; *Vice-Principals,* Prof. T. P. Nunn, M.A., D.Sc. Lond., Miss M. Punnett, B.A. Lond. Southampton Row, W.C.

The following colleges for women "Two-Year Students" are also maintained by the L.C.C.: The **Avery Hill Training College,** Eltham. Accommodation, 320. *Principal,* Miss E. M. Julian, M.A. (Dublin), Mental and Moral Sciences Tripos (Cantab.).—The **Graystoke Place Day Training College,** Breams Bldgs., E.C. Accommodation, 144. *Principal,* W. T. Goode, M.A.—The **Fulham Training College** (London County Council), Finlay Street, Fulham, S.W. Accommodation, 200. *Principal,* Miss A. Lloyd Evans, M.A. (St. Andrews).

The Training Department of **Goldsmiths' College,** New Cross, S.E. Accommodation, 515. Students nominated by the Kent, Middlesex, Surrey, and Croydon Education Committees are admitted free. Other students pay £20 per annum. *Warden,* T. Raymont, M.A. *(acting).*

Cherwell Hall, Oxford. Accommodation, 50. Fees, 65 to 80 guineas per annum. *Principal,* Miss Catharine Dodd, M.A.

COLLEGES AT CAMBRIDGE

Oxford and Cambridge now offer many facilities to women desiring advanced education. At **Cambridge** the triposes, or honour examinations for the B.A. degree in mathematics, classics, natural science, moral science, history, mediæval and modern languages, law, mechanical science, Semitic languages, Indian languages and theology, have, since 1881, been open to such women as have passed a specified preliminary examination.

Girton College was founded at Hitchin in 1869, removed to Cambridge in 1873, and incorporated in 1872. Inclusive fees, £105 per annum. *Mistress,* Miss K. Jex-Blake; *Vice-Mistress and Bursar,* Miss E. M. Allen.

Newnham College, Cambridge, was incorporated in 1880. The college accommodates 220 students, a Principal, 4 vice-principals, and 17 resident lecturers and fellows. Fees (inclusive), £30 to £35 per term. Out-students' fees, about £12 per term. Application for admission and all inquiries should be made to the Principal, Newnham College, Cambridge. *Principal,* Miss Stephen.

RECOGNISED SOCIETIES OF WOMEN STUDENTS AT OXFORD

At Oxford all the examinations for degrees in Arts and Music are open to women, but no degrees are conferred. Women are not admitted to membership of the University, but the students of five recognised societies are entered on the register kept by the Delegacy for Women Students, and are styled "registered women students." It is charged with the duty of arranging for the admission of women to University examinations, of approving lodgings and hostels, and of making regulations as to the examinations which shall qualify women for admission to University examinations in Arts and Music. It is also responsible for the government of the Society of Oxford Home-Students (*see below*). The names of successful candidates appear in the *University Gazette,* and the class-lists also in the Calendar. Address of the Secretary to the Delegacy, Clarendon Building, Oxford.

The University Diplomas in geography, education, economic and political science, anthropology, classical archæology, rural economy, ophthalmology, and public health are open to women. For information as to the course of practical training for the diploma in education, apply to the Secretary, Delegacy for the Training of Secondary Teachers, Clarendon Building, Broad Street, Oxford.

Lady Margaret Hall was founded in 1879, and recognised by the University in 1910. Candidates for entrance must have passed "Responsions" or an equivalent examination. Inclusive charges, £102 per annum. *Principal*, Miss H. Jex-Blake; *Vice-Principal*, Miss Lodge.

Somerville College, founded in 1879, incorporated in 1881, the name changed from "Hall" to "College" in 1894, recognised by the University 1910, has 101 students, 6 resident tutors, a librarian, and a domestic bursar. Fees, inclusive of board, lodging, and teaching, vary from £84 to £105 per annum, according to the rooms allotted. *Principal*, Miss Penrose, M.A.; *Vice-Principal*, Hon. A. M. Bruce, M.A.

St. Hugh's College, founded as St. Hugh's Hall in 1886, recognised by the University in 1910, and name changed to "College" in 1911. Fees for board, lodging, and tuition, £84 and £96 a year. *Principal*, Miss E. F. Jourdain; *Vice-Principal*, Miss Ady.

St. Hilda's Hall, recognised by the University in 1910. The Hall fees are £75, and tuition £26 5*s*. a year. *Principal*, Miss Burrows.

Society of Oxford Home-Students. Founded 1879, recognised by the University 1910. Regulations as to residence, etc., can be obtained from the Principal. *Principal*, Mrs. A. H. Johnson, 5 South Parks Road, Oxford; *Chairman of Committee*, W. M. Geldart, M.A., B.C.L., Professor of English Law.

Arrangements for the admission of women to lectures in Oxford are under the management of the Council of the Association for the Education of Women in Oxford, consisting of representatives of the Recognised Societies of Women Students and others interested in education. *Secretary*, Miss A. M. A. H. Rogers, Clarendon Building, Oxford.

COLLEGES IN AND NEAR LONDON

The Royal Holloway College, Englefield Green, Surrey (University of London). Prepares for London degrees in science and arts. Inclusive fee, £100 per annum. *Principal*, Miss Ellen C. Higgins, B.A. *Secretary*, Miss A. Martin Leake.

Bedford College for Women, Regent's Park, London, N.W., founded 1849. It is a "school" of the University. Fees for board and residence from 58 to 68 guineas per annum. Tuition fees for the London examinations from 27 guineas to 46½ guineas a session. Students are not received into residence under eighteen. *Principal*, Miss Tuke, M.A.

King's College for Women, Kensington Square, W. Household and Social Science Department, Campden Hill Road, W. *Warden*, Miss F. R. Shields, M.A.

Westfield College (University of London), Hampstead. Fees, £105 per annum. *Principal*, Miss A. de Sélincourt. *Secretary*, Miss S. M. Smee.

Students of **University College, London,** of the **Slade School of Art,** of the **London School of Economics,** and of the **London School of Medicine for Women,** can reside, under collegiate regulations, at **College Hall,** Byng Place, Gordon Square. Founded 1882; incorporated 1886. *Principal*, Miss Thyra B. Alleyne.

PROVINCIAL UNIVERSITY FACILITIES

The following universities grant degrees to women:—

The **Victoria University of Manchester:** Ashburne Hall. Fees, 45 to 55 guineas per annum. *Warden and Tutor*, Miss Phœbe Sheavyn, M.A., D.Litt.—Langdale Hall Church Hostel for women students. *Warden*, Miss R. Berwick.

The **University of Liverpool:** University Hall, Fairfield, Liverpool. Fees, from 40 guineas per annum. *Warden*, Miss Dorothy Chapman.

The **University of Leeds.** Apply to the Secretary.

The **University of Birmingham:** University House, Wyddrington, Church Road, Edgbaston. *Warden*, Miss B. Orange.

The **University of Durham:** the Women's Hostel, Abbey House, Palace Green. Fees, Tuition, £7; Residence, £12–16 a term. *Principal*, Miss R. E. D. Donaldson.

The **University of Sheffield.** *Tutor for Women*, Miss M. J. Sorby.

IRELAND AND SCOTLAND

Trinity College, Dublin University: *Lady Registrar of the Women Students*, Miss Lucy Gwynn. Hall of Residence, Trinity Hall. *Warden*, Miss E. M. Cunningham, M.A.

In **Scotland, St. Andrews** confers all degrees upon women students. The diploma of L.L.A. is also granted to them. **University Hall:** Fees, £45 to £66. *Warden*, Miss M. E. Dobson, M.A., B.Sc.—The Faculties in Arts, Science, and Medicine of the **University of Aberdeen** are open to women, but no hostel is provided.

At **Edinburgh University** degrees are given to women in all the faculties, including medicine. **Masson Hall,** 31 George Sq., Edinburgh. *Warden*, Miss F. H. Simson, M.A. The **Muir Hall** of Residence, 12 George Sq., Edinburgh. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss Robertson.

Queen Margaret College, Glasgow, by incorporation in 1893 is now the Women's Department of the University of Glasgow as a non-residential College for Women governed by the University Court and Senate. *Mistress*, Miss Frances H. Melville, M.A. B.D.

Queen Margaret Hall provides a residence for students attending Queen Margaret College. Fees, from £28 to £40 per College year. *Lady Superintendent*, Miss McGregor.

WALES

In **South Wales** the classes of University College, Cardiff, are open to women students, and degrees conferred upon them. The **Aberdare Hall of Residence** for women students accommodates 60 students. Terms for board and residence, £34 to £43 10*s*. per annum. *Principal*, Miss Kate Hurlbatt.

The **University College of North Wales** (Bangor) has a University Hostel for Women Students. Fees, 25–40 guineas the session. *Warden*, Miss Mary O. Davis.

University College of Wales, Aberystwyth, has a Women's Hostel with rooms for 200 students. Alexandra Hall, *Warden*, Miss C. P. Tremain, B.A.

The New HAZELL, 1917

SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

Societies not included below are classified elsewhere, and will be found by reference to the Index. The figures in brackets after the names of certain charitable, etc., institutions indicate the last reported annual receipts; further particulars will be found in the Advertisement-pages.

Academies, The International Association of. Established in 1899 on the initiative of the Royal Society "for the preparation and promotion of scientific undertakings of general interest which may be proposed by one of the associated academies, and in general to facilitate scientific relations between different countries," and now represents 20 academies and learned Societies of Europe and America. It was intended that the delegates of the Constituent bodies should meet once in every 3 years, and the direction of the affairs of the Association transferred from one Academy to another according to the place of the next general assembly. Meetings were held in Paris 1901, London 1904, Vienna 1907, Rome 1910, and Petrograd 1913.

Academy of Arts and Letters, American. Chartered by Congress, April 17, 1916. Number of members limited to 50. *Pres.* Wm. Dean Howells; *Chancellor*, Wm. M. Sloane; *Sec.* Robert Underwood Johnson. *Offices*, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, U.S.

Academy, The British, for the promotion of historical, philosophical, and philological studies. Incorp. Aug. 8, 1902. Maximum number of Fellows, 100, distributed under four main sectional committees: (1) History and Archæology—*Chairman*, Dr. G. W. Prothero; (2) Philology—*Chairman*, Sir F. G. Kenyon; (3) Philosophy—*Chairman*, Prof. B. Bosanquet; (4) Jurisprudence and Economics—*Chairman*, Sir Courtenay Ilbert. *Pres.* Rt. Hon. Viscount Bryce, O.M.; *Sec.* Prof. I. Gollancz, Litt.D. *Office*, Burlington House, W. **F.B.A.**

Academy, The French (Académie Française). Founded in 1635 by Cardinal Richelieu. It is the first of the five academies constituting the "Institut de France," the other four being l'Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, l'Académie des Sciences, l'Académie des Beaux-Arts, and l'Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques. The Academy consists of forty members, and meets at the Palais de l'Institut every Thursday from 3 to 5 p.m. An annual meeting is held in November. Thirty-two of the members receive 1,000 fr. a year, and eight members receive 2,000 fr. a year. Six members who are appointed as a Dictionary Commission also receive 1,000 fr. a year each. Forty-five "prix littéraires" and forty-nine "prix de vertu" are awarded by the Academy.

Academy, The Royal, Burlington House, W., was founded in 1768 by George III, who gave it rooms in Somerset House. Thence it was removed to Trafalgar Square (1834), and to its present abode, the site of which it occupies rent-free (1869). The principal objects of the Royal Academy are (1) the establishment of a well-regulated school or academy of design for the gratuitous instruction of students, and (2) the holding of an annual exhibition open to artists of distinguished merit, where they may offer their performances to public inspection, and acquire that degree of reputation and encouragement which they may be deemed to deserve. The Royal Academy is "a private society," supporting a school from its own resources without any grant of public money. The members are under the superintendence and control of the Sovereign, who confirms all appointments and by-laws; and the Society itself consists of 40 Royal Academicians, and at least 30 Associates; there may also be not more than four engravers, of whom not more than two may be Academicians. The first president was Sir Joshua Reynolds, and the present occupant of the office is Sir E. J. Poynter, elected Nov. 4, 1896. There is a council of 10 members, who succeed by rotation, five retiring every year, the President, the Keeper, and the Treasurer being *ex-officio* members. The premises of the Royal Academy at Burlington House comprise a grand gallery or range of thirteen halls, besides a central octagon for sculpture, a theatre, and a large room in which the annual banquet is held—the latter always an event of much interest to the artistic world. The basement is devoted to schools of art for male and female students. The total cost of the buildings was over £150,000, the whole of which was defrayed out of the funds of the Academy. The Royal Academy derives the whole of its funds from the holding of its annual exhibition of the pictures of living artists, which opens on the first Monday in May and continues until the middle of August. No works which have previously been exhibited in London are accepted, and the Council has the right to reject any picture it may please. The Winter Exhibition of art treasures in connection with the Royal Academy was established in 1869, paintings being liberally lent by private individuals. The exhibition remains open from the first Monday in January for a period of ten weeks.

Royal Academicians

1914 Blomfield, R.T.
1891 Brock, Sir T., K.C.B.
1915 Brown, J. A. Arnesby.
1908 Clausen, G.
1910 Cope, A. S.
1891 Dicksee, F.
1913 Drury, E. A.
1915 Farquharson, J.
1887 Fildes, Sir Luke.
1910 Forbes, S. A.
1902 Frampton, Sir G. J.
1891 Gow, A. C. (Keeper and Librarian).
1881 Graham, P.
1910 Hacker, A.
1910 Hemy, C. N.
1897 Jackson, Sir T. G., Bt.
1909 John, Sir W. Goscombe.
1912 La Thangue, H. H.
1898 Leader, B. W.
1876 Leslie, G. D.
1898 Lucas, J. S.
1905 Murray, David.
1881 Ouless, W. W.
1911 Parsons, A.
1876 Poynter, Sir E. J., Bt. (President).
1895 Richmond, Sir W. B.
1881 Riviere, B.
1897 Sargent, J. S.
1909 Shannon, J. J.
1911 Short, Sir F.
1915 Sims, Charles.
1896 Solomon, S. J.
1887 Stone, M.
1914 Storey, G. A.
1888 Thornycroft, H.
1914 Tuke, H. S.
1895 Waterhouse, J. W.
1903 Waterlow, Sir E. A.
1903 Webb, Sir A., K.C.V.O., C.B. (Treas.).
1893 Woods, H.
1907 Wyllie, W. L.

Associates

1914 Bell, R. Anning.
1904 Brangwyn, F.
1915 Bundy, Edgar
1916 Cameron, D. Y.
1903 Colton, W. R.
1907 Cowper, F. Cadogan.
1911 Fisher, Mark.
1910 George, Sir Ernest.
1916 Greiffenhagen, Maurice.
1915 Hartwell, Chas. L.
1907 Henry, G.
1914 Jack, Richard.
1911 Lavery, J.
1912 Llewellyn, W.
1913 Lutyens, E. L.
1909 MacKennal, B., M.V.O.
1911 Newton, E.
1914 Olsson, Julius.
1910 Orpen, W.
1904 Pegram, H.
1915 Philpot, Glyn W.
1906 Pomeroy, F. W.
1916 Priestman, Bertram.
1914 Prior, E. S.
1911 Shannon, C. H.
1913 Stanton, H. Hughes.
1910 Stokes, A.
1906 Stott, Edward.
1906 Strang, William.
1910 Wood, F. D.

Secretary—W. R. M. Lamb, M.A.

Accountants, American Association of Public. *Sec.* A. P. Richardson. *Office*, 55 Liberty Street, New York City, U.S.

Accountants and Auditors, Incorporated Society of (1885). *Pres.* Arthur Edwin Woodington; *Sec.* James Martin. *Office*, 50 Gresham Street, Bank, London, E.C.

Accountants (Chartered) in England and Wales, Institute of (1880). Membership, 4,961. *Pres.* Arthur Henry Gibson; *Sec.* Hon. George Colville. *Hall and Offices*, Moorgate Place, London, E.C.

Accountants, Corporation of (1891). *Sec.* James Martin. *Office*, 55 West Regent Street, Glasgow.

Accountants in Ireland, Society of Incorporated. *Pres.* E. Kevans J.P.; *Sec.* A. H. Walkey. *Office*, Star Assurance Buildings, College Green, Dublin.

Actors' Association. *Sec.* Adnam Sprange. *Office*, 32 Regent Street, London, W.

Actors' Benevolent Fund (£4,185). *Pres.* Sir Charles Wyndham; *Sec.* C. I. Coltson. *Office*, 8 Adam Street, Strand, London, W.C.

Actuaries, Faculty of, in Scotland (1868). *Pres.* George M. Low; *Hon. Sec.* Dr. A. E. Spragu ; *Sec.* Grahame O. Gunn; *Assist. Sec. and Lib.* Wm. McLachlan. *Offices*, Queen Street, Edinburgh.

Actuaries, Institute of. *Pres.* Samuel George Warner; *Hon. Secs.* Joseph Burn, James Douglas Watson; *Assist. Sec.* S. H. Jarvis. *Offices*, Staple Inn Hall, Holborn, London, W.C.

Additional Curates Society (£47,927). *Sec.* Rev. Canon Petit, M.A. *Office*, 21 Great Peter Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

Advocates, Edinburgh, Faculty of. *Dean of Faculty*, J. Avon Clyde, K.C., LL.D., M.P.; *Treas.* John Cowan; *Keeper of Library and Clerk of Faculty*, W. K. Dickson, LL.D.; *Agent*, Sir G. M. Paul. *Offices*, Parliament Square, Edinburgh.

African Society, The. *Pres.* Rt. Hon. Lord Islington; *Sec.* H. d'Egville. *Office*, 64 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Aged Pilgrims' Friend Society and Homes (£12,214). *Sec.* J. E. Hazelton. *Office*, 19 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.

Aged Poor Society and Almshouses (£3,134). *Hon. Sec.* H. J. Sheldrake. *Office*, 82 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

American Association for the Advancement of Science. *Pres.* Charles R. Van Hise, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin. *Permanent Sec.* L. O. Howard, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.; *Asst. Sec.* F. S. Hazard, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C.; *Treas.* Robert S. Woodward, Carnegie Institution of Washington, Washington, D.C. The Association was organised in 1848 and chartered in 1874, being a continuation of the American Association of Geologists and Naturalists, organised in 1840. Membership, 11,000.

Analysts, Society of Public, and other Analytical Chemists. *Pres.* G. Embrey; *Hon. Secs.* P. A. Ellis Richards, E. Richards Bolton. *Office*, 8 Duke Street, Aldgate, London, E.C.

Ancient Buildings, Society for the Protection of. *Sec.* A. R. Powys, A.R.I.B.A. *Office*, 20 Buckingham Street, London, W.C.

Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, Royal. *Joint Hon. Secs.* H. S. Harrison, D.Sc., T. A. Joyce, M.A. *Treas.* R. W. Williamson; *Assist. Sec.* E. W. Martindell, M.A. *Offices*, 50 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

Anti-German Union. See British Empire Union.

Antiquarian Society, American. *Pres.* Waldo Lincoln; *Librarian*, C. S. Brigham, Worcester, Mass, U.S.

Antiquaries of Ireland, Royal Society of (1849). *Pres.* T. J. Westropp, M.A., M.R.I.A.; *Hon. Gen. Sec.* Charles McNeill. *Office*, 6 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.

Antiquaries of London, Society of. Founded 1572, refounded 1717, charter 1751. *Pres.* Sir Arthur Evans, D.Litt.; *Sec.* C. R. Peers, M.A.; *Assist. Sec* H. S. Kingsford, M.A. *Office*, Burlington House, London, W. **F.S.A.**

Antiquaries, Scotland, Society of (1780). *Pres.* Hon. John Abercromby, LL.D.; *Secs.* R. Scott Moncreiff, J. Graham Callander. *Office*, Queen Street, Edinburgh.

Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society. *Pres.* Sir T. F. V. Buxton, Bt.; *Organising Secs.* John Hand, Mrs. Harris. *Office*, 51 Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.

Anti-Vaccination League, National. *Sec.* Miss L. Loat. *Office*, 25 Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.

***Anti-Vivisection : British Union for the Abolition of Vivisection.** *Pres.* Walter R. Hadwen, M.D.; *Treas.* Lord Harberton; *Sec.* Miss Beatrice E. Kidd. *Office*, 32 Charing Cross, London, S.W.

Anti-Vivisection Society, The National. *Director and Treas.* Hon. Stephen Coleridge; *Sec.* John Woods. *Office*, 92 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Apocrypha, International Society for Study of the. *Warden*, Rev. Herbert Pentin, M.A. *Office*, 15 Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

Apothecaries, Society of. *Master*, A. H. W. Ayling; *Clerk*, A. Bingham Watson; *Sec. to Examiners*, Frank Haydon, L.R.C.P. *Hall and Offices*, Water Lane, Blackfriars, London, E.C. **L.M.S.S.A.**

Arbitration League, International (1870). *Pres.* Rt. Hon. T. Burt M.P.; *Sec.* F. Maddison. *Offices*, 183 St. Stephen's House, Westminster, London, S.W.

Archaeological Association, The British. *Hon. Treas.* Robert Bagster, F.S.A., 15 Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

Archaeological Institute of America. *Gen. Sec.* Mitchell Carroll. *Office*, The Octagon, Washington, D.C., U.S.

Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, The Royal. *Pres.* Sir Henry Howorth, K.C.I.E., D.C.L., F.R.S.; *Sec.* G. D. Hardinge-Tyler, M.A., F.S.A. *Office*, 19 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.

Archbishops' Western Canada Fund. To provide clergy and lay workers to minister to the needs of the settlers in the new parts of the Prairie Provinces of Western Canada. *Presidents*, Archbishops of Canterbury, York, and Rupertsland; *Chairman of Council*, Bishop of Southwark; *Sec.* Rev. Canon Beal, Church House, Westminster, London, S.W.

Architects, American Institute of. *Sec.* Burt L. Fenner. *Offices*, The Octagon, Washington, D.C., U.S.

Architects' Benevolent Society (£1,200). *Hon. Sec.* Percivall Currey. *Office*, 9 Conduit Street, Hanover Square, London, W.

Architects of Ireland, Royal Institute of the. *Pres.* R. Caulfield Orpen, F.R.I.A.I.; *Hon. Sec.* Fredk. Hayes, F.R.I.A.I. *Office*, 42 Nassau Street, Dublin.

Architects, Royal Institute of British (1834). *Pres.*

* The number of licences permitted to perform experiments was 664 in 1915; total number of experiments in 1915, 70,573, being 16,680 less than in 1914.

E. Newton, A.R.A.; *Sec.* Ian MacAlister, B.A. *Offices*, 9 Conduit Street, Hanover Square, London, W. **F.R.I.B.A.**

Architects, The Society of (Incorp. 1893). *Pres.* E. J. Sadgrove; *Sec.* C. McArthur Butler. *Office*, 28 Bedford Square, London, W.C.

Architectural Association, The. Membership, 1,500. *Sec.* F. R. Yerbury. *Office*, 37 Great Smith Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

Army, Royal School for Daughters of Officers of the (£7,700). *Sec.* Col. F. W. T. Attree, F.S.A., late R.E. *Office*, Panton House, 25 Haymarket, London, S.W.

Army Scripture Readers' and Soldiers' Friend Society (£6,027). *Sec.* Col. S. D. Cleeve. *Office*, 112 St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.

Art-Collections Fund, The National. *Hon. Secs.* Sir I. Spielmann, C.M.G., F.S.A., Robert C. Witt, F.S.A. *Office*, Queen Anne's Chambers, Tothill Street, London, S.W.

Artillery Association, National. *Pres.* H.R.H. Duke of Connaught; *Pres. of Council*, Col. Earl of Stradbroke; *Hon. Sec.* Lt.-Col. E. T. Lea, T.D. *Office*, 52 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

Artists' Benevolent Fund (£1,500). *Sec.* Percy Edsall. *Office*, 6½ Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, London, S.W.

Artists' General Benevolent Institution. *Sec.* Miss Ferard. *Office*, 3 Charles Street, St. James's Square, London, S.W.

Artists, Royal Society of British. *Pres.* F. Brangwyn, A.R.A.; *Hon. Sec.* Francis Black, A.R.C.A.; *Keeper*, Percy Edsall. *Office*, Suffolk Street, London, S.W

Art-Masters, The National Society of. *Pres.* C. Ripper, A.R.C.A.; *Sec.* A. Shuttleworth, A.R.C.A. *Office*, 45 Bedford Row, London, W.C.

Arts, Royal Society of. *Pres.* H.R.H. Duke of Connaught; *Chairman of Council*, Dugald Clerk, D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Sec.* Sir Henry Trueman Wood, M.A. *Offices*, John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.

Asiatic Association, American. *Pres.* Willard Straight; *Sec.* John Foord. *Address*, P.O. Box 1500, New York, U.S.

Asiatic Society, Royal. *Pres.* Lord Reay, K.T., G.C.S.I.; *Sec.* Miss Hughes. *Office*, 22 Albemarle Street, London, W.

Astronomical Association, British (1890). *Pres.* Rev. T. E. R. Phillips, M.A.; *Secs.* P. J. Melotte, F.R.A.S., W. Heath, M.A.; *Assist. Sec.* T. F. Maunder, F.S.A.A. *Office*, 136 Rodenhurst Road, Clapham Park, London, S.W.

Astronomical Society, Royal. *Pres.* Prof. R. A. Sampson, D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Secs.* A. S. Eddington, M.A., M.Sc., F.R.S., Alfred Fowler, F.R.S.; *Assist. Sec.* W. H. Wesley. **F.R.A.S.**

Auctioneers' and Estate Agents' Institute of the United Kingdom. *Pres.* Wm. H. Bradwell (Nottingham); *Sec.* Charles Harris. *Offices*, 34 Russell Square, London, W.C. Annual Meeting, May 10, 1917, at the Institute.

Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science (1887). *Pres.* Prof. T. W. Edgeworth David, C.M.G., F.R.S.; *Sec.* J. H. Maiden, I.S.O., F.R.S. *Address*, 5 Elizabeth Street, Sydney, N.S.W.

Authors, Playwrights, and Composers, Incorporated Society of (1884). *Pres.* Thomas Hardy, O.M.; *Sec.* G. Herbert Thring. *Office*, 1 Central Buildings, Tothill Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

Automobile Engineers, Institution of. *Pres.* L. A. Legros; *Sec.* Basil H. Joy. *Office*, 28 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Automobile Engineers (America), Society of. *Pres.* Russell Huff, Detroit, Mich.; *Sec.* Coker F. Clarkson. *Headquarters*, 29 West Thirty-Ninth Street, New York City.

Bankers in Scotland, Institute of (1876). *Pres.* Adam Tait; *Sec.* and *Treas.* Wm. Baird, Clydesdale Bank, Portobello. *Office*, 62 George Street, Edinburgh.

Bankers, Institute of (1879). *Pres.* G. H. Pownall (Williams Deacons Bank); *Sec.* Ernest Sykes. *Offices*, 34 Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Bar Association, American. Membership, 9,600. *Sec.* George Whitelock. *Office*, Munsey Building, Baltimore, Ind., U.S.A.

Barnardo's (Dr.) Homes: National Incorporated Association (£240,644). Founded 1866. 1,000 young people emigrated every year; 26,281 already emigrated; 153 houses and branches in operation; 7,913 Barnardo boys serving in the army, navy, and mercantile marine. *Pres.* Duke of Somerset; *Hon. Director*, William Baker, M.A., LL.B.; *Hon. Treas.* Howard Williams; *Gen. Sec.* Claude Wright. *Head offices*, 18-26 Stepney Causeway, London, E.

Baronetage, Standing Council of the. *Reg.* F. W. Pixley, F.S.A. *Office*, 58 Coleman Street, London, E.C.

Beer and Wine Trade Asylum, Metropolitan (£1,534). *Sec.* F. H. Holmer. *Office*, 181 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

Benevolent Society of Blues for the Relief of Persons Educated in Christs' Hospital, their Widows and Orphans (£1,533). *Sec.* G. W. Bates. *Office*, 26 and 27 Great Tower Street, London, E.C.

Bible Society, British and Foreign (£269,035). Founded 1804. *Secs.* Revs. A. Taylor, M.A., J. H. Ritson, D.D. *Offices*, 146 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

Biblical Archaeology, Society of. *Sec.* W. L. Nash, F.S.A. *Office*, 37 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

Bibliographical Society. *Hon. Secs.* A. W. Pollard, R. B. McKerrow. *Address*, 20 Hanover Square, London, W.

Bigg's Charity to Printers (£540). *Sec.* Joseph Mortimer, Gray's Inn Chambers, 20 High Holborn, London, W.C.

Biologists, Association of Economic. *Hon. Sec.* Prof. Percy Groom, Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington, London, S.W.

Birds, Royal Society for the Protection of. *Pres.* Duchess of Portland; *Hon. Sec.* F. E. Lemon; *Sec.* Miss L. Gardiner. *Office*, 23 Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.

Bishop of London's Fund (£24,624). *Sec.* Rev. H. Kirk, M.A. *Office*, 46A Pall Mall, London, S.W.

Blind, Association for Promoting the General Welfare of (£8,609). *Sec.* Howard Mullins, F.C.I.S. *Office*, 258 Tottenham Court Road, London, W.

Blind, Home Teaching Society for the (£1,901). *Sec.* Miss M. A. Gilbert. *Office*, 224 Great Portland Street, London, W.

Blind, London Association for the. *Hon. Sec.* Rev. Dr. H. G. Rosedale. *Office*, 178 Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.

Blind, National Institute for the. *Pres.* Sir Arthur Pearson, Bt.; *Sec.-Gen.* Henry Stainsby. *Office*, 224-228 Great Portland Street, London, W.

Blind Pension Society, Royal (£11,270). *Sec* W. E. Terry. *Office*, 237 Southwark Bridge Road, London, S.E.

Blind Relief Society, National (£5,815). *Hon. Sec.* Rev. J. Pullein-Thompson, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, London, S.W.

Blind, Royal Normal College and Academy of Music for the (£9,983). *Treas.* Rt. Hon. Lord Burnham. *Offices*, Upper Norwood, London.

Blind, Royal School for the Indigent (£12,343). *Principal*, Rev. St. Clare Hill, M.A. *London office*, 1 St. George's Circus, S.E. *Chief offices*, Highlands Road, Leatherhead.

Booksellers of Great Britain and Ireland, Associated. *Hon. Sec.* Edwin Pearce. *Office*, 26 Regent House, Regent Street, London, W.

Booksellers' Provident Institution (£2,013). *Sec.* Wm. Poulten. *Office*, Stationers' Hall Court, London, E.C.

Botanical Society of America. *Sec.* Prof. H. H. Bartlett, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Michigan. *Editor-in-Chief, American Journal of Botany*, Prof. F. C. Newcombe, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Botanic Society, Royal. Incorporated 1839. *Pres.* H.H. the Duke of Teck; *Sec.* H. W. Woodford. *Library and Office*, Inner Circle, Regent's Park, London, N.W.

The Gardens, in the Inner Circle, Regent's Park, are about 20 acres in extent. The public are admitted on Saturdays and Mondays at a charge of 1s. (Bank Holidays, 6d.). Musical promenades and parties are held in the season.

Botanical Society of Edinburgh. *Pres.* R. A. Robertson, M.A., B.Sc.; *Hon. Sec.* W. W. Smith, M.A. *Office*, 5 St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh.

Boys' Home Industrial School (£5,890). *Sec.* H. T. Rogers. *Office*, Regent's Park Road, London, N.W.

Brewers' Society. *Office*, Queen Anne's Chambers, Tothill Street, London, S.W.

Brewing, Institute of, Brewers' Hall, Addle Street, London, E.C. *Pres.* Thos. Watson Lovibond, F.I.C.; *Hon. Sec.* J. L. Baker, F.I.C.; *Assist. Sec.* W. H. Bird, A.C.I.S.

Bribery and Secret Commissions Prevention League, Incorporated. *Pres.* Sir Edward Fry, G.C.B.; *Sec.* R. M. Leonard. *Office*, 9 Queen Street Place, London, E.C.

British Constitution Association. *Hon. Sec.* W. V. Cooper. *Office*, 11 Tothill Street, London, S.W.

British Empire League. *Pres.* Duke of Devonshire; *Chairman of Executive*, Lord Sydenham of Combe; C. Freeman Murray. *Office*, Norfolk House, Laurence Pountney Hill, London, E.C.

British Empire Union (with which is incorporated the Anti-German Union). *Pres.* Earl of Euston; *Hon. Sec.* Sir George Makgill, Bt. *Offices*, 346 Strand, London, W.C.

British Industries, Federation of. *Pres.* F. Dudley Docker, C.B.; *Sec.* R. T. Nugent. *Offices*, 51 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.

British Medical Association. *Pres.* Sir Clifford Allbutt, K.C.B.; *Financial Sec.* Guy Elliston; *Medical Sec.* Alfred Cox, M.B. *Offices*, 429 Strand, London, W.C. Annual meeting, 1917, at Cambridge.

Brixton Orphanage (£2,049), 57 Barrington Road, Brixton. *Supt.* Miss Adeline H. Bird.

"Brown" Animal Sanatory Institution for the Treatment and Study of the Diseases of Quadrupeds and Birds useful to Man (belonging to the University of London). *Supt.* F. W. Twort, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S. The Institution, 149 Wandsworth Road, London, S.W.; *Sec.* Edwin Deller, LL.B., University of London, S.W.

Buddhist Society of Great Britain and Ireland. *Hon. Sec.* F. E. Balls. *Headquarters*, 43 Penywern Road, Earl's Court, London, S.W.

Builders' Benevolent Institution (£1,827). *Sec.* Thos. Costigan. *Office*, Koh-i-Noor House, Kingsway, London, W.C.

Builders, Institute of. *Pres.* Leonard Horner; *Sec.* Thos. Costigan. *Office*, Koh-i-Noor House, Kingsway, London, W.C.

Bureau Veritas: International Registry of Shipping. *Chairman*, William Petersen; *Sec.* P. L. Breslauer. *Office of British Committee*, 155 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.

Butchers' Charitable Institution (£4,474). *Sec.* T. W. Hall, Solicitor, 61 West Smithfield, London, E.C.

Cabdrivers' Benevolent Association (£4,948). *Sec.* A. D. Tait. *Office*, 15 Soho Square, London, W.

Cambrian Academy of Art, Royal, Plas Mawr, Conway. *Hon. Sec.* W. J. Slater.

Cancer Research, Imperial. *Gen. Supt. and Director of the Laboratory*, Dr. J. A. Murray; *Treas.* Sir W. Watson Cheyne, Bt.; *Sec.* F. G. Hallett. *Office*, Examination Hall, Queen Square, Bloomsbury, London, W.C.

Cancer Research Society, American. *Sec.* W. A. Guild, M.D., Des Moines, Ia., U.S.

Cancer, Society for the Prevention and Relief of. *Hon. Sec.* Douglas Macmillan, 15 Ranelagh Road, Belgravia, London, S.W.

Canine Defence League, National. *Chairman*, Col. E. G. St.B. Sladen; *Sec.* C. R. Johns. *Office*, 27 Regent Street, London, S.W.

Capital Punishment, Society for the Abolition of. *Sec.* Carlton Howell. *Office*, 19 Buckingham Street, London, W.C.

Catholic Association. *Pres.* Earl of Denbigh; *Hon. Sec.* Valentine M. Dunford. *Office*, 55 Russell Square, London, W.C.

Catholic Union of Great Britain. *Pres.* Duke of Norfolk; *Sec.* W. S. Lilly. *Office*, 7 Bury Street, St. James's, London, W.C.

Ceylon Association. *Pres.* Sir Stanley Bois; *Sec.* A. O. Whiting. *Office*, 61-62 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

Chambers of Commerce Association of the United Kingdom. Incorporated 1875. *Pres.* Sir Algernon F. Firth, Bt.; *Sec.* R. B. Dunwoody, A.M.Inst.C.E. *Offices*, Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

Chantrey Fund. This fund was established by the bequest of Sir Francis Chantrey, R.A., under which £105,000 was invested in Consols, the available income being about £2,100. The first purchases out of the fund were made in 1877, and the collection, which now numbers over 140 works, has since 1897 been permanently housed in the Tate Gallery.

Charity Organisation Society (£64,874). *Sec.* Rev. J. C. Pringle. *Offices*, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.

Chaucer Society. See Early English Text Society.

Chemical Industry, Society of. *Pres.* Dr. Charles Carpenter; *Sec.* Dr. J. P. Longstaff. *Office*, Broadway Chambers, London, S.W. Meets in Birmingham, 1917.

Chemical Manufacturers, Association of British (1916). *Sec.* Lt.-Col. Sir Chas. H. Bedford, M.D., D.Sc. *Office*, c/o Society of Chemical Industry, Broadway Chambers, London, S.W.

Chemical Society. *Pres.* Dr. Alexander Scott, M.A., F.R.S.; *Treas.* Dr. M. O. Forster, F.R.S.; *Hon. Secs.* Dr. S. Smiles, Prof. J. C. Philip, D.Sc.; *Foreign Sec.* Lt.-Col. A. W. Crossley, D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Assist. Sec.* Stanley E. Carr, F.C.I.S.; *Lib.* F. W. Clifford. **F.C.S.**

Chemical Society, American. Membership, 8,000. *Sec.* Charles L. Parsons, Box 1,505, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

Chemistry, Institute of, of Great Britain and Ireland. *Pres.* Sir James J. Dobbie, LL.D., F.R.S.; *Reg. and Sec.* R. B. Pilcher. *Offices*, 30 Russell Square, London, W.C. **F.I.C., A.I.C.**

Children's Aid Society (£5,656). *Sec.* A. J. S. Maddison. *Office*, Victoria House, 117 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Children's Country Holidays Fund. *Hon. Treas* Earl of Arran; *Sec.* Geoffrey Marchand. *Office*, 18 Buckingham Street, Strand, London, W.C.

Children's Fresh-Air Mission, The (1882). *Pres. and Treas.* Walter Hazell, J.P.; Sec. Mrs. A. J. Percival. *Office*, 75 Lamb's Conduit Street, London, W.C.

China Association. *Pres.* G. Jamieson, C.M.G.; *Chairman*, F. Anderson; *Sec.* H. C. Wilcox. *Office*, 99 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

China Inland Mission (£87,879). *Sec.* F. Marcus Wood. *Office*, Newington Green, London, N.

Choral Society, Royal. *Conductor.* Sir Fredk. Bridge; *Sec.* W. G. Rothery, c/o Royal Albert Hall, London, S.W.

Christian Evidence Society. *Sec.* Rev. C. T. Drawbridge, M.A. *Office*, 34 Craven Street, London, W.C.

Christian Knowledge, Society for Promoting (£36,954). Founded 1698. *Secs.* Revs. G. L. Gosling, M.A., W. K. Lowther Clarke, B.D. *Offices*, 68 Haymarket, London, S.W.

Christian Literature Society for India (£19,915). Founded 1858. *Sec.* Rev. G. Patterson. *Office*, 35 John Street, Bedford Row, London, W.C.

Church Army (1882). *Hon. Chief Sec.* Rev. Prebendary Carlile, D.D. *Hdqrtrs.* 55 Bryanston Street, London, W.

Church Association (£6,905). *Sec.* J. W. D. Barron. *Office*, 13 and 14 Buckingham Street, Strand, London, W.C.

Church Building Society (Incorp.) (£5,130). *Sec.* Rev. T. T. Norgate. *Office*, 7 Dean's Yard, Westminster, London, S.W.

Church Committee for Defence and Instruction, Central, Church House, Westminster, London. *Sec.* Martin Tilby.

Church of England Incorporated Society for Providing Homes for Waifs and Strays (otherwise known as Waifs and Strays) (£152,798). *Sec.* Prebendary Rudolf. *Offices*, Old Town Hall, Kennington Road, London, S.E.

Church of England Parochial Mission Society (£1,610) - *Sec.* Rev. H. Muir, M.A. *Office*, The Church House, Dean's Yard, London, S.W.

Church of England Scripture Readers' Association (£5,529). *Sec.* Rev. Albert C. Kestin. *Office*, Falcon Court, 32 Fleet Street, London, E.C.

Church of England Soldiers' and Sailors' Institutes. *Sec.* Col. E. Hughes, C.B., C.M.G. Church House, Westminster, London, S.W.

Church of England Sunday-School Institute (£1,153). *Sec.* Rev. H. Dawson, M.A. *Office*, 13 Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

Church Extension Association (£38,068). Includes orphanages, and St. Mary's Home, Broadstairs, etc. *Sec.* Miss F. Ashdown. *Office*, 27 Kilburn Park Road, London, N.W.

Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, London, S.W. *Sec.* Sydney W. Flamank.

Church Missionary Society (£393,281). *Hon. Sec.* Rev. Cyril C. B. Bardsley, M.A. *Offices*, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

Church Musicians, Incorporated Guild of (1888). *Pres.* Very Rev. F. Pigou, D.D., Dean of Bristol; *Warden*, J. H. Lewis, D.C.L., Mus.D. *Office*, 18 Berners Street, Oxford Street, London, W.

Churchmen's Union (1898). *Pres.* Prof. Gardner, D.Litt., F.B.A.; *Organising Sec.* Rev. Cavendish Moxon, Marske Rectory, Richmond, Yorks.

Church Pastoral Aid Society (£53,343). *Secs.* Rev. T. C. Chapman and (lay) A. Thomas. *Offices*, Falcon Court, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

Church Penitentiary Association (£1,652). *Hon. Sec.* Rev. T. G. Cree; *Sec.* C. H. Baker. *Office*, Church House, Westminster, London, S.W.

Church Reform League. *Hon. Sec.* W. S. de Winton; *Organising Sec.* H. E. S. Cooper. *Office*, Church House, Westminster, London, S.W.

Church Schoolmasters' and Mistresses' Benevolent Institution (£4,976). *Sec.* John West. *Office*, The National Society's House, 21 Great Peter Street, London, S.W.

Church Training College for Lay Workers (£1,319), 384–392 Commercial Road, Stepney, London, E. *Warden*, Rev. C. J. Beresford, M.A.

Civil Engineers, American Society of. Membership, 8,000. *Sec.* Chas. Warren Hunt. *Office*, 220 West 57th Street, New York City.

Civil Engineers, Institution of (1818). *Pres.* Sir Maurice Fitzmaurice, C.M.G.; *Sec.* Dr. J. H. T. Tudsbery. *Offices*, Great George Street, Westminster, London, S.W. **M.Inst.C.E.**

Civil Engineers of Ireland, Institution of. *Pres.* Mark Ruddle, M.I.E.E.; *Hon. Sec.* Arthur Hassard, B.A., M.A.I. *Office*, 35 Dawson Street, Dublin.

Clergy Friendly Society (1882). *Pres.* Archbishop of Canterbury; *Sec.* Rev. R. R. Powell. *Office*, Church House, Westminster, London, S.W.

Clergy Orphan Corporation (£10,000). *Sec.* Rev. W. C. Cluff, M.A. *Office*, 35 Parliament Street, London, S.W.

Clergy Pension's Institution. *Sec.* Robert Love. *Office*, 11 Norfolk Street, London, W.C.

Clergy Seaside Rest (£1,232). *London Corr. Sec.* F. H. Jona, Ye Anchorage, Wallington, Surrey.

Coal Smoke Abatement Society. *Pres.* Sir W. B. Richmond, K.C.B., R.A.; *Sec.* L. W. Chubb. *Office*, 25 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Cold Storage and Ice Association. *Pres.* Hon. Sir Thos. Mackenzie, K.C.M.G.; *Sec.* J. Raymond. *Office*, Weavers' Hall, 22 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Colonial and Continental Church Society (£33,302). *Sec.* Rev. J. D. Mullins, M.A., D.D. *Office*, 9 Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

Colonial Missionary Society (£5,623). *Secs.* Revs. Burford Hooke, D.D., Albert G. Sleep. *Office*, 22 Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

Colonial Troops Entertainment Committee. *Pres.* Duke of Abercorn; *Vice-Pres.* Earl Grey, G.C.V.O.; *Sec.* Oliver Williams. *Office*, 116 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Commercial Travellers' Association (United Kingdom). *Gen. Sec.* Fred Coysh. *Office*, 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C.

Commercial Travellers' Benefit Society (United Kingdom). *Sec.* H. G. King. *Office*, 104 High Holborn, London, W.C.

Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution (£17,000). *Sec.* Leonard Courtney. *Office*, 11 Ironmonger Lane, London, E.C.

Commercial Travellers' Schools (£20,801). *Sec.* H. A. Evans, F.C.I.S. *Office*, 17 Cheapside, London, E.C.

Commissionaires, Corps of (1859). *Commanding Officer*, Maj. F. E. Walter, M.V.O. *Headquarters*, Exchange Court, 419 Strand, London, W.C.

Commons and Footpaths Preservation Society. *Pres.* Lord Eversley; *Sec.* L. W. Chubb. *Office*, 25 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Comparative Legislation, Society of. *Sec.* E. Manson, 3 (North) King's Bench Walk, Temple, London, E.C.

Composers, Society of British (1905). *Hon. Sec.* Charles Beatty, 19 Berners Street, London, W.

Confectioners' Alliance, Manufacturing. *Pres.* Geo. Mathieson; *Sec.* R. M. Leonard. *Office*, 9 Queen Street Place, London, E.C.

Confectionery and Preserved Food Manufacturers' Federation. *Pres.* Jas. Boyd; *Sec.* R. M. Leonard. *Office*, 9 Queen Street Place, London, E.C.

Congregational Church Aid and Home Missionary Society (£4,837). *Sec.* Rev. J. E. Flower, M.A. *Office*, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

Congregational Pastors' Retiring Fund (£8,567) *Office*, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

Consumption and other Forms of Tuberculosis, National Association for the Prevention of. *Hon. Sec.* Dr. J. J. Perkins. *Office*, 20 Hanover Square, London, W.

Cotton Growing Association, British. *Pres.* Earl of Derby; *Sec.* E. H. Oldfield. *Office*, Cross Street, Manchester.

Country Towns Mission (£3,452). *Sec.* G. H. Mawer. *Office*, 12 Serjeants' Inn, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

County Councils Association. *Pres.* Lord Sheffield; *Sec.* G. M. Harris; *Assist. Sec.* S. M. Johnson. *Office*, Caxton House, Westminster, London, S.W. Annual Meeting—Feb. 27, 1917—Middlesex Guildhall.

***Cremation Association of America.** *Pres.* G. S. Metcalfe, 319 White Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.; *Sec.* A. T. Roever. *Office*, 30 Wiggins Block, Cincinnati, O., U.S.

***Cremation Society of England.** *Pres.* Sir Charles Cameron, Bt., M.D., LL.D.; *Sec.* G. A. Noble. *Office*, 324 Regent Street, London, W.

Crippled Boys, National Industrial Home for (£3,275). *Supt.* J. T. Clarke, Woolsthorpe House, Wright's Lane, Kensington, London, W.

Cripples' Home and Industrial School for Girls (£2,090). *Sec.* Miss J. M. Baylis, Halliwick Bush Hill, Winchmore Hill, London, N.

Cruelty to Animals, Royal Society for the Prevention of. *Pres.* H.H. the Duke of Teck; *Chairman*, Col. Sir Edward Ward, Bt., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.; *Chief Sec.* E. G. Fairholme. *Offices*, 105 Jermyn Street, London, W.

Cruelty to Children, National Society for the Prevention of (£66,230). *Patrons*, T.M. the King and Queen; *Director*, Robt. J. Parr. *Offices*, 40 Leicester Square, London, W.C.

Curates' Augmentation Fund (£8,164). *Sec.* Rev. A. G. B. Atkinson. *Office*, 2 Dean's Yard, Westminster, London, S.W.

Cyclists' Touring Club. *Sec.* W. S. Burke. *Office*, 280 Euston Road, London, N.W.

Cymmrodorion, The Honourable Society of. *Pres.* Lord Mostyn; *Sec.* Sir E. Vincent Evans. *Office*, 64 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

Dante Society. *Pres.* Rt. Rev. Bishop Boyd-Carpenter, D.D.; *Hon. Sec.* H. C. de Lafontaine. *Office*, 38 Conduit Street, London, W.

Deaf and Dumb Children, Royal School for, Margate (£17,889). Founded 1792. *Sec.* Frederic H. Madden. *Office*, 93 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

* Cremations in the United Kingdom: 1912, 1,064; 1913, 1,189; 1914, 1,279; 1915, 1,410. Cremations in the United States: 1912, 9,109; 1913, 10,183; 1914, 11,239; 1915, 12,767. Crematoria in the U.K.: London, (Golder's Green, N.W., Ilford, E., Norwood, S.E.), Woking, Manchester, Glasgow, Liverpool, Hull, Darlington, Leicester Birmingham, Leeds, Bradford, Sheffield. The U.S. had in 1915 66 crematoria.

Deaf and Dumb, Royal Association in Aid of the (£2,882). *Sec.* Graham W. Simes. *Office*, 419 Oxford Street, London, W.

Deaf, National Association for the Oral Instruction of the. *Director*, Sibley Haycock. *Office*, 11 Fitzroy Square, London, W.

Decimal Association. Advocates the adoption throughout the British Empire of a decimal system of coinage and of metric weights and measures. *Sec.* G. E. M. Johnson. *Office*, Finsbury Court, Finsbury Pavment, London, E.C.

Deep Sea Fishermen, Royal National Mission to (£20,690). *Sec.* Francis H. Wood. *Office*, Bridge House, 181 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

Dental Association, British. *Pres.* W. H. Dolamore (London). *Hon. Sec.* Frank J. Pearce. *Office*, 19 Hanover Square, London, W.

Design and Industries Association (1915). *Pres.* (vacant); *Hon. Secs.* Cecil C. Brewer, Hamilton V. Smith. *Office*, 6 Queen's Square, Bloomsbury, London, W.C.

Dickens Fellowship. *Sec.* T. W. Hill. *Office*, Whitehall House, 30 Charing Cross, London, W.C.

Directors, Institute of (1903). *Chairman of Council*, W. Arthur Addinsell; *Sec.* (vacant). *Office*, 25 Laurence Pountney Lane, London, E.C.

Dissenting Deputies, The. *Sec.* A. J. Shepheard. *Office*, 4 Broad Street Place, London, E.C.

Distress, Society for the Relief of (£2,565). *Sec.* W. S. Baillie Hamilton. *Office*, 78 Jermyn Street, London, S.W.

Dogs' Home, or Temporary Home for Lost and Starving Dogs, Battersea Park Road, London, S.W., and Hackbridge, Surrey. *Sec.* Guy H. Guillum Scott.

Domestic Servants' Benevolent Institution (General Fund, £1,399; Trust Fund, £2,230). *Sec.* W. Sly. *Office*, 199 Piccadilly, London, W.

Dramatists' Club, The. Founded 1909. *Pres.* Sir A. W. Pinero; *Vice-Pres.* R. C. Carton; *Hon. Sec.* H. M. Paull. *Offices*, 20 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Drawing Society, Royal (Incorp. 1902). *Pres.* H.R.H. Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll; *Hon. Sec.* T. R. Ablett, F.R.G.S., 50 Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.

Drinking Fountain and Cattle Trough Association, Metropolitan. *Sec.* Col. W. Simpson. *Office*, 70 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Dublin Society, Royal. See p. 553.

Dyers and Colourists, Society of. *Pres.* A. Rée, Ph.D.; *Sec.* J. B. Atkinson. *Offices*, 30-32 Pearl Assurance Buildings, Market Street, Bradford.

Early Closing Association. *Patron*, H.H. Duke of Teck; *Sec.* Albert Larking. *Office*, 36-40 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.

Early English Text Society and Chaucer Society. *Hon. Sec.* W. A. Dalziel, 67 Victoria Road, Finsbury Park, London, N.

East India Association. *Pres.* Lord Reay; *Chairman of Council*, Lord Lamington; *Hon. Sec.* J. Pollen, C.I.E., LL.D. *Office*, 3 Victoria Street, London, W.C.

East London Church Fund (£22,500). *Sec.* Rev. H. A. E. Standfast, M.A. *Office*, 70 Hamilton House, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

East London Fund for the Jews (£2,493). *Sec.* Rev. J. E. Langley Frost. *Office*, 71 Hamilton House, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

East London Industrial School (£5,187). *Hon. Sec.* E. C. Sinkler, 95 Widmore Road, Bromley, Kent.

East London Nursing Society (£2,808). *Sec.* Miss B. E. Sibly. *Office*, Camperdown House, Half-moon Passage, Aldgate, London, E.

Economic Association, American. Membership, 2,500. *Sec.* Allyn A. Young, Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., U.S.

Economic Society, Royal. *Pres.* Viscount Haldane. Editorial communications to J. M. Keynes, King's College, Cambridge. *Office*, 9 Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.

Education Association, National (1889). *Pres.* Lord Sheffield; *Chairman of Executive*, J. Massie, M.A.; *Treas.* J. F. L. Brunner, M.P.; *Sec.* A. J. Mundella. *Offices*, Caxton House, Westminster, London, S.W.

Education of the Poor, National Society for Promoting the (£18,894). *Sec.* Talbot Baines. *Office*, 19 Great Peter Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

Egypt Exploration Fund (1882). *Pres.* Lord Cromer, O.M.; *Sec.* Miss Emily Paterson. *London Office*, 37 Great Russell Street, W.C.; *U.S. Office*, 527 Tremont Temple, Boston, Mass.

Eisteddfod. The name of an annual bardic congress in Wales, having for its objects the preservation of the poetry, music, and the general literature of the Principality, the maintenance of the Welsh language and ancient national customs, and the cultivation of a spirit of patriotism among the people. The 1916 *festival* was held at Aberystwyth. The bardic chair was won on this occasion by Rev. J. Ellis Williams, Bangor. The Eisteddfod of 1917 is to be held at Birkenhead and the following one in South Wales. *Hon. Sec. to the National Eisteddfod Association*, Sir E. Vincent Evans. *Office*, 63 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

Electrical Engineers, American Institute of. Membership, 8,228. *Sec.* F. L. Hutchinson. *Offices*, 33 West 39th Street, New York, U.S.

Electrical Engineers, Institution of. *Pres.* Charles P. Sparks; *Sec.* P. F. Rowell; *Chief Clerk*, R. H. Tree. *Offices*, Victoria Embankment, London, W.C. **M.I.E.E.**

Engineering Standards Committee. The Committee was founded in 1901 by the Institutions of the Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineers, the Institution of Naval Architects, and the Iron and Steel Institute. Under the Main Committee are 19 sectional committees, and under these 44 sub-committees. The necessary funds are provided by the sale of the Committee's publications, and the Committee are further supported by the railway companies, the leading engineering firms, and by a grant from H.M. Government. *Chairman*, Sir J. Wolfe Barry, K.C.B.; *Sec.* Charles le Maistre, A.M.Inst.C.E., M.I.E.E *Offices*, 28 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Engineers and Shipbuilders in Scotland, Institution of. *Pres.* W. W. Lackie; *Sec.* Edward H. Parker. *Office*, Elmbank Crescent, Glasgow.

Engineers, Junior Institution of. *Pres.* Marquess of Graham, C.V.O., C.B.; *Sec.* A. Clifford Swales. *Office*, 39 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Engineers, Society of. *Pres.* H. C. Adams, M.Inst.C.E.; *Sec.* A. S. S. Ackermann, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E. *Offices*, 17 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

English Association, *Pres.* Marquess of Crewe; *Hon. Gen. Sec.* A. J. Spilsbury; *Sec.* A. V. Houghton, Imperial College Union, Prince Consort Road, South Kensington, London, S.W.

English Church Union. *Pres.* Viscount Halifax; *Sec.* H. W. Hill. *Office*, 31 Russell Square, London, W.C.

Entomological Society. *Hon. Secs.* Rev. George Wheeler, M.A., F.Z.S., Commdr. J. J. Walker, M.A., R.N. *Office*, 11 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, London, W.

Entomological Society, American. *Pres.* Hy. Skinner, M.D., Sc.D.; *Sec.* R. C. Williams, jun., 1900 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.

Epileptics, National Society for (£10,763). Colony at Chalfont St. Peter, Bucks. *Sec.* G. Penn Gaskell. *London Office*, 58-60 Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.

Equine Defence League, National. *Hon. Sec.* Francis A. Cox. *Office*, 27 Beaconsfield Road, New Southgate, London, N.

Ethical Societies, Union of. *Sec.* H. Snell. *Office*, 19 Buckingham Street, Strand, London, W.C.

Ethological Society. *Pres.* Dr. B. Hollander; *Hon. Sec.* F. E. Sargant. *Office*, 57 Wimpole Street, London, W.

Eugenics Education Society. Organ, *Eugenics Review*, quarterly. *Hon. Secs.* Mrs. Gotto, Dr. E. Schuster. *Office*, Kingsway House, Kingsway, London, W.C.

Eugenics Record Office (of America). *Sec.* Chas. B. Davenport. *Office*, Cold Spring Harbor, Long Island, N.Y., U.S.

Evangelical Continental Society (1845). *Hon. Sec.* Rev. Albert G. Sleep. *Office*, 22 Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

Evangelical Preachers' Association. *Sec.* Geo. A. Angus, L.Th., 99 Balfour Road, Highbury, London, N.

Field Lane Institution, Refuges, Ragged Schools, etc. (£8,473). *Sec.* Chas. W. Holland. *Office*, 18 Vine Street, Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C.

Fire Brigades Union, National (Incorp.). *Pres.* (vacant). *Hon. Gen. Sec.* Augustus W. Slater. *Office*, 22 Northumberland Avenue, London, W.C.

Fire Prevention Committee, The British. *Gen. Hon. Sec.* Ellis Marsland. *Office*, 8 Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

Folk-Lore Society. Meets at University College, Gower Street, W.C. *Sec.* F. A. Milne, 4 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.

Folk-Lore Society, American. *Permanent Sec.* Dr. C. Peabody, Haward University, Cambridge, Mass., U.S.

Food Reform Association, National. *Hon. Sec.* Charles E. Hecht, M.A. *Office*, 178 St. Stephen's House, Westminster, London, S.W.

Foreign Bondholders, The Corporation of, founded 1868, incorporated 1898. The principal object of the Corporation is the protection of the interests of the holders of foreign securities. The ordinary expenditure of the Corporation averages about £10,000 a year. The President receives £1,000, the Vice-President £500, and the other members of the Council £100 each. The Corporation has been concerned in the settlement of debts aggregating not much short of £1,000,000,000. *Pres.* Viscount Goschen; *Sec.* J. P. Cooper. *Office*, 17 Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

Forestry Association, American. Membership, 11,800. *Sec.* Percival Sheldon Ridsdale. *Office*, 1,410 H. Street, N.W., Washington, D.C., U.S.

Foundling Hospital, Guilford Street, London, W.C. (£30,887). *Treas.* J. R. B. Gregory; *Sec.* W. S. Wintle, M.A.

Free Church Federation, Metropolitan. *Sec.* Rev. Wm. Thomas. *Office*, 28A Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, W.C.

Free Churches, National Council of the Evangelical. *Pres.* 1917-18, Rev. Prin. W. B. Selbie, M.A., D.D.; *Hon. Secs.* Rev. F. B. Meyer, B.A., and Rev. J. Scott Lidgett, D.D.; *Organising Sec.* G. S. Hirst. *Office*, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

Free Labour Association, National. *Gen. Pres.* J. Chandler; *Gen. Sec. and Manager*, W. Collison. *Office*, 5 Farringdon Avenue, London, E.C.

Friend of the Clergy Corporation (£4,164). *Sec.* Rev. A. R. Nunn-Rivers. *Office*, 17 King William Street, Strand, London, W.C.

Fruitarian Society. *Pres.* Dr. Josiah Oldfield; *Hon. Sec.* M. E. Barns. *Office*, 184 Camberwell Road, London, S.E.

Gardner's Trust for the Blind (interest on capital of £300,000). *Sec.* H. J. Wilson. *Office*, 53 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Gas Association, British Commercial. *Sec.* Wm. M. Mason. *Office*, 47 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Gas Engineers, Institution of. *Pres.* A. E. Broadberry, M.Inst.C.E. (London); *Sec.* W. T. Dunn, F.C.I.S. *Office*, 39 Victoria Street, London, S.W. Annual Conference, 1917, London.

Gas Industries, Society of British. *Pres.* Rt. Hon. H. E. Duke, K.C., M.P.; *Chairman of Council*, H. M. Thornton, J.P., M.I.M.E.; *Sec.* Arthur L. Griffith. *Offices*, 46 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

General Medical Council. Controls the education and registration of the medical and dental professions. *Pres.* Sir Donald MacAlister, K.C.B., M.D. *Registrar for England*, N. C. King, 44 Hallam Street, London, W.; *Registrar for Scotland*, J. Robertson, 54 George Square, Edinburgh; *Registrar for Ireland*, R. J. E. Roe, 35 Dawson Street, Dublin.

Geographical Society, American. *Director*, Isaiah Bowman. *Office*, Broadway, and 156th Street, New York City, U.S.

Geographical Society, Royal (1830). Free admission for the public to the map room. In 1915 the awards were: Founder's Medal, Lt.-Col. P. H. Fawcett, R.A.; Patron's Medal, Capt. F. M. Bailey, C.I.E., I.A.; Murchison Grant, Lt.-Col. G. F. A. Whitlock, R.E.; Back Grant, Frank Wild; Cuthbert Peek Grant, F. Kingdon Ward; Gill Memorial, Lt.-Col. E. M. Jack, R.E. During the year 147 Fellows were elected and in May 1916 there was a total of 5,073 Fellows. *Pres.* Douglas W. Freshfield; *Hon. Secs.* Alfred P. Maudslay, Douglas Carruthers; *Sec.* Arthur R. Hinks, F.R.S. *Offices*, Kensington Gore, London, S.W. **F.R.G.S.**

Geographic Society, National (of America). Membership, 550,000. *Pres.* O. H. Tittmann; *Director and Editor*, Gilbert H. Grosvenor; *Sec.* O. P. Austin. *Offices*, Washington, D.C., U.S.

Geological Society of America. *Sec.* E. O. Hovey, American Museum of National History, New York.

Geological Society of London. *Pres.* Dr. Alfred Harker, F.R.S.; *Secs.* H. H. Thomas, D.Sc., Herbert Lapworth, D.Sc.; *Permanent Sec.* L. E. Belinfante, M.Sc.; *Lib.* C. P. Chatwin. *Offices*, Burlington House, London, W. **F.G.S.**

Geologists' Association. Meets at University College, Gower Street, *Pres.* George Barrow, F.G.S.; *Sec.* A. L. Leach, F.G.S., Giltar, Shrewsbury Lane, Woolwich, London, S.E.

Girls' Friendly Society. *Sec.* Miss Ethel Smith. *Office*, 39 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Goldsmiths' Benevolent Institution (£2,429). *Pres.* Herbert C. Lambert, D.D.; *Sec.* C. C. Brace. *Office*, 21 Broad Street, Golden Square, London, W.

"Gordon" Boys' Home, West End, Woking. *Sec.* E. G. Markham. *London office*, 5 York Street, St. James's, London, S.W.

Governesses' Benevolent Institution (£23,721). *Sec.* A. Wesley Dennis. *Head office*, Dacre House, 5 Arundel Street, Strand, London, W.C.

Gresham College. Sir Thomas Gresham, the "Royal Merchant" of Queen Elizabeth, by his will, dated July 5, 1575, bequeathed his residence, called Gresham House, to the Corporation of the City of London, and to the Mercers' Company, for (among other things) the maintaining of diver's lectures in sundry subjects. The lectures were organised and begun in 1597. Twelve lectures are given in each year by each lecturer. *Lecturers—Physic*, Prof. H. Campbell, M.D.; *Rhetoric*, Foster Watson, M.A.; *Astronomy*, A. R. Hinks, F.R.S.; *Law*, W. Blake Odgers, M.A., LL.D., K.C.; *Geometry*, W. H. Wagstaff, M.A.; *Music*, Sir J. F. Bridge, C.V.O., Mus.Doc.; *Divinity*, Rev. W. H. Thompson, B.A., LL.D. *Clerk to the Gresham Committee*, L. W. E. Bicknell, Mercers' Hall, London, E.C.

Grocers, Institute of Certificated. *Pres.* Sir Henry Craik, K.C.B., M.P.; *Sec.* C. L. T. Beeching. *Office*, 4 Cullum Street, Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.

Grocers' Assistants' Benevolent Fund, National Association of (£2,750). *Sec.* John M. Allen. *Office*, 24 Bedford Street, London, W.C.

Grocers' and Tea Dealers' Benevolent Protection Society (£2,309). *Sec.* S. W. Bowyer. *Office*, 10 Old Jewry Chambers, Bank, London, E.C.

Grotius Society, for the discussion of problems arising out of the war relating to International Law; confined to British subjects. *Pres.* Rt. Hon. Lord Reay; *Vice-Pres.* Prof. Goudy; *Secs.* Dr. Bellot, Malcolm Carter. *Office*, 1 Mitre Buildings, Temple, London, E.C.

Hakluyt Society. *Agent*, B. Quaritch, 11 Grafton Street, New Bond Street, London, W.; *Hon. Sec.* J. A. J. de Villiers, British Museum, London, W.C.

Ham Yard Soup Kitchen and Hospice (£1,446) Ham Yard, Great Windmill Street, London, W *Hon. Sec.* Rev. H. E. Nuttall.

Harleian Society (1869). *Hon. Sec. and Treas.* W. Bruce Bannerman, F.S.A., 140 Wardour Street, London, W.

Harveian Society. *Pres.* Dr. Edmund Cautley; *Hon. Secs.* W. M. Davson, M.D., R. H. Miller, M.D. *Office*, Stafford Rooms, Tichborne Street, London, W.

Health Society, National. *Sec.* Miss Lankester. *Office*, 53 Berners Street, London, W.

Hellenic Studies, Society for the Promotion of. *Hon. Sec.* G. A. Macmillan; *Sec.* J. ff. Baker-Penoyre. *Office*, 19 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.

Henry Bradshaw Society, for editing rare liturgical texts. *Hon. Sec.* Rev. H. A. Wilson, M.A., Magdalen College, Oxford.

Hetherington's Charity to the Blind (£7,849). *Sec.* R. L. Franks, Clerk of Christ's Hospital, 26 and 27 Great Tower Street, London, E.C.

Hibernian Academy, Royal, Lower Abbey Street, Dublin. *Pres.* Dermod O'Brien; *Treas. and Keeper*, J. M. Kavanagh; *Sec.* N. Blair Browne. **R.H.A.**

Historical Association, American. Membership, 2,956. *Sec.* W. G. Leland, A.M., Carnegie Institution, Washington, D.C., U.S.

Historical Association, The. *Pres.* Mrs. J. R.

Green; *Sec.* Miss M. B. Curran, *Office*, 22 Russell Square, London, W.C.

Historical Society, Royal. *Pres.* Prof. C. H. Firth, LL.D., Litt.D.; *Hon. Sec.* H. E. Malden, M.A. *Office*, 22 Russell Square, London, W.C. **F.R.Hist.S.**

Home Arts and Industries Association (1884). *Sec.* S. C. Hendrey. *Office and Studios*, Royal Albert Hall, London, S.W.

Homeless and Destitute Children, National Refuges for (£36,758) and *Arethusa* and *Chichester* Training-ships. *Patrons*, T.M. the King and Queen; *Joint Secs.* H. Bristow Wallen, H. G. Copeland. *Offices*, 164 Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.

Home-Reading Union, National (1889). *Sec.* Miss Jeanie I. Swanson. *Office*, 12 York Buildings, Adelphi, London, W.C.

Homes for Little Boys (£14,155). Farningham and Swanley, Kent. *Sec.* Percy Roberts. *London offices*, 56-57 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, London, E.C.

Homes for Working Boys in London (£9,173). *Sec.* W. Denham. *Office*, 12 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.

Homes for Working Girls in London (£10,524). *Director*, John Shrimpton. *Office*, 3 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Homes of Hope, for the First Fallen and Friendless Young Women (£1,200). 4-6 Regent Square, Gray's Inn Road, London, W.C. *Sec.* C. M. Hornibrook.

Homœopathic Society, British. Great Ormond Street, London, W.C. *Hon. Sec.* Dr. Arthur Sandberg, 48 Queen Anne Street, London, W.

Homœopathy, American Institute of. Membership, 3,017. *Sec.* Sarah M. Hobson, M.D. *Office*, 829 Marshall Field Bldg., Chicago, Ill., U.S.

Horological Institute, Ltd., The British. *Sec.* James Savidge, A.C.I.S. *Office*, 35-36 Northampton Square, London, E.C.

Horses, Home of Rest for (£4,472). *Pres.* Duke of Portland; *Sec.* J. Brabazon Morris, Westcroft Farm, Cricklewood, London, N.W.

Horticultural Society, Royal (Incorp. 1809). *Pres.* F. M. Lord Grenfell; *Sec.* Rev. W. Wilks, M.A.; *Director*, Dr. F. Keeble, F.R.S. *Gardens*, Wisley, Surrey; *Exhibition Hall and offices*, Vincent Square, Westminster, London, S.W. **F.R.H.S.**

House of Charity for Distressed Persons in London, 1 Greek Street, Soho Square, London, W. *Warden*, Rev. H. E. Simpson, M.A.; *Sec.* John Rigby Murray.

Howard Association, The (1866). To promote the best methods of treatment and prevention of crime. *Sec.* Cecil Leeson. *Office*, 43 Devonshire Chambers, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

Huguenot Society of London. *Hon. Sec.* Col. D. G. Pitcher, 30 Evelyn Mansions, Carlisle Place, London, S.W.

Humane Society, Royal (£1,973). In 1915 1,047 persons were rewarded for saving 903 lives, and attempting to save the lives of 149 others. Stanhope Gold Medal, 1915, Cecil Hetherington. *Sec.* Maj. F. A. C. Claughton. *Offices*, 4 Trafalgar Square, Charing Cross, London.

Humanitarian League, The (1891). *Sec.* Miss K. Whitaker. *Office*, 53 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

Hygiene, Incorporated Institute of. *Pres.* Sir Wm. Bennett, K.C.V.O.; *Hon. Treas.* Sir S. Scott, Bt., M.P.; *Gen. Director*, J. Grant Ramsay; *Sec.* H. B. Trotere. *Offices*, 33-34 Devonshire Street, Harley Street, London, W.

Imperial Co-operation League. *Hon. Sec.* Howard d'Egville, 64 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

Imperial Mission (Empire Unity). *Chairman*, H. Page Croft, M.P.; *Org. Sec.* Guy G. Croft. *Office*, 117 Piccadilly, London, W.

Indigent Blind Visiting Society (£3,777). *Patron*, H.M. the King; *Sec.* W. F. Hamilton. *Office*, 8 Red Lion Square, London, W.C.

Inebriates' Reformation and After-Care Association. *Sec.* A. J. S. Maddison. *Office*, 117 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Infant Mortality, National Association for the Prevention of, and for the Welfare of Infancy. *Hon. Secs.* Dr. S. G. Moore, Dr. Eric Pritchard; *Sec.* Miss J. Halford. *Office*, 4 Tavistock Square, London, W.C.

Infant Orphan Asylum (£12,828). *Sec. and Supt.* Commdr. H. C. Martin, R.N. *Office*, 63 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.

Insurance Brokers and Agents, Corporation of (Founded 1906, incorp. 1910). *Pres.* Sir John J. Runtz, J.P.; *Sec.* A. P. Cawley, F.C.I.S. *Offices*, 59A London Wall, London, E.C. **F.C.I.B., A.C.I.B.**

International Law, American Society of. *Pres.* Elihu Root; *Corresp. Sec.* Charles Hy. Butler. *Headquarters*, Washington, D.C., U.S.

International Law, Institute of (Institut de Droit International). Founded 1873. Annual meeting formerly at various places on the continent and in England. Maximum number of members 60, and of associates 60, and no nation can possess more than a fifth of the whole number. The Institute was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1904.

Invalid Children's Aid Association (£7,900). *Sec.* M. Munro. *Office*, 69 Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.

Irish Academy, Royal. *Pres.* Most Rev. J. H. Bernard, Archbp. of Dublin; *Treas.* Rev. W. R. W. Roberts, D.D.; *Sec.* John A. McClelland, Sc.D., F.R.S; *Résident Sec.* R. Macalister, LL.D., 19 Dawson Street, Dublin.

Irish Church Missions, Society for (£10,878). *Financial Sec.* E. W. Allden; *Gen. Sec.* Rev. A. E. Hughes, M.A. *Office*, 11 Buckingham Street, Strand, London, W.C.

Irish Distressed Ladies' Fund (£1,536). *Sec.* Capt. R. Barclay. *Office*, 7A Lower Grosvenor Place, London, S.W.

Irish Industries Association, Royal. *Offices*, 76 Grafton Street, Dublin, and 23 Motcomb Street, Belgrave Square, London.

Irish Landowners' Convention. *Pres.* Lord Clonbrock, K.P.; *Sec.* George P. Stewart. *Office*, 4 Kildare Street, Dublin.

Irish Language, Society for the Preservation of the (1876). *Pres.* (vacant); *Sec.* J. J. O'Kelly. *Office*, 13 Westmoreland Street, Dublin.

Iron and Steel Institute (1869). *Pres.* Sir William Beardmore, Bt.; *Sec.* George C. Lloyd. *Offices*, 28 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Italian Benevolent Society, and Home for Aged Poor (£3,026), 2 Parton Street, Red Lion Square, London, W.C. *Sec.* C. D. Marchesi.

Japan Society. *Hon. Secs.* W. Harding Smith, K. Kishi; *Assist. Sec.* A. E. Brice. *Office*, 20 Hanover Square, London, W.

Jews, London Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the (£33,178). *Secs.* Rev. E. L. Langston, M.A., Rev. C. H. Gill, M.A.; *Deputation Sec.* Rev. F. A. Watney. *Office*, 16 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.

John Groom's Crippleage and Flower Girls' Mission, Sekforde Street, Clerkenwell, London, E.C.

Journalists, National Union of. *Pres.* E. Williams (Carlisle); *Hon. Sec.* W N. Watts, Bowker's Buildings, 1 Strutt Street, Manchester; *London office*, St. Bride Institute, Bride Lane, London, E.C.

Journalists, Society of Women. *Hon. Sec.* Miss G. Burford Rawlings. *Office*, 10 St. Bride's Avenue, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

Journalists, The Institute of. Membership, 2,500. *Pres.* A. G. Gardiner (London); *Consultative Sec.* Herbert Cornish; *Gen. Sec.* H. H. Thompson. *Hall*, Tudor Street, London, E.C.

Kyrle Society, The. *Sec.* Miss Marsh. *Office*, 92 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Labouring Classes, Society for Improving the Condition of the (£3,679). *Sec.* A. Humphreys, F.C.I.S. *Office*, 4 Bloomsbury Mansion, Hart Street, London, W.C.

Land and Home League, National. For promoting the revival of country life. *Pres.* Lord Henry Bentinck, M.P.; *Hon. Sec.* Mrs. Edward Pease. *Office*, Queen Anne's Chambers, Tothill Street, London, S.W.

Land Association, Central. *Pres.* Rt. Hon. Walter Long, M.P.; *Chairman of Executive*, Abel H. Smith; *Sec.* W. A. Haviland. *Office*, 49–50 Parliament Street, London, S.W.

Land Law Reform Association. *Pres.* J. Martin White, J.P.; *Hon. Sec.* James Rowlands, M.P. *Office*, 8 Buckingham Street, Strand, London, W.C.

Land Nationalisation Society (1881). *Pres.* John W. Logan, J.P.; *Sec.* Joseph Hyder. *Office*, 96 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Land Union. *Pres.* E. G. Pretyman, M.P. *Sec.* C. H. Kenderdine. *Offices*, St. Stephen's House, Westminster, London, S.W.

Land Values, English League for Taxation of. *Pres.* P. Wilson Raffan, M.P.; *Sec.* Fredk. Verinder. *Office*, 376 Strand, London, W.C.

Land Values, United Committee for Taxation of. *Sec.* John Paul; *Assist. Sec.* A. W. Madsen; *Manager Press Bureau*, F.C.R. Douglas. *Office*, Broad Sanctuary Chambers, 11 Tothill Street, London, S.W.

Law Agents in Scotland, Incorporated Society of. *Pres.* Robert Whyte, Stirling; *Vice-Pres.* Geo. Alex. Mackenzie, Perth; *Sec.* A. B. Barty, LL.B., Dunblane.

Law Association (1817). *Pres.* (vacant); *Sec.* E. E. Barron. *Office*, 3 Gray's Inn Place, London, W.C.

Law Society, The. *See* Section Professional Education.

League of the Empire. *Hon. Sec.* Mrs. Ord Marshall *Office and Club*, 28 Buckingham Gate, Westminster, London, S.W.

Liberation of Religion from State Patronage and Control, Society for the. *Pres.* John Massie, J.P.; *Sec.* David Caird. *Office*, 16 Caxton House, Tothill Street, London, S.W.

Liberator Relief Fund (£2,596). *Sec.* Rev. John Harrison. *Office*, 41 Memorial Hall, 16 Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

Liberty and Property Defence League. *Chairman*, Duke of Somerset; *Sec.* Fredk. Millar. *Central Offices*, 25 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Library Association (1877). *Pres.* J. Y. W. MacAlister, F.S.A.; *Hon. Sec.* L. Stanley Jast; *Hon. Sec. Education Committee*, Dr. E. A. Baker. *Office*, Caxton Hall, Westminster, London, S.W.

Library Association, American. Membership, 3,300. *Sec.* George B. Utley, 78 East Washington Street, Chicago, Ill., U.S.

Licensed Victuallers' Asylum (£6,047). *Sec.* Charles L. Weston, Asylum Road, Old Kent Road, London, S.E.

Licensed Victuallers' Central Protection Society. *Sec.* Albert B. Deane, F.C.I.S. *Office*, 27 Russell Square, London, W.C.

Licensed Victuallers' Defence League of England and Wales. *Sec. and Manager*, H. George Robinson. *Office*, 181 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

Licensed Victuallers' School (£5,799). *Sec.* M. A. Holmes. *Office*, 127 Fleet Street, London, E.C.

Lifeboat Institution, Royal National (£97,437). Total lives saved, 53,358; in 1915, 832. Fleet of 264 lifeboats maintained, including 18 motor boats. *Pres.* Duke of Northumberland, K.G.; *Sec.* George F. Shee, M.A. *Office*, 22 Charing Cross Road, London, W.C.

Life-Saving Society, Royal. *Pres.* Lord Desborough; *Sec.* Wm. Henry. *Office*, 8 Bayley Street, Bedford Square, London, W.C.

Linnean Society of London. *Pres.* Sir David Prain, C.M.G., F.R.S.; *Secs.* E. S. Goodrich, F.R.S., Dr. A. B. Rendle, F.R.S.; *Gen. Sec.* Dr. B. D. Jackson. *Offices*, Burlington House, London, W. **F.L.S.**

Literary Fund, Royal (£5,281). *Pres.* Lord Tennyson, G.C.M.G.; *Sec.* A. Llewellyn Roberts, B.A. *Office*, 40 Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.

Literature, Royal Society of. *Pres.* Earl of Halsbury; *Treas.* Sir Henry Newbolt, D.Litt.; *Sec.* Percy W. Ames, LL.D., F.S.A. *Office*, 2 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C. **F.R.S.L.**

London Aged Christian Society (£1,331). *Hon. Sec.* W. J. Pethybridge. *Office*, Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.

London City Mission (£47,141), 3 Bridewell Place, London, E.C. *Secs.* Rev. T. S. Hutchinson, M.A., Rev. Martin Anstey, M.A., B.D.

London Diocesan Home Mission (£5,017). *Sec.* Rev. Canon C. V. Childe, LL.D. *Office*, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, London, S.W.

London Domestic Mission Society (£1,226). *Hon. Sec.* Rev. F. K. Freeston, Headland Cottage, Limpsfield, Surrey.

London Female Guardian Society (£3,583), 191 High Street, Stoke Newington, London, N. Founded 1807. *Sec.* W. Edwin Page.

London Female Preventive and Reformatory Institution and Midnight Meeting Movement (£5,129), 200 Euston Road, London. *Sec.* W. W. Thompson.

London Fire Brigade Widows' and Orphans' and General Benefit Fund (£5,433). *Sec.* W. G. Coles, Fire Brigade, Southwark Bridge Road, London, S.E.

London General Porters' Benevolent Association (£4,994). *Sec.* Thos. R. E. Ross. *Office*, 106 Cheapside, London, E.C.

London Institution, Finsbury Circus, London, E.C. *Librarian*, F. A. Cox.

London Library, St. James's Square, London, S.W. *Sec. and Lib.* C. T. Hagberg Wright, LL.D.

London Master Bakers' Pension and Almshouse Society (£3,757). *Sec.* A. Kestin, Isledon, Hampton Hill, Middlesex.

London Medical Mission, 45 Short's Gardens, Endell Street, W.C., and 123 Lambeth Walk, London, S.E. Convalescent Home at Folkestone. *Sec.* J. Stansfield.

London Mendicity Society (£835), 9 Red Lion Square, London, W.C. *Sec.* F. A. Starling.

London Municipal Society. *Pres.* Duke of Norfolk, E.M., P.C., K.G.; *Chairman of Council*, H. P. Harris, M.P.; *Hon. Secs.* Viscount Hill,

L.C.C., and Hon. Henry Lygon, L.C.C.; *Sec.* W. G. Towler. *Office*, 2 Bridge Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

London Orphan Asylum, Watford (£13,023). *Sec.* H. C. Armiger. *Office*, 3 Crosby Square, London, E.C.

London Philanthropic Society (£4,000). *Sec.* J. K. Brown. *Office*, 17 Ironmonger Lane, Cheapside, London, E.C.

London Reform Union. *Chairman*, Harold Spender; *Sec.* F. W. Galton. *Offices*, Trafalgar Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, Charing Cross, London, W.C.

London Society, The (1912). *Sec.* Percy W. Lovell. *Office*, 27 Abingdon Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

Lord's Day, Society for the Promotion of the Due Observance of the (£1,534). *Sec.* Rev. John M. Tredennick, M.A. *Office*, 18 Buckingham Street, Strand, London, W.C.

Lucas-Tooth Boys' Training Fund. *Chairman of Executive*, H.S.H. Prince Alexander of Teck; *Sec.* Oliver Williams. *Office*, 116 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Magdalen Hospital, Streatham, London, S.W. *Warden and Sec.* Rev. W. Watkins.

Malthusian League. *Hon. Sec.* Binnie Dunlop, M.B., Ch.B. *Office*, Queen Anne's Chambers, Tothill Street, London, S.W.

Manorial Society. *Reg.* C. Greenwood, 1 Mitre Court Buildings, Temple, E.C.

Marine Engineers, Institute of. Membership, 1,670. *Pres.* Sir Jas. Mills, K.C.M.G.; *Hon. Sec.* James Adamson. *Offices*, Tower Hill, London, E.C.

Maritime League, Imperial. *Pres.* Lord Willoughby de Broke; *Hon. Sec.* George W. M. Dale. *Office*, 2 Westminster Palace Gardens, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Marylebone Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrious Classes (£3,067). *Sec.* F. Stokes, 49 Upper Baker Street, London, N.W.

Masonic Benevolent Institution for Aged Freemasons and Widows of Freemasons, Royal (£40,357). *Sec.* P. Colville Smith, M.A., P.G.D. *Offices*, 4 Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street, London, W.C.

Masonic Institution for Boys, Royal (£42,610). *Sec.* J. Morrison McLeod. *Offices*, Puerorum House, 26 Great Queen Street, London, W.C.

Masonic Institution for Girls, Royal (£36,189). *Sec.* R. Percy Simpson, M.A. *Offices*, 21 Great Queen Street, London, W.C.

Mathematical Society, American. *Pres.* E. W. Brown, Yale University; *Sec.* F. N. Cole, Columbia University, New York. *Office*, 501 West 116th Street, New York.

Mathematical Society, London. *Hon. Secs.* T. J. I'A. Bromwich, Sc.D., F.R.S., 1 Selwyn Gardens, Cambridge; G. T. Bennett, M.A., F.R.S., Emmanuel College, Cambridge. *Office*, Burlington House, London, W.

Mechanical Engineers, American Society of. Membership, 7,000. *Sec.* Calvin W. Rice. *Offices*, 29 West 39th Street, New York City.

Mechanical Engineers, The Institution of (1847). *Pres.* W. Cawthorne Unwin, LL.D., F.R.S.; *Sec.* Edgar Worthington, B.Sc. *Offices*, Storey's Gate, St. James's Park, S.W. *Temp. address*, 11 Great George Street, London, S.W.
M.I.Mech.E.

Medical Association, American. Membership, 78,301. *Sec.* Dr. Alex. R. Craig. *Offices*, 535 N. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., U.S.

Medical Benevolent Fund, Royal (Ordinary, £5,906; Legacies, £4,400). *Sec.* George Bethell. *Offices*, 11 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, London, W.

Medical Defence Union. *Pres.* Sir John Tweedy, LL.D., F.R.C.S.; *Gen. Sec.* A. G. Bateman, M.B. *Office*, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.

Medical Education and Registration, General Council of. *See* General Medical Council *ante*.

Medical Men, Society for Relief of Widows and Orphans of (£1,000). *Sec.* E. J. Blackett. *Office*, 11 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, London, W.

Medical Officers of Health, Society of. *Pres.* John Robertson, M.D., D.P.H.; *Sec.* William A. Lawton. *Office*, 1 Upper Montague Street, Russell Square, London, W.C.

Medical Society of London. *Pres.* Lt.-Col. D'Arcy Power, F.R.C.S.; *Hon. Secs.* Hugh Lett, F.R.C.S., W. J. Fenton, M.D.; *Reg. and Res. Lib.* George Bethell. *Offices*, 11 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, London, W.

Medicine, American Academy of. *Pres.* J. E. Tuckerman, M.D., Cleveland, O.; *Sec.* Thomas Wray Grayson, M.D., Pittsburgh, Pa. *Office*, 52 N. 4th Street, Easton, Pa., U.S.

Medicine, Royal Society of. *Pres.* Sir Rickman J. Godlee, K.C.V.O., F.R.C.S., M.D.; *Hon. Secs.* C. H. Fagge, M.S., J. Charlton Briscoe, M.D.; *Sec.* J. Y. W. MacAlister, F.S.A. *Office*, 1 Wimpole Street, London, W.

Medico-Legal Society. *Hon. Secs.* J. Howell Evans, M.A., M.Ch., F.R.C.S., W. G. Cooper-King. *Office*, 11 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, London, W.

Mental After-Care Association, for assisting poor persons convalescent or recovered from Institutions for the Insane. *Sec.* Miss E. D. Vickers. *Office*, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, London, S.W.

Merchant Seamen's Orphanage, Royal, Snaresbrook (£10,227). *Sec.* F. W. Rawlinson, F.R.G.S. *Office*, Dixon House, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.

Merchant Service Guild, Imperial. *Sec.* Lieut. T. W. Moore, R.N.R., F.R.G.S. *Headqrtrs.* The Arcade, Lord Street, Liverpool.

Metals, Institute of (1908). *Pres.* Sir George Beilby, LL.D., F.R.S.; *Sec.* G. Shaw Scott, M.Sc. *Office*, Caxton House, Westminster, London, S.W.

Meteorological Society, Royal. *Pres.* Maj. H. G. Lyons, F.R.S.; *Secs.* W. W. Bryant, B.A., W. Sedgwick, M.A.; *Foreign Sec.* (vacant); *Assist. Sec.* A. Hampton Brown. *Office*, 70 Victoria Street, London, S.W.
F.R.Met.Soc.

Meteorological Society, Scottish (1855). *Pres.* Prof. R. A. Sampson, D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Hon. Sec.* E. M. Wedderburn, D.Sc., W.S.; *Sec.* Andrew Watt, M.A. *Office*, 122 George Street, Edinburgh.

Metropolitan Association for Befriending Young Servants. *Sec.* Mrs. Reid. *Office*, 66 Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, S.W.

Metropolitan Public Gardens Association (1883). *Patrons*, T.M. the King and Queen; *Chairman and Hon. Treas.* The Earl of Meath, K.P.; *Sec.* Basil Holmes. *Office*, 83 Lancaster Gate, London, W.

Microscopical Society, American. *Pres.* Prof. M. F. Guyer, Madison, Wis.; *Sec.* Prof. T. W. Galloway, Beloit, Wis.

Microscopical Society, Royal. *Pres.* Edward Heron-Allen, F.L.S., F.G.S.; *Secs.* J. W. H. Eyre, M.D., F.R.S.E., D. J. Scourfield, F.Z.S.; *Assist. Sec.* A. E. Bull. *Office*, 20 Hanover Square, London, W.

Midwives' Institute, Incorporated. *Hon. Sec.*

R. P. Fynes-Clinton. *Office*, 12 Buckingham Street, Strand, London, W.C.

Mildmay Institutions—Conference Hall, Deaconess' Institution, Hospitals, etc. (£18,264). *Supt. and Warden*, Rev. H. U. Weitbrecht, Founder's Lodge, Mildmay Park, London, N.

Mineralogical Society. *Pres.* W. Barlow, F.R.S.; *Gen. Sec.* Dr. G. T. Prior, F.R.S., Natural History Museum, South Kensington, London, S.W.

Mining and Metallurgy, Institution of (1892). *Pres.* Edgar Taylor; *Sec.* C. McDermid. *Office*, 1 Finsbury Circus, London, E.C.

Mining Association of Great Britain. *Pres.* Adam Nimmo; *Sec.* Sir Thos. R. Ratcliffe-Ellis. *Office*, 6 Strand, London, W.C.

Mining Engineers, American Institute of. Membership, 5,600. *Sec.* Bradley Stoughton. *Office*, 29 West 39th Street, New York.

Mining Engineers, Institution of (1889). *Pres.* Wallace Thorneycroft; *Hon. Sec.* Prof. L. T. O'Shea; *Sec.* Percy Strzelecki. *Offices*, 39 Victoria Street, London, S.W. **M.I.Min.E**

Mining Institute of Scotland. *Pres.* David M. Mowat; *Sec.* G. L. Kerr. *Office*, 39 Elmbank Crescent, Glasgow.

Morden College for Decayed Merchants, Blackheath London, S.E. *Chaplain*, Rev. W. W. G. Giffard; *Treas.* C. F. Monckton.

Municipal and County Engineers' Institution. *Pres.* J. S. Brodie, M.Inst.C.E.; *Sec.* J. W. Dudley Robinson, B.Sc. *Office*, 92 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Municipal Corporations, Association of. *Pres.* Earl of Derby, K.G.; *Sec.* Harry G. Pritchard. *Office*, 9 Bridge Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

Municipal Electrical Association, Incorporated. *Pres.* F. M. Long, Norwich; *Sec.* C. McArthur Butler, F.C.I.S. *Office*, 28 Bedford Square, London, W.C.

Municipal Treasurers and Accountants, Institute of. *Pres.* E. A. Coombs, Kensington; *Hon. Sec.* H. J. Hoare, Old Guildhall, Plymouth.

Municipal Waterworks Association (1912). *Pres.* Lt.-Col. R. S. Porter, J.P. (Liverpool); *Hon. Secs.* C. G. Henzell (Leeds), Wm. Terrey (Sheffield); *Sec.* G. P. Warner Terry, Metropolitan Water Board, Savoy Court, Strand, London, W.C.

Museums Association. *Pres.* E. Rimbault Dibdin, Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool; *Sec.* E. E. Lowe, Museum, Leicester.

National Benevolent Institution (£17,760). *Sec.* H. C. Latreille. *Office*, 65 Southampton Row, London, W.C.

National Trust (for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty). *Sec.* S. H. Hamer. *Office*, 25 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Naval and Marine Officers' Daughters, Royal School for (£4,029). *Sec.* Miss K. E. Cope, St. Margaret's House, Twickenham, Middlesex.

Naval Architects and Marine Engineers (of America). *Pres.* Stevenson Taylor; *Sec.* Daniel H. Cox. *Office*, 29 West 39th Street, New York City, U.S.

Naval Architects, Institution of. Membership, 2,065. *Pres.* Rt. Hon. Earl of Durham, K.G. *Sec.* R. W. Dana, M.A. *Office*, 5 Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.

Naval Benevolent Society, Royal (£4,224). *Sec.* E. H. Shearme, R.N. *Office*, 18 Adam Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.

Naval Fund, Royal (1893). *Sec.* J. F. Phillips, c/o Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall, London, S.W.

Naval Scripture Readers' Society, Royal (£2,149). *Sec.* H. Kestell-Cornish, Trafalgar Institute, Portsmouth.

Navy Employment Agency. *Sec.* Lieut. J. G. Neligan, R.N. *Office*, 25 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Navy League, The (1895). *Pres.* R. A. Yerburgh; *Sec.* P. J. Hannon. *Offices*, 13 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Navy Records Society. *Sec.* W. G. Perrin, The Admiralty, Whitehall, London, S.W.

Newspaper Press Fund. *Pres.* Lord Burnham; *Treas.* Sir Edward Russell; *Sec.* J. P. C. Coast. *Office*, 11 Garrick Street, London, W.C.

Newsvendors' Benevolent and Provident Institution (£2,184). *Sec.* W. Wilkie Jones. *Office*, Room 9, 15 and 16 Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

Nonconformist Choir Union. *Sec.* Arthur Berridge, 24 Wallingford Avenue, N. Kensington, London, W.

Numismatic Association, American. *Pres.* H. O. Granberg; *Gen. Sec.* Waldo C. Moore, Lewisburg, Ohio; *Lib.* H. H. Yawger. Journal, *The Numismatist*.

Numismatic Society, The American. *Museum and Library*, Broadway, at 156th Street, New York. *Sec.* Henry Russell Drowne.

Numismatic Society, The British. *Hon. Sec.* W. J. Andrew, F.S.A. *Office*, 43 Bedford Square, London, W.C.

Numismatic Society, Royal. *Pres.* Sir Arthur Evans. *Secs.* J. Allan, M.A., M.R.A.S., F. A. Walters, F.S.A. *Office*, 22 Albemarle Street, London, W.

Nurses, Nightingale Fund for the Training of (£1,500 from interest on invested Fund). Apply to Matron, St. Thomas's Hospital, London, S.E.

Nurses, Royal British Association. Membership over 3,000. *Sec.* Isabel Macdonald. *Offices*, 10 Orchard Street, London, W.

Nursing: Central Council for District Nursing in London (1914). *Chairman*, Sir William J. Collins, M.D.; *Hon. Secs.* Miss Amy Hughes, Q. Victoria's Jubilee Inst. for Nurses, 58 Victoria Street, London, S.W.; Miss Zoë L. Puxley, Ranyard Nurses, 25 Russell Square, London, W.C.

Nursing Association for Providing Trained Nurses for the Sick Poor, Metropolitan (£1,134). *Hon. Sec.* E. H. Chapman, 23 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.

Oil Painters, The Royal Institute of (1883). Annual Exhibition, October. *Pres.* Frank Walton, R.I.; *Sec.* W. T. Blackmore. *Office*, 195 Piccadilly, London, W.

Open-Air Mission (£10,339). *Sec.* F. Cockrem. *Office*, 19 John Street, Bedford Row, London, W.C.

Opium Trade, Society for Suppression of the. *Hon. Sec.* Joseph G. Alexander; *Sec.* Rev. George A. Wilson. *Office*, 181 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

Optical Association, British. *Pres.* S. Cowan; *Sec.* John H. Sutcliffe. *Offices*, Clifford's Inn Hall, London, E.C.

Optical Society, The. *Pres.* F. J. Cheshire, F.R.M.S.; *Hon. Sec.* W. Shackleton, F.R.A.S. *Office*, 39 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Ordination Candidates Exhibition Fund (£1,784). *Sec.* Rev. Canon Petit, 21 Great Peter Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

Orphanages of Mercy (including Orphanage of Mercy, Randolph Gardens, N.W., Victoria Orphanage, Paddington, etc.) (£5,500). *Sec.* Miss F. Ashdown, 27 Kilburn Park Road, London, N.W.

Orphan Home for Fatherless Girls, National, Ham Common, Surrey (£1,000). *Sec.* Miss F. W. Read.

Orphan Working School and Alexandra Orphanage (1758), Maitland Park, Haverstock Hill, London, N.W. *Sec.* Alexander Grant. *Office*, 73 Cheapside, London, E.C.

Painter-Etchers and Engravers, The Royal Society of. *Pres.* Sir Frank Short, R.A.; *Hon. Sec.* J. F. Badeley; *Sec.* W. Gordon Mein. *Offices*, 5A Pall Mall East, London, S.W.

Painters in Water Colours, Royal Society of (The Old Water Colour Society). Founded 1804. Exhibitions, April, Nov. Number of members, forty; number of associates, unlimited. *Pres.* Alfred Parsons, R.A.; *Sec. and Curator*, Reginald S. Hunt. *R.W.S. Art Club Sec.* H. Philp. *Gallery*, 5A Pall Mall East, London, S.W.

Palæographical Society, New. *Hon. Sec.* Sir F. G. Kenyon, K.C.B., The British Museum, London, W.C.

Palæontographical Society. *Sec.* Dr. A. Smith Woodward, F.R.S., Natural History Museum, Cromwell Road, London, S.W.; *Treas.* Robert S. Herries.

Palestine Exploration Fund, The. *Hon. Sec.* J. D. Crace; *Assist. Sec.* G. J. H. Ovenden. *Office*, 2 Hinde Street, Manchester Square, London, W.

Pali Text Society (1882). Publishes 2 texts yearly, a journal, and a Translation Series. *Hon. Sec.* Mrs. T. W. Rhys-Davids, M.A., Cotterstock, Chipstead, Surrey.

Pan-American Union. For the purpose of promoting friendship and commerce between the twenty-one American Republics, each of which contributes to the maintenance of the Institution in proportion to its population. *Director-General*, John Barrett; *Assist. Dir.* F. Y. Yánes. *Office*, 17th Street, Washington, D.C., U.S.

Parents' National Education Union. *Sec.* Miss E. A. Parish. *Office*, 26 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Parish Register Society (1896). *Hon. Sec.* W. Bruce Bannerman, F.S.A., 140 Wardour Street, London, W.

Pastel Society, The. *Pres.* Melton Fisher; *Sec.* Mrs. Anne Blackmore, Royal Institute Galleries, Piccadilly, London, W.

Patent Agents, Chartered Institute of. *Pres.* J. E. Bousfield; *Sec. and Registrar*, H. Howgrave Graham. *Office*, Staple Inn Buildings, London, W.C.

Patriotic Fund Corporation, Royal (£40,288). *Sec.* Lt.-Col. A. Welby; *Chairman of Statutory Committee* (under Naval and Military War Pensions Act, 1915), Cyril Jackson (salary £1,750). *Offices*, 17 Waterloo Place, London, S.W.

Peace Society (£1,816). Founded 1816. *Pres.* Sir John Pease Fry, Bt.; *Chairman of Committee*, H. Sefton Jones; *Sec.* Rev. Herbert Dunnico. *Office*, 47 New Broad Street, London, E.C.

Peace Society, American (1828). *Sec.* Arthur D. Call. *National Hdqrtrs.* Colorado Building, Washington, D.C., U.S.

Percy Sladen Memorial Fund. *Chairman of Trustees*, T. Bailey Saunders, M.A., c/o Linnean Society, Burlington House, London, W.

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Petroleum Technologists, Institution of. *Pres.* Prof. J. Cadman, C.M.G.; *Hon. Sec.* Arthur W. Eastlake; *Hon. Lib. and Ed.* W. H. Dalton. *Office*, 17 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

Pharmaceutical Society. *Pres.* Edmund White; *Sec. and Reg.* W. J. Uglow Woolcock. *Offices*, 17 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland. *Pres.* James Tate; *Registrar*, A. T. Ferrall. *Office*, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin.

Philanthropic Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders (Boys) (£8,511). *Sec.* J. Trevarthen, Farm School, Redhill, Surrey.

Philatelic Society, American. *Pres.* O. A. Howes, Boston, Mass.; *Sec.* Dr. H. A. Davis, 125 N. Tejon Street, Colorado Springs, Colo., U.S.

Philatelic Society, Royal. *Pres.* M. P. Castle, M.V.O., J.P.; *Hon. Secs.* L. L. R. Hausburg, Herbert R. Oldfield. *Office*, 4 Southampton Row, London, W.C.

Philharmonic Society, Royal. *Hon. Treas.* J. Mewburn Levien and Norman O'Neill; *Hon. Sec.* Donald Baylis. *Office*, 19 Berners Street, London, W.

Philological Association, American. *Pres.* Prof. Edward P. Morris, Yale Univ.; *Sec.* Prof. Frank G. Moore, Columbia University, New York.

Photographic Society, Royal. *Pres.* John H. Gear, F.R.P.S.; *Sec.* J. McIntosh. *Offices*, 35 Russell Square, London, W.C. **F.R.P.S.**

Physical Education and Improvement, National League for. *Chairman of Executive Council*, Bishop W. Boyd Carpenter; *Sec.* Miss J. Halford. *Office*, 4 Tavistock Square, London, W.C.

Physical Society, Imperial College of Science, South Kensington, London, S.W. *Pres.* Prof. C. Vernon Boys, F.R.S.; *Hon. Secs.* W. Eccles, D.Sc., R. S. Willows, M.A., D.Sc.

Physical Society of Edinburgh, Royal (1771). *Pres.* Prof. Arthur Robinson, M.D.; *Sec.* James Ritchie, D.Sc.; *Library*, Synod Hall, Castle Terrace, Edinburgh.

Physicians of Edinburgh, Royal College of (1681). *Pres.* A. H. F. Barbour, M.D.; *Treas.* Norman Walker, M.D.; *Sec. and Reg.* A. Dingwall-Fordyce, M.D.; *Sub-Librarian*, T. H. Graham. *Hall and Library*, 9 Queen Street, Edinburgh; *Laboratory*, 2 Forrest Road, *Curator*, J. J. Graham Brown. **F.R.C.P.E., M.R.C.P.E.**

Physicians, Ireland, Royal College of, 6 Kildare Street, Dublin. *Pres.* Joseph O'Carroll, M.D.; *Vice-Pres.* Henry Bewley, M.D.; *Reg.* T. Percy C. Kirkpatrick, M.D.; *Lib.* R. Phelps.

Physicians, Royal College of, Pall Mall East, London, S.W. *Pres.* Frederick Taylor, M.D.; *Treas.* Sir Dyce Duckworth, Bt., M.D.; *Reg.* J. A. Ormerod, M.D.; *Lib.* Norman Moore, M.D.; *Sec.* W. Fleming. **F.R.C.P., M.R.C.P., L.R.C.P.**

Pilgrims of Great Britain, The. *Chairman*, H. E. V. Brittain, M.A.; *Sec.* Mrs. H. Welsh-Lee, c/o Savoy Hotel, London, W.C.

Pilgrims of the U.S., The. *Hon. Sec.* George W. Burleigh, 52 Wall Street, New York, U.S.

Police Orphanage, Metropolitan and City (£17,245). *Sec.* A. J. Kestin, Strawberry Hill, Twickenham.

Police Pensioners' Employment Association. *Sec.* W. Baker. *Office*, 7 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Political and Social Science, American Academy of. Membership, 6,500. *Pres.* L. S. Rowe, Ph.D., LL.D.; *Sec.* J. P. Lichtenberger, Ph.D.; *Treas.* Chas. J. Rhoads; *Clerk*, N. J. Fisher-Smith, West Philadelphia P.O., Philadelphia, U.S.

Poor Clergy Relief Corporation (£11,633). *Sec.* Mandeville B. Phillips. *Office*, 38 Tavistock Place, London, W.C.

Poor Law Officers' Association, National. *Pres.* T. Percival, Cardiff; *Sec.* John Simonds. *Office*, Maxwell House, Arundel Street, Victoria Embankment, London, W.C.

Post Office Orphan Homes Institution (£5,600). *Sec.* W. R. Lovell, Eastern Central Office, General Post Office, London, E.C.

Printers, Institute of, St. Bride Foundation, Bride Lane, London, E.C. *Pres.* Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, Bt.; *Hon. Sec.* C. J. Drummond, J.P.

Printers' Pension, Almshouse and Orphan Asylum Corporation. *Sec.* Joseph Mortimer. *Office*, 20 High Holborn, London, W.C.

Prisoners' Aid Society, Metropolitan. *Sec.* Capt. G. W. C. Kirwan. *Office*, 44 Burton Street, Street, London, W.C.

Prisoners, Royal Society for the Assistance of Discharged (£2,117). *Sec.* Col. J. G. Y. Wilson. *Office*, 12 Charing Cross, London, S.W.

Proportional Representation Society. *Pres.* Earl Grey, G.C.B.; *Chairman of Committee*, Lord Courtney of Penwith; *Secs.* John H. Humphreys, Alfred J. Gray. *Office*, 179 St. Stephen's House, Westminster, London, S.W.

Proportional Representation Society of Canada. *Hon. Sec.* Ronald Hooper, Montreal.

Proportional Representation League, American. *Gen. Sec.* Clarence G. Hoag, Haverford, Pa., U.S.

Protestant Alliance, The. *Sec.* Hy. Fowler. *Office*, 430 Strand, London, W.C.

Protestant Reformation Society (1827). *Sec.* Rev. Walter A. Limbrick. *Office*, 57 Berners Street, London, W.

Providence (Row) Night Refuge, and Home for Homeless Men, Women, and Children (£5,695). *Sec.* J. W. Gilbert, B.A. *Office*, 15 George Street, Mansion House, London, E.C.

Provident Clerks' Benevolent Fund (£4,779). *Hon. Sec.* C. R. V. Coutts. *Office*, 27 and 29 Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

Provision Trade Benevolent Institution (£2,465). *Sec.* Frank Killick, Hibernia Chambers, London Bridge, London, S.E.

Psychical Research, The Society for (1882). *Sec.* Miss I. Newton. *Office and Lib.* 20 Hanover Square, London, W.

Psychical Research, American Society for. *Sec.* James H. Hyslop, LL.D., 44 East 23rd Street, New York.

Public Health Association, American. *Sec.* Prof. Selskar M. Gunn, 755 Baylston Street, Borton, Mass.

Public Health, Royal Institute of (1886). Official organ, *The Journal of State Medicine. Chairman of Council*, Sir Thomas Oliver, M.D.; *Principal*, Prof. W. R. Smith, M.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.E.; *Hon. Sec.* Prof. E. W. Hope, M.D., D.Sc. *Offices*, 37 Russell Square, London, W.C.

Public Morals for Great and Greater Britain, National Council of. *Pres.* Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Birmingham; *Chairman*, Rev. R. F. Horton, D.D.; *Director and Sec.* Rev. James Marchant, F.R.S.E. *Office*, 42 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

Publishers' Association. *Pres.* Reginald J. Smith, K.C.; *Sec.* W. Poulten. *Office*, Stationers' Hall, London, E.C.

Quantity Surveyors' Association. *Pres.* Henry Vale, F.S.I. (Wolverhampton); *Hon. Sec.* A. G. Cross, F.S.I. *Office*, Caxton House, Westminster, London, S.W.

Queen Victoria Clergy Fund. *Sec.* Sydney W. Flamank, Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, London, S.W.

Queen Victoria's Jubilee Institute for Nurses. *Gen. Supt.* Miss Amy Hughes; *Sec.* Miss A. C. Lowe. *Office*, 58 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Railway Benevolent Institution (£75,918). *Sec.* A. E. Mills, M.A. *Offices*, 12 Euston Square, London, N.W.

Railway Companies Association. *Chairman*, Sir Gilbert H. Claughton, Bt.; *Sec.* Arthur B. Cane. *Office*, 53 Parliament Street, London, S.W.

Railway Guards' Universal Friendly Society (£9,784). *Sec.* W. A. Woods. *Office*, 167 Strand, London, W.C.

Railway Nationalisation Society. *Sec.* F. W. Galton. *Office*, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London, W.C.

Railway Officers' and Servants' Association and Railway Orphan Fund, United Kingdom (£10,401). *Sec.* A. James. *Office*, 21 Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.

Red Cross Society, British. Founded 1905. To furnish aid to the sick and wounded in time of war, supplementary to that furnished by the medical departments of the Navy, Army, and Territorial Force. The Society has raised 2,523 Detachments which are registered and numbered by the War Office. Lists, by counties, are published monthly in Army Orders. *Patrons*, T.M. the King and Queen; *Pres.* H.M. Queen Alexandra; *Chairman of Council*, Marquess of Lansdowne; *Chairman Executive Committee*, Hon. Arthur Stanley, M.V.O., M.P.; *Sec.* Frank Hastings. *Offices*, 83 Pall Mall, London, S.W.

Reedham Orphanage (£6,916). *Sec.* J. Rowland Edwards. *Office*, 34 Walbrook, London, E.C.

Reformatory and Refuge Union (£2,357). Incorporated. *Sec.* A. J. S. Maddison. *Office*, Victoria House, 117 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Regimental Agency. *Hon. Secs.* Col. E. J. Hollway, Lt.-Col. Addison Smith; *Sec.* Miss S. D. Whitten. *Office*, 33 Tothill Street, London, S.W.

Religious Tract Society (1799). *Secs.* Rev. A. R. Buckland, M.A., James Bowden; *Assist. Sec.* Rev. C. H. Irwin, D.D. *Offices*, 65 St. Paul's Churchyard and 4 Bouverie Street, London, E.C.

Rescue Society (1853), for the rescue of young women and children. Five homes accommodating 150; maternity cases admitted. *Sec.* C. Stuart Thorpe. *Offices*, 45 Cartwright Gardens, St. Pancras, London, W.C.

Research Defence Society. *Hon. Sec.* Stephen Paget, F.R.C.S., 21 Ladbroke Square, London, W.

Roman Studies, Society for the Promotion of. *Pres.* Prof. J. S. Reid, Litt.D., LL.D.; *Sec.* G. D. Hardinge-Tyler, M.A., F.S.A. *Office*, 19 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.

Royal Albert Orphanage for Boys, Bagshot (£5,461). *Sec.* William C. Brooks, F.P.A. *Office*, 57 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

Royal Alfred Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution (£8,036). *Sec.* J. Bailey Walker. *Office*, 58 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.

Royal British Orphan Schools, Slough (£5,677). *Sec.* Charles T. Hoskins. *Office*, 27 Clement's Lane, London, E.C.

Royal Caledonian Asylum, Bushey, Herts (£7,241). *Sec.* P. D. Graham.

Royal Female Orphan Asylum (£3,307). *Sec.* Bouverie Risk. *Office*, 17 Buckingham Street, Strand, London, W.C.

Royal Institution of Great Britain (1799). Gives public lectures, holds weekly meetings (on Friday evgs.) of its members, and supports a model-room and a reading-room. *Pres.* Duke of Northumberland, K.G., F.R.S.; *Treas.* Sir James Crichton-Browne, M.D., F.R.S.; *Sec.* Col. Edmond H. Hills, C.M.G., F.R.S.; *Hon. Prof. of Natural Philosophy*, Rt. Hon. Lord Rayleigh, O.M., F.R.S.; *Prof. of Natural Philosophy*, Sir J. J. Thomson, O.M., F.R.S.; *Fullerian Prof. of Chemistry*, Sir James Dewar, D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Fullerian Prof. of Physiology*, C. S. Sherrington, D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Assist. Sec. and Lib.* Henry Young. *House*, 21 Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, London, W.

Royal St. Anne's Schools, Redhill. *Sec.* Lt.-Col. A. Kenney Herbert; *Office*, 58 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

Royal Society (1660). Meetings for reading and discussing scientific papers are held weekly on Thursday afternoons at 4.30 p.m. from November to June. There are upwards of 450 Fellows and 50 Foreign Members. *Pres.* Sir J. J. Thomson, O.M., F.R.S.; *Treas.* Sir Alfred Kempe, M.A., D.C.L.; *Secs.* Prof. Arthur Schuster, D.Sc., and W. B. Hardy, M.A. *Foreign Sec.* Prof. W. A. Herdman, D.Sc.; *Assist. Sec.* Robert Harrison. *Offices*, Burlington House, London, W. **F.R.S.**

The following *medals* were awarded in 1916:—A Royal Medal to Dr. John Scott Haldane, F.R.S., for his services to chemical physiology, more especially in reference to the chemical changes of respiration; a Royal Medal to Prof. Hector M. Macdonald, F.R.S., for his contributions to mathematical physics; the Copley Medal to Sir James Dewar, F.R.S., for his investigations in physical chemistry, and more especially his researches on the liquefaction of gases; the Rumford Medal to Prof. W. H. Bragg for his researches in X-ray radiation; the Davy Medal to M. le Prof. Henri Louis Le Chatelier for his researches in chemistry; the Darwin Medal to Prof. Yves Delage for his researches in zoology and botany; the Sylvester Medal to M. Jean Gaston Darboux for his contributions to mathematical science; the Hughes Medal to Prof. Elihu Thomson for his researches in experimental electricity.

Fellows elected 1916: Prof. E. H. Barton, Nottingham; Sir R. Bousfield, K.C.; Sidney Geo. Brown; Prof. E. G. Coker, London; Prof. G. G. Henderson, Glasgow; J. E. Littlewood; Prof. A. McKenzie, Dundee; Prof. J. A. MacWilliam, Aberdeen; J. H. Maiden, Sydney, N.S.W.; Prof. H. H. W. Pearson, Capetown; Prof. J. A. Pollock, Sydney, N.S.W.; Prof. Sir Leonard Rogers, Calcutta; Dr. C. Shearer; Prof. D'Arcy W. Thompson, Dundee; J. Woods, Cambridge.

Royal Society of Edinburgh (1783). *Pres.* John Horne, LL.D.; *Gen. Sec.* Cargill G. Knott, D.Sc., LL.D.; *Curator of Lib. and Museum*, A. Crichton Mitchell, D.Sc. **F.R.S.E.**

Royal United Kingdom Beneficent Association (£61,780). *Sec.* Henry Percy Hussey. *Office*, 7 Arundel Street, Strand, London, W.C.

Rural District Councils' Association. *Pres.* Sir Courtenay Warner, Bt., M.P.; *Sec.* Arthur J. Lees. *Office*, Palace Chambers, 9 Bridge Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

Russia Society. *Pres.* Rt. Hon. the Speaker; *Hon. Treas.* Earl of Portsmouth; *Hon. Sec.* James A. Malcolm. *Office*, 47 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Sailors' Society, British and Foreign (1818) (£36,402), *Gen. Sec.* Rev. T. Eynon Davies; *Assist. Sec.* Sydney Lamb. *Headqrtrs. and offices*, Sailors' Palace, 680 Commercial Road, London, E.

St. Deiniol's Library, Hawarden, of the foundation of William Ewart Gladstone. All students, whether clerical or lay, and without restriction of communion or religion, are welcome to the opportunities it offers. There is a residence with accommodation for 20 students; board and lodging are here provided at 27*s.* 6*d.* a week. *Warden*, Rev. J. C. Du Buisson, M.A.

St. George, Royal Society of—English Patriotic Society. *Founder and Hon. Sec.* Howard Ruff. *Office*, 241 Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.

St. John Ambulance Brigade. *Chief Commissioner*, Col. Sir Jas. R. A. Clark, Bt., C.B., C.M.G., F.R.C.S.; *Sec.* P. G. Darvil-Smith. *Headquarters*, St. John's Gate, London, E.C.

St. Patrick, Benevolent Society of (£1,584). *Sec.* Commdr. L. Menzies, R.N. *Office*, 61 Stamford Street, London, S.E.

Sanitary Inspectors' Association. *Pres.* Sir J. Crichton-Browne, M.D., F.R.S.; *Sec.* Thos. G. Dee. *Office*, 49 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Sanitary Institute, Royal (1876). The *Parkes Museum*, which is maintained by the Institute, and is open daily from 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m. and on Mondays to 8 p.m. contains a great variety of the most approved forms of apparatus and appliances relating to health and domestic comfort. *Sec.* E. White Wallis, F.S.S. *Offices*, 90, Buckingham Palace Road, London, S.W.

School Society, British and Foreign (1808) (£32,496), *Pres.* Rt. Hon. A. H. D. Acland; *Sec.* W. Prydderch Williams. *Offices*, 114 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, London, E.C.

Science Guild, British (1905). *Pres.* Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. Mather, P.C., LL.D.; *Hon. Secs.* Sir Alexander Pedler, C.I.E., F.R.S., Dr. F. Mollwo Perkin; *Sec.* Miss A. D. L. Lacey. *Office*, 199 Piccadilly, London, W.

Scottish Academy, Royal (1826). *Pres.* Sir James Guthrie; *Sec.* W. D. McKay; *Treas.* Hippolyte J. Blanc; *Lib.* James Paterson; *Assist. Sec.* Henry Hastings. *Offices*, Princes Street, Edinburgh.

Scottish Geographical Society, Royal (1884). *Pres.* Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry; *Editor*, Miss M. I. Newbigin; *Sec.* Geo. G. Chisholm, M.A., B.Sc.; *Chief Clerk*, Geo. Walker. *Headqrtrs.* Synod Hall, Castle Terrace, Edinburgh.

Scottish Rights of Way and Recreation Society, Ltd., The. *Hon. Sec.* C. E. W. Macpherson, C.A. *Office*, 6 North St. David Street, Edinburgh.

Scripture Gift Mission (1888) (£36,000). Incorporates the work of the Naval and Military Bible Society (1780) and the Crystal Palace Bible Stand. *Pres.* Bishop of Durham; *Sec.* Francis C. Brading. *Office*, 15 Strand, London, W.C.

Scripture Readers and Irish Society (£2,725). *Sec.* Rev. W. Wilson Mercer, M.A. *Office*, 28 Molesworth Street, Dublin.

Sea Fishermen, Royal Provident Fund for. *Sec.* E. Cunliffe-Owen. *Office*, Fishmongers' Hall, London, E.C.

Seamen, Missions to (£53,636). *Gen. Supt.* Rev. G. F. Wilson, M.A.; *Sec. and Treas.* Stuart C. Knox. *Office*, 11 Buckingham Street, Strand, London, W.C.

Seamen's Christian Friend Society (£2,216). *Sec.* Rev. G. J. Hill. *Office*, 255 Burdett Road, Limehouse, London, E.

Secretaries, Chartered Institute of (1891). Membership, over 4,000. *Pres.* F. J. Barthorpe; *Sec.* C. H. Carpenter. *Offices*, 59A London Wall, London, E.C. **F.C.I.S., A.C.I.S.**

Secular Education League. *Sec.* H. Snell. *Office*, 19 Buckingham Street, Strand, London, W.C.

Selborne Society (1885). *Pres.* Duke of Portland; *Hon. Sec.* Wilfrid Mark Webb, F.L.S., F.R.M.S. *Office*, 83 Avenue Chambers, London, W.C.

Shaftesbury Society and Ragged School Union (£30,278). *Sec.* Sir John Kirk, J.P. *Offices*, 32 John Street, Theobald's Road, London, W.C.

Shakespeare Association, The. Meets at King's College, W.C. *Pres.* Prof. I. Gollancz, Litt.D.; *Sec.* Miss Eleanor S. Calvert, 61 Wimbledon Park Road, Southfields, London, S.W.

Shipbrokers, Institute of (Incorp.). *Pres.* Sir Ed. Hain; *Hon. Sec. and Treas.* J. A. Findlay. *Office*, 24 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C. **F.I.S., A.I.S.**

Shipwrecked Fishermen and Mariners' Royal Benevolent Society (£31,352). *Sec.* G. E. Maude. *Office*, 26 Suffolk Street, Pall Mall East, London, S.W.

Shorthand Writers, Institute of. *Pres.* James Towell; *Sec.* George J. Emery. *Office*, 33 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

Sion College, Victoria Embankment, London, E.C. *Hon. Librarian*, Rev. C. O. Becker; *Sub.-Lib.* C. Edgar Thomas.

Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C., U.S.A. Founded 1846, under the will of the late James Smithson, who bequeathed his fortune in 1826 to the United States for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." It is governed by a Board of Regents, consisting of the Vice-President, the Chief Justice, three members of the United States Senate, three members of the House of Representatives, and six citizens of the United States appointed by joint resolution of Congress. *Sec.* Charles D. Walcott.

Mrs. Smyly's Homes and Schools. *Hon. Sec.* Miss A. D. Smyly. *Office*, 21 Grattan Street, Dublin.

Social and Political Education League. *Hon. Sec.* J. F. Green (*acting*), 45 Outer Temple, Strand, London, W.C.

Social Sciences, National Institute of (America). *Pres.* Nicholas Murray Butler, LL.D.; *Hon. Sec.* H. Holbrook Curtis, M.D.; *Sec. and Ed. of Journal*, Miss Lillie Hamilton French. *Office*, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Social Service, The British Institute of (1904). *Pres.* The Speaker; *Hon. Treas.* Walter Hazell, J.P.; *Hon. Sec.* Percy Alden, M.A., J.P. *Offices and Lib.* 1 Central Buildings, Tothill Street, London, S.W.

Sociological Society (1903). *Pres.* Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P.; *Hon. Sec.* S. K. Ratcliffe. *Office*, 21 Buckingham Street, Strand, London, W.C.

Sociological Society, American. Membership, 800. *Pres.* George E. Vincent, Univ. of Minnesota; *Sec.* Scott E. W. Bedford. *Office*, 58th Street and Ellis Avenue, Chicago, Ill., U.S.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Families Association. *Chairman*, Col. Sir James Gildea, K.C.V.O., C.B.; *Sec.* Capt. Wickham Legg, M.V.O. *Office*, 23 Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Help Society (Incorp.). *Sec.* Maj. A. Tudor Craig, F.S.A. *Office*, 122 Brompton Road, London, S.W.

Soldiers' Daughters' Home, The Royal (£4,166). *Sec.* Col. E. L. F. Jennings, M.V.O. *Office*, 5 Robert Street, Adelphi, London, W.C.

Soldier's (ex), National Association for Employment of. *Sec.* Capt. E. Hanbury-Tracy; *Assist. Sec.* Capt. H. W. Broadley. *Head Office*, 119 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Soldiers' Widows, Royal Cambridge Asylum for (£2,935). *Sec.* Lt.-Col. A. C. Fryer. *Office*, 5 York Street, St. James's Square, London, S.W.

Solicitors' Benevolent Association (£6,498). *Sec.* Thos. Gill, 2 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.

Sons of the Clergy, Corporation of the. Annual sum distributed, about £27,000. *Registrar*, Sir. Paget Bowman, Bt.; *Deputy Reg* Guy E. P. Bowman.

South African Association for the Advancement of Science (1902). Membership, 600. *Pres.* Prof. J. Orr, B.Sc., M.I.C.E.; *Hon. Gen. Secs.* Dr. C. F. Juritz, M.A., F.I.C., Cape Town; J. A. Foote, F.G.S.; *Assist. Gen. Sec.* H. Tucker, P.O. Box 1497, Cape Town.

Southwark Diocesan and South London Church Fund (£13 205). *Clerical Sec.* Rev. R. M. Faithfull Davies; *Gen. Sec.* Richard S. Rowe. *Office*, 49 Parliament Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

Spanish and Portuguese Church Aid Society (£3,677). *Sec.* Rev. T. J. Pulvertaft, M.A., Church House, Westminster, London, S.W.

Spurgeon's Orphanage, Stockwell, London, S.W. (£53,035). *Sec.* F. G. Ladds.

State Children's Association. *Chairman*, Rt. Hon. Earl of Lytton; *Hon. Sec.* Mrs. S. A. Barnett. *Gen. Sec.* F. P. Philp. *Office*, 53 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Statistical Association, American. *Sec.* C. W. Doten. *Office*, 491 Boylston Street, Boston, Mass., U.S.

Statistical Society, Royal (1834). *Pres.* Sir Bernard Mallet, K.C.B.; *Hon. Secs.* G. Udny Yule, M.A., A. W. Flux, M.A., and Dr. T. H. C. Stevenson. *Hon. Foreign Sec.* Sir R. H. Rew, K.C.B. *Assist. Sec.* C. M. Kohan, B.A. *Office*, 9 Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C. **F.S.S.**

Statistical Institute, International. *Pres.* Luigi Bodio, Rome; *Gen. Sec.* (*and Chief of the Permanent Office*), Dr. H. W. Methorst, 1 R. J. Schimmelpennincklaan, The Hague, Netherlands; *Treas.* Sir R. H. Rew, K.C.B. 9 Adelphi Terrace, London, W.C.

Sunday Closing Association, Central. *Gen. Sec.* J. W. Causer. *Office*, 1 Palace Chambers, Westminster, London, S.W.

Sunday Defence Union, London. *Pres.* The Bishop of London, K.C.V.O.; *Chairman of Executive*, Rev. Dr. F. B. Meyer; *Hon. Sec.* Canon H. Bickersteth Ottley; *Deputy Hon. Sec.* H. W. Carmen. *Office*, 1 Albemarle Street, London, W.

Sunday League, National. *Pres.* Sir W. P. Treloar, Bt.; *Sec.* Henry Mills, J.P.; *Offices*, 34 Red Lion Square, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Sunday School Union (£12,389). *Sec.* Rev. Carey Bonner. *Office*, 56 Old Bailey, London, E.C.

Sunday Society. To maintain the opening of museums and galleries on Sundays. *Hon. Sec.* Mark H. Judge, A.R.I.B.A., 7 Pall Mall, London, S.W.

Surgeons in Ireland, Royal College of (1784). *Pres.* Wm. Taylor; *Vice-Pres.* John B. Story. *Sec. to Council*, C. M. Benson; *Reg.* Alfred Miller. *Offices*, 123 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin.

Surgeons of Edinburgh, Royal College of (1505). *Pres.* James W. B. Hodsdon; *Treas. and Sec.* R. McKenzie Johnston; *Lib.* H. J. Stiles. *Clerk*, D. L. Eadie. *Offices*, 50 George Square, Edinburgh. **F.R.C.S.E.**

Surgeons of England, Royal College of. Incorp. 1800. *Pres.* Sir W. Watson Cheyne, Bt., K.C.M.G., C.B.; *Vice-Presidents*, W. Harrison Cripps, Charters J. Symonds, C.B.; *Conservator of Museum*, Prof. Arthur Keith, M.D.; *Lib.* Victor G. Plarr, M.A.; *Sec.* S. Forrest Cowell, M.A. *Offices*, 40 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C. **F.R.C.S., M.R.C.S.,** and **L.D.S.**

Surgical Aid Society, Royal (£26,960). *Sec.* R. C. Tresidder. *Office*, Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

Surgical Appliance Society, Provident (£1,284). *Sec.* J. Slater Spencer. *Office*, 24 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Surveyors' Institution, The. Membership, over 5,000. *Pres.* George Francis Stewart (Dublin). *Sec.* A. Goddard. *Offices*, 12 Great George Street, Westminster, London, S.W. **F.S.I., P.A.S.I.**

Sweating: National Anti-Sweating League. *Sec.* J. J. Mallon. *Office*, 45 Mecklenburgh Square, London, W.C.

Theatrical Fund, Royal General (£3,924). *Sec.* Chas. Cruikshanks. *Office*, 55 and 56 Goschen Buildings, Henrietta Street, London, W.C.

Theosophical Society in England and Wales. *Gen. Sec.* G. S. Arundale, M.A., LL.B. *Office*, 19 Tavistock Street, London, W.C.

Three Denominations, The—The General Body of Protestant Dissenting Ministers of the Three Denominations (Presbyterian, Independent, and Baptist). *Hon. Sec.* Rev. D. Fotheringham, Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, London, E.C.

Trade Protection Societies of the U.K., Association of (1848). *Sec.* J. H. Hadwen, 3 Berners Street, London, W.

Trade Union Political Freedom League. *Hon. Sec.* W. V. Osborne. *Office*, 77 Barrett Road, Walthamstow, London, N.E.

Treasurers and Cashiers, Corporation of. *Pres.* Sir Richard Burbidge, Bt.; *Sec.* F. Lodge Rosser. *Office*, 49 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, Society of. *Pres.* Dr. F. M. Sandwith; *Hon. Secs.* Dr. G. C. Low and Dr. C. F. Harford. *Office*, 11 Chandos Street, Cavendish Square, London, W.

Truss Society, City of London, for relief of the ruptured poor throughout the Kingdom (1807). *Patron*, H.M. the King; *Sec.* W. K. Taunton. *Office*, 35 Finsbury Square, London, E.C.

Unemployment, International Association against. *Pres.* Léon Bourgeois, Paris; *Secs.* Louis Varlez, Ghent, and Max Lazard, Paris. *Sec.'s office*, Coupure, 54 Ghent; *Publications office*, 34 Rue de Babylone, Paris.

Union Jack Industries League (and All-British Shopping Movement). *Hon. Sec.* N. Humphrey-Davy. *Office*, 27 Ely Place, Holborn, London, E.C.

United Service Institution, Royal, Whitehall, S.W. (1831). The Museum, which occupies the old Banqueting House of the once famous Palace of Whitehall, contains, besides Rubens' celebrated ceiling, recently restored, the famous models of Trafalgar and Waterloo, interesting naval and military relics and trophies, models of ancient and modern war-vessels, ordnance, and small arms. Admission 6*d.* daily 10 to 5. *Chairman of Council*, Lt.-Gen. H. D. Hutchinson, C.S.I.; *Sec.* Lt.-Col. Sir Arthur Leetham.

Universal Beneficent Society (£4,288). *Sec.* A. D. Tait. *Office*, 15 Soho Square, London, W.

Urban District Councils' Association. *Pres.* Sir Thos. Roe, M.P.; *Sec.* Arthur J. Lees. *Office*, Palace Chambers, 9 Bridge Street, London, S.W.

Venereal Diseases, National Council for Combating. *Pres.* Lord Sydenham of Combe; *Hon. Secs.* Dr. Otto May and Mrs. A. C. Gotto; *Sec.* Miss H. F. Norry. *Offices*, Kingsway House, Kingsway, London, W.C.

Veterans' Relief Fund. *Sec.* Maj. Tudor Craig, F.S.A. *Office*, 122 Brompton Road, London, S.W.

Victoria Institute (1865). *Pres.* Rt. Hon. Earl of Halsbury, F.R.S.; *Sec.* E. Walter Maunder. *Offices*, 1 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S.W.

Victoria League. *Sec.* Miss Talbot. *Office*, 2 Millbank House, Westminster, London, S.W.

Vigilance Association, National. *Sec.* W. A. Coote. *Office*, 2 Grosvenor Mansions, 76 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Waifs and Strays, Church of England Incorporated Society for Providing Homes for. Founded 1881. Incorp. 1893. 116 Homes maintained. *Sec.* Rev. Prebendary Rudolf. *Head Offices*, Old Town Hall, Kennington Road, London, S.E.

Wales, National Library of, Aberystwyth. The Copyright Act of 1911 gives the library the privilege of obtaining on demand a copy of all works published in the United Kingdom. The funds of the Library are derived from a grant in aid voted annually by Parliament, the amount for 1916-17 being £3,200 for maintenance (a reduction of £800 owing to the war). *Pres.* Sir John Williams, Bt., G.C.V.O.; *Vice-Pres.* Rt. Hon. J. Herbert Lewis, M.P.; *Treas.* Henry Owen, D.C.L.; *Librarian*, John Ballinger, M.A., Aberystwyth.

Wales, National Museum of (Incorp. 1907). *Pres.* Rt. Hon. Lord Mostyn; *Vice-Pres.* Maj.-Gen. Sir Ivor Herbert, Bt., M.P.; *Director of the Museum*, William Evans Hoyle, M.A., D.Sc.

Warehousemen Clerks' and Drapers' Schools, for orphan and necessitous children, Russell Hill, Purley (£15,459). *Sec.* G. F. Ridley. *Office*, 4 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.

Warehousemen, Travellers and Clerks, Provident Association of (annual income £18,500; invested fund, £125,000). *Sec.* C. C. Greenwood, F.C.I.S., F.F.I. *Office*, 17 Cheapside, London, E.C.

Water Engineers, Institution of (Incorp. 1911). *Pres.* F. W. McCullough, J.P., M.Inst.C.E.; *Sec.* Percy Griffith. *Offices*, 20 Victoria Street, London, S.W. Annual Conference, 1917, London.

Waterways Association (1911). Object: to obtain legislation to nationalise and develop the Canal system of the U.K. *Chairman*, Neville Chamberlain; *Sec.* Frank Impey, F.C.A. *Office*, 37 Newhall Street, Birmingham.

Weights and Measures, Incorporated Society of Inspectors of. *Pres.* Alfred F. Buxton, J.P.; *Sec.* R. Robertson, Watford.

West India Committee (circa 1750). An association of planters, merchants, and others interested in the British West Indies, British Guiana, and British Honduras. *Sec.* Algernon E. Aspinall. *Office*, 15 Seething Lane, London, E.C.

Widows' Friend Society (£1,276). *Pres.* Sir G. Wyatt Truscott, Bt.; *Sec.* Herbert A. Cox, F.C.A. *Office*, 28 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Women Clerks and Secretaries, Association of. *Pres.* Prof. M. E. Sadler; *Sec.* Miss Isabel Basnett. *Office*, 12 Buckingham Street, Strand, London. W.C.

Women's Imperial Health Association. *Sec.* Miss E. M. James. *Office*, 7 Hanover Square, London, W.

Women, Society for Promoting the Employment of. *Sec.* Miss Edith Hare. *Office*, 23 Berners Street, Oxford Street, London, W.

Women Workers of Great Britain and Ireland, National Union of. The governing body is the National Council of Women. *Sec.* Miss Norah E. Green. *Office*, Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Workers' Educational Association (1903), to promote the higher education of working people primarily by the extension of University teaching. *Gen. Sec.* J. M. Mactavish. *Office*, 14 Red Lion Square, London, W.C.

World's Evangelical Alliance (1846, incorp. 1912). *Gen. Sec.* H. Martyn Gooch. *Office*, 19 Russell Square, London, W.C.

Writers to the Signet, Society of, Edinburgh. *Keeper of the Signet*, Duke of Montrose, K.T.; *Dep. Keeper*, Sir Geo. M. Paul, LL.D.; *Sub-Keeper and Clerk*, Jas. H. Notman; *Assist. Clerk*, A. L. Dick-Peddie; *Treas.* John Cowan; *Fiscal*, Wm. Stuart Fraser; *Prof. of Conveyancing*, John Little Mounsey; *Collector of Widows' Fund*, Charles Cook; *Lib.* John Minto.

Young Girls, National Society for the Protection of —Princess Louise Home for children under 15 (£2,936). *Sec.* Maj. E. C. Thomas. *Office*, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Young Men's Christian Association, National Headquarters: (1) Y.M.C.A. Tottenham Court Road, London, W.; (2) George William House, 12–13 Russell Square, London, W.C. *Pres.* Rt. Hon. Lord Kinnaird; *Hon. Sec.* Maj. Frank Young, R.A.; *General Sec.* Arthur K. Yapp; *National Field Sec.* J. J. Virgo.

Young Women's Christian Association. *Gen. Sec.* (for London Division), Miss Moon. *Head offices*, 25 and 26 George Street, Hanover Square, London, W.

Zenana Bible and Medical Mission (1852) (£36,978). *Treas.* Lord Kinnaird; *Secs.* Rev. E. S. Carr, Rev. Dr. Carter, Hon. G. Kinnaird (*Hon.*) and Miss Liesching. *Offices*, 33 Surrey Street, Strand, London, W.C.

Zenana Missionary Society (Church of England) (£49,912). *Secs.* Rev. H. P. Napier-Clavering (clerical), and H. L. Hebbert (lay). *Office*, Lonsdale Chambers, 27 Chancery Lane, London, E.C.

Zoological Society, Royal, of Ireland, Phœnix Park, Dublin. *Pres.* W. E. Peebles; *Sec.* Prof. G. H. Carpenter, Royal College of Science, Dublin.

Zoological Society of London (1826). *Pres.* Duke of Bedford, K.G.; *Sec.* P. Chalmers Mitchell, M.A., D.Sc., F.R.S.; *Supt. of Gardens and Curator of Mammals*, R. I. Pocock, F.R.S.; *Curator of Birds*, D. Seth-Smith; *Curator of Reptiles*, E. G. Boulenger. **F.Z.S.**

The Gardens in Regent's Park are open from 9 a.m. till sunset, and the Offices and Library, at the Society's new buildings in Regent's Park, from 10 a.m. till 5 p.m., Saturday 10 a.m. till 1 p.m. Admission to the Gardens 6*d.* on Mondays and Sats. (during the war), 1*s.* the rest of the week, children 6*d.* all days, half-price to soldiers and sailors in uniform and to the wounded. Visitors to the Gardens in 1915, 1,058,728; gate-money £23,382; number of Fellows, 4,701. On Sundays the Gardens are only open to Fellows and their friends.

MISSIONARY SOCIETIES

The earliest missionary operations in modern times were carried on by the Jesuits in Japan, where great progress was made; but their work was overthrown, and the missionaries expelled before the sixteenth century. They also carried on operations in China and India. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts was established by Act of Parliament in 1647, and work commenced amongst the North American Indians. Frederick IV of Denmark founded a mission on the coast of Coromandel in the beginning of the eighteenth century. The Moravian Church was the first to begin missionary operations in its corporate character by establishing mission stations at the Cape of Good Hope, in the West Indies, Labrador, Greenland, and in many other parts of the world.

Baptist Missionary Society (1792) (£117,198). *Secs.* Rev. C. E. Wilson, B.A., Rev. W. Y. Fullerton. *Offices*, 19 Furnival Street, Holborn, London, E.C.

Church Missionary Society (1799) (£393,281). Labours in East and West Africa, Palestine, India, Egypt, Turkish Arabia, Persia, Ceylon, Mauritius, China, Japan, N.W. America. 568 stations, 11,141 missionaries, 3,279 schools, 253,035 scholars, 525 doctors and nurses. *Hon. Sec.* Rev. Cyril O. B. Bardsley, M.A. *Headqrtrs.* Salisbury Square, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

London Missionary Society (1795) (£225,228). *Home Sec.* Rev. Nelson Bitton. *Mission House*, 16 New Bridge Street, London, E.C.

Moravian Missions, London Association in Aid of the (1817). *Secs.* Rev. W. Welton Cox, Rev. Edgar Swainson. *Office*, 7 New Court, Lincoln's Inn, London, W.C.

Presbyterian Church of England Foreign Missions (1847) (£33,000). *Sec.* Rev. Dr. P. J. Maclagan. *Office*, 7 East India Avenue, London, E.C.

Primitive Methodist Missionary Society (£32,127). *Sec.* Rev. S. Horton, 18 Ridge Road, Hornsey, London, N.; *Treas.* Sir W. P. Hartley. *Office*, Holborn Hall, London, W.C.

The "S.P.G." (Society for Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts) (£249,156). *Sec.* Rt. Rev. Bishop H. H. Montgomery, D.D. *Office*, 15 Tufton Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

South American Missionary Society (£17,751). *Sec.* Rev. A. Ewbank, M.A. *Office*, 20 John Street, Bedford Row, London, W.C.

Universities' Mission to Central Africa (1857). *Sec.* Rev. Canon D. Travers. *Office*, 9 Dartmouth Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society (£265,455). *Hon. Treasurers*, Williamson Lamplough, J. Vanner Early; *Secs.* Rev. S. Marshall Hartley, H. Haigh, D.D., W. Goudie and C. W. Andrews, B.A., B.D. *Offices*, 24 Bishopsgate and 7 Carlisle Avenue, London, E.C.

TRAINING FOR THE YOUNG

Boy Scouts.—A movement, now incorporated by Royal Charter, initiated and organised by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell, Chief Scout. The aim of the Association is to develop good citizenship amongst boys by forming their character, training them in habits of observation, obedience, and self-reliance, inculcating loyalty and thoughtfulness for others, teaching them services useful to the public and handicrafts useful to themselves, and promoting their physical development and hygiene. During the war the utility of the movement has been demonstrated by the employment of 50,000 of the Boy Scouts on war work, 15,000 of whom have joined the colours, and 1,900 of whom have been continuously employed on coastguard work under the Admiralty. The movement has taken root in all parts of the British Empire, whilst all the Allies, together with Spain, Holland, and the U.S. have adopted it. *Headquarters*, 116 Victoria Street, S.W.

The Boys' Brigade.—Founded 1883. Companies are formed in connection with the Church or other Christian organisation, and the boys are trained largely by means of military drill and discipline. The total number of boys enrolled in the United Kingdom is 70,000, and their ages vary from 12 to 17. The officers number 6,500 and 2,500 staff-sergeants. The strength of the Brigade throughout the world is 120,000. *Sec.* Roger S. Peacock. *Offices*, 34 Paternoster Row, E.C.

The Boys' Life Brigade.—Founded 1898. 1,045 companies. Military drill (excluding rifle and bayonet practice), first aid, swimming and life-saving are the main subjects of instruction. *Sec.* H. E. Norton. *Offices*, 56 Old Bailey, E.C.

The Church Lads' Brigade.—Founded 1891 in order to promote a spirit of discipline and respect among the elder lads of a parish. It combines strict discipline with systematic religious education. *Sec.* W. M. Gee, Aldwych House, Catherine Street, Aldwych, W.C.

FINANCES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

BALANCE SHEETS OF 1915–16 AND 1916–17 COMPARED.—REVENUE 1915–16.—GRANTS IN AID OF LOCAL TAXATION.—PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.—THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The War Budget of 1916 did not contain any very drastic recommendations in the way of new taxation. The duties imposed by the Budgets of 1915 were retained (see 1915 ANNUAL). Of the new duties those on matches and entertainments were the most novel; others, such as the proposed railway fare duty, were subsequently dropped. The Income Tax (see separate article) was again increased, but with relief where most needed.

ESTIMATED REVENUE (ON BASIS OF EXISTING TAXATION) AND EXPENDITURE 1916–17, COMPARED WITH RECEIPTS AND ISSUES, 1915–16

REVENUE.	1915–16.	1916–17.
	£	£
Customs	59,606,000	61,250,000
Excise	61,210,000	53,300,000
Estate, etc., Duties	31,035,000	30,000,000
Stamps	6,764,000	7,000,000
Land Tax	660,000	660,000
House Duty	128,320,000	151,500,000
Income Tax (including Super-Tax)		
Excess Profits Duty	140,000	75,000,000
Land Values Duties	363,000	475,000
Tax Revenue	290,088,000	381,175,000
Postal Services	24,100,000	26,000,000
Telegraph Services	3,350,000	3,250,000
Telephone Services	6,450,000	6,850,000
Crown Lands	550,000	550,000
Suez Canal Shares and other Loans	2,432,000	5,000,000
Miscellaneous	9,797,000	3,500,000
Non-Tax Revenue	46,679,000	45,150,000
Total	£336,767,000	426,325,000

EXPENDITURE.	1915–16.	1916–17.
	£	£
National Debt	60,249,000	94,754,000
Road Improvement Fund	694,000	—
Local Taxation Accounts	9,757,000	9,500,000
Other Consolidated Fund Services	2,788,000	1,700,000
Consolidated Fund Services	73,488,000	105,954,000
Army	*15,000	*15,000
Navy	*7,000	*17,000
Ministry of Munitions	*2,000	*1,000
Civil Services	54,718,000	55,515,000
Revenue Departments	4,603,000	4,841,000
Postal Services	26,673,000	26,537,000
Total Supply Services	86,018,000	86,962,000
Vote of Credit	1,399,652,000	300,000,000
Total	£1,559,158,000	492,880,000
Estimated Expenditure chargeable against Capital	2,570,000	1,390,000

DETAILS OF THE REVENUE, 1915–16

The subjoined figures give the net produce of the taxes, and we begin with

Customs Receipts

Import

Beer, Mum, Spruce, etc.	£23,172
Chicory	78,319
Cinematograph Films	184,142
Clocks and Watches	243,572
Cocoa	555,836
Cocoa Preparations, Butter, and Husks	143,043
Coffee	276,868
Currants	138,328
Figs	62,787
Plums (various kinds)	107,504
Prunes	15,650
Raisins	291,098
Motor Cars and Motor Cycles	540,610
Musical Instruments	74,007
Spirits (Colonial and Foreign):	
Rum	3,443,258
Brandy	1,310,238
Geneva	357,079
Other Sorts	213,325
Motor Spirit†	1,761,764†
Sugar:	
Refined and Unrefined	8,111,387
Molasses and Glucose	413,438
Saccharin and Articles containing Sugar	337,004
Tea	13,962,210
Tobacco and Snuff	25,781,535
Wine	1,079,157
All other articles	11,469
Charges on foreign spirits, bottled in bond	404
Money deposited and unappropriated to goods	113,744
Isle of Man—collected in the Island, exclusive of Sugar, Tea, Tobacco, and Wine (which are included above)	53,469
Total	£59,684,419

There were paid into the Exchequer £59,606,000 and £101,473 to the Isle of Man. The item "Cocoa preparations, etc.," includes confectionery (chocolate).

* Nominal provision, the substantive provision being made under Votes of Credit.
† Motor spirit duty, imposed in 1909-10, produced £321,881 in 1909-10, £427,142 in 1910-11, £607,743 in 1-12, £721,951 in 1912-13, £823,623 in 1913-14, £944,649 in 1914-15, and £1,761,764 in 1915-16.

The New HAZELL, 1917

FINAL BALANCE SHEET, 1916–17

(as proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer)

REVENUE	£	EXPENDITURE	£
Customs	71,000,000	National Debt	114,436,000
Excise	65,000,000	Local Taxation Accounts, etc.	9,500,000
Estate, etc., Duties	30,000,000	Other Consolidated Fund Services	1,700,000
Stamps	7,000,000		
Land Tax	660,000		
House Duty	1,990,000	Consolidated Fund Services	138,454,000
Income Tax (including Super-Tax)	195,000,000		
Excess Profits Tax	86,000,000	Army	15,000
Land Value Duties	475,000	Navy	17,000
		Ministry of Munitions	1,000
Tax Revenue	457,125,000	Civil Services	55,515,000
		Revenue Departments	4,841,000
Postal Services	26,000,000	Postal Services	26,537,000
Telegraph Services	3,250,000		
Telephone Services	6,850,000	Total Supply Services	86,926,000
Crown Lands	550,000		
Suez Canal Shares, etc.	5,000,000	Votes of Credit	1,600,000,000
Miscellaneous	3,500,000		
Non-Tax Revenue	45,150,000		
Total Revenue	£ 502,275,000		
Deficit	1,323,105,000		
	1,825,380,000	Total Expenditure	£ 1,825,380,000
Borrowings to meet Expenditure chargeable against Capital	1,390,000	Expenditure chargeable against Capital	1,390,000

Excise

The **net receipts** under the various heads were as follows:

Excisable Liquors—Beer	£33,747,269
" " Spirits	21,515,013
Railway Duty	259,124
Saccharin	—
Sugar (Home-grown)	13,449
Glucose	161,375
Tobacco (Home-grown)*	37,569
Motor Spirit	32,152
Chicory, etc.	4,129
Coffee Mixture Labels	1,804
Patent Medicine Labels	627,454
Playing Cards	39,087
Club Duty	73,392
Monopoly Values	27,374
Licence Duties, viz.:	
Brewers	352,704
Sweets Manufacturers	606
Spirits:	
Dealers	45,140
Distillers and Rectifiers	22,897
Retailers	2,462,845
Tobacco Manufacturers	4,662
Medicine Vendors (Patent)	10,593
Motor Spirit Manufacturers and Dealers	5,604
Methylated Spirit Makers and Retailers	10,432
Beer Dealers	48,924
" Retailers and Cider Retailers	389,986
Wine and Sweets Dealers	24,907
" " " Retailers	71,825
Refreshment House	9,264

* As compared with £20,178 in 1913-14, when the acreage approved for the cultivation of tobacco in Great Britain was 142¼ acres.

Licence Duties (*cont.*)—	
Tobacco Dealers	£104.518
Dog (Scotland)	49.130
Gun (Scotland and Ireland)	20.279
Game	25,924
Establishment, viz.:	
Carriages, including Motor Cars	763.740
Male Servants (Scotland)	12.060
Armorial Bearings (Scotland)	4.416
Auctioneers, Appraisers, etc.	75.648
Hawkers and Pedlars	21.230
Plate—Dealers in Gold and Silver	65.143
Pawnbrokers	39.375
Other than the foregoing	750
Local Taxation, etc., Penalties	2,257
Total	£61.207.683

There were paid into the Exchequer £61,210,000.

Estate, etc., Duties

The **net receipts** were as follows:

Estate Duty, payable on property of persons dying after Aug. 1, '94 (57-8 Vict. c. 30)	£24.363,378
Probate and Account Duty, payable on personal property of persons dying before Aug. 2, '94	21,946
Temporary Estate Duty, payable in like manner on:	
Personalty	1.094
Realty	946
Legacy Duty	5.415,139
Succession Duty	1,073,425
Corporation Duty	62.053
Total	£30,937,982

There were paid into the Exchequer £31,035,000.

Stamps

The **net receipts** were as follows:

Deeds and other Instruments	£2,523,296
Deeds, etc., Penalties	5,610
Bonds to Bearer and Substituted Securities	341,600
Companies' Capital Duty	221,195
Do. (Limited Partnerships Act, 1907)	164
Contract Notes	84,984
Loan Capital Duty	8,736
Foreign Certificates	9,297
Share Warrants	51,830
Bills of Exchange	750,048
Bankers' Notes and Composition for Duties on Bills and Notes of the Banks of England and Ireland, and of Country Bankers	149,904
Licences and Certificates	159,254
Life Insurances	85,570
Marine Insurances	393,936
Receipts, Drafts, and other 1*d.* Stamps	1,994,573
Total	£6,779,998

There were paid into the Exchequer £6,764,000.

Land Tax and House Duty

In 1915–16 the **net receipts** were as follows:

Land Tax on Lands and Tenements	£679,797
Inhabited House Duty	1,975,067
Total	£2,654,864

The payments into the Exchequer were: Land Tax, £660,000, and Inhabited House Duty, £1,990,000.

Income Tax and Super-Tax

The **net receipts** for 1915–16 were as follows:

Property and Income Tax and Super-Tax	£129,160,590

The payments into the Exchequer were £128,320,000.

The following is an approximate appropriation of the above net receipts to the different schedules of the Income Tax and to the Super-Tax:

Schedule	
A. Ownership of Lands, Houses, etc.	£24,287,000
B. Occupation of Lands, etc.	617,000
C. Government Securities	9,377,000
D. Businesses, Professions, Employments, etc.	69,786,000
E. Employment under Government, Local Authorities, or Public Companies	8,306,000
Super-Tax	16,788,000
Total	£129,161,000

Land Value Duties

The **net receipts** for 1914–15 and 1915–16 were as follows:

	1914–15.	1915–16.
Increment Value Duty	£48,316	£46,070
Reversion Duty	19,313	11,796
Undeveloped Land Duty	8,651	638*
Mineral Rights Duty	337,680	308,510
Excess Mineral Rights Duty	—	3,078
Total	£413,961	£368,817

The payments into the Exchequer were £915,000 in 1913–14 and £412,000 in 1914–15.

* Repayments in excess of receipts.

Excess Profits Duty

Excess Profits Duty	£187,846

Paid into Exchequer £148,000.

The Post Office

The **gross receipts** for 1915–16 were as follows:

Postage Stamps sold	£25,277,846
,, collected in Cash	359,980
,, Colonial and Foreign Offices	116,248
Poundage on Money Orders	154,572
,, ,, Postal ,,	540,545
Miscellaneous Receipts	56,334
Total	£26,505,525

Payments out of Receipts:

Postage Refunded	£33,201
To Inland Revenue Department	625,000
,, Customs and Excise, Railway Companies, etc., on account of Parcel Post	1,639,947
Postage collected for Colonial Offices	186,738
,, ,, ,, Foreign ,,	258,828
Total	£2,743,715

The **net receipts** were, therefore, £23,761,810.

The payments into the Exchequer were £24,100,000.

The Telegraphs

The **gross receipts** in 1915–16 were as follows:

Transmission of Telegrams in Cash	£1,972,602
,, ,, ,, ,, Stamps	2,636,480
Total Receipts	4,609,082

Payments out of Receipts:

To Cable Companies, etc.	£1,133,222
,, Telegram Money refunded, etc.	4,426
Total Payments	£1,137,648

The **net receipts** were, therefore, £3,417,434.

The payments into the Exchequer were £3,350,000.

The Telephones

The **gross receipts** for 1915–16 were as follows:

Telephone Trunk and Exchange Receipts	£6,415,668

Payments out of Receipts:

To Foreign Administrations, Refundments, etc.	—
Net Receipts from Telephones	£6,415,668
Royalties from Licences	18,028
Total **Net Receipts**	£6,433,696

The payments into the Exchequer were £6,450,000.

The **Crown Lands,** or the produce of the Woods, Forests, and Land Revenues of the Crown for 1915-16, showed **Gross Receipts** of £782,544, from which £550,000 were paid into the Exchequer.

The receipts in 1915–16 from **Suez Canal Shares** showed interest and dividend on 166,037 ordinary shares amounting to £810,773 and on 10,565 **"Actions de Jouissance"** £42,005—a total of £852,778. By March 31, 1915, there were drawn off from ordinary shares some 10,565, and by the same date in 1916 there were 621 more—a total of 11,186. Receipts from the Mint were £5,372,390.

Contribution to Imperial Services by the three divisions of the U.K., 1915–16

The following table shows the Net Balance of Revenue contributed by England, Scotland, and Ireland, which is available for Imperial Expenditure after the local expenditure of the three divisions of the U.K. has been met:

Year 1915–16.	England.	Per Cent.	Scotland.	Per Cent.	Ireland.	Per Cent.	Total.	Per Cent.
	£		£		£		£	
Total Revenue as contributed	273,472,500	84·24	33,226,500	10·24	17,929,000	5·52	324,628,000	100·00
Local Expenditure	67,712,500	74·90	10,090,500	11·16	12,597,000	13·94	90,400,000	100·00
Balance available for Imperial Expenditure	205,760,000	87·84	23,136,000	9·88	5,332,000	2·28	234,228,000	100·00

THE INCOME TAX

Net Receipt of Income Tax in each part of the Kingdom

Year.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	£	£	£	£
1911–12	36,737,256	3,372,599	1,205,800	41,315,655
1912–13	36,340,529	3,605,312	1,166,845	41,112,686
1913–14	38,974,376	3,765,769	1,161,618	43,901,763
1914–15	52,057,495	5,796,827	1,569,500	59,423,831
1915–16	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available

Amounts of Income allowed as Abatements in the United Kingdom

Year.	£160 on Incomes £161–400.	£150 On Incomes £401–500.	£120 on Incomes £501–600.	£70 on Incomes £601–700.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
1911–12	110,296,199	10,882,977	5,362,293	1,907,923	128,449,392
1912–13	114,525,216	11,163,415	5,513,742	1,992,693	133,195,066
1913–14	120,243,404	11,615,436	5,796,402	2,116,951	139,772,193
1914–15	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available

The Gross Amount of Income in the United Kingdom brought under review for Income Tax Purposes

Year.	Ownership of Lands and Houses. (Schedule A.)	Occupation of Lands, etc. (Schedule B.)	British, etc., and Foreign Government Securities. (Schedule C.)	Businesses, Professions, Employments. (Schedule D.)	Salaries of Government and other Officials. (Schedule E.)	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1911–12	277,330,332	17,457,799	49,508,187	598,656,772	127,189,253	1,070,142,343
1912–13	279,536,396	17,434,591	50,288,570	628,588,691	135,608,165	1,111,456,413
1913–14	282,262,109	17,500,213	51,168,329	670,633,544	145,620,034	1,167,184,229
1914–15 (est.)	—	—	—	—	—	1,240,000,000
1915–16 (est.)	—	—	—	—	—	1,380,000,000

The Actual Income on which Income Tax was received in the United Kingdom

Year.	Ownership of Lands and Houses. (Schedule A.)	Occupation of Lands, etc. (Schedule B.)	British, etc., and Foreign Government Securities. (Schedule C.)	Businesses, Professions, Employments. (Schedule D.)	Salaries of Government and other Officials. (Schedule E.)	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1911–12	160,228,544	3,812,035	43,912,643	445,526,736	67,160,629	720,640,587
1912–13	161,100,205	3,754,256	44,718,928	474,823,976	71,180,182	755,577,547
1913–14	161,811,525	3,755,604	45,409,456	504,527,768	76,210,512	791,714,865
1914–15	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available	Not available

Classification of Incomes and Number of Persons Assessed to Super-Tax, 1913-14

Class.		Total Incomes Assessed.	Number of Persons.
Exceeding	Not Exceeding	£	
£5,000	£10,000	57,712,982	8,388
£10,000	£15,000	28,224,258	2,339
£15,000	£20,000	16,571,941	965
£20,000	£25,000	11,069,750	496
£25,000	£35,000	13,260,499	454
£35,000	£45,000	8,628,358	217
£45,000	£55,000	6,264,665	126
£55,000	£65,000	3,802,815	64
£65,000	£75,000	2,997,162	43
£75,000	£100,000	5,620,806	64
£100,000	. . .	13,435,460	75
		167,588,696	13,231

Yield of Super-Tax

Year of Assessments.	Yield.	Number of Persons Chargeable.
	£	
1912–13	2,995,000	13,000
1913–14	3,210,000	13,850
1914–15	10,900,000	28,800

Reduction of abatement owing to the 2nd Budget of 1915.—During the quarter ending July 5, 1916, there were 1,150,000 wage-earners paying income tax. They were in receipt of £48,000,000 for the quarter, or an average of 3 guineas per head.

The yield of a uniform rate of income tax of 1s. in the £ is estimated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to give £41,000,000.

GRANTS IN AID OF LOCAL TAXATION

A total of £9,756,850.14.1 was issued from the Treasury on account of grants in aid. For the most part the Grants are payable out of the Consolidated Fund on behalf of the general purposes of local authorities, though some of them, such as the Agricultural Grant to Scotland and to Ireland, and the Exchequer Contribution to Ireland under the Land Purchase Act of 1891, are payments for specific purposes. Of the amount just given, it will be found that £7,118,196.10.4 was distributed in England and Wales, £1,167,231.14.1 in Scotland, and £1,417,422.9.8 in Ireland.

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE

The AGGREGATE GROSS LIABILITIES of the State for the past five years are shown in the following Table:

Year.	Nominal amount of Funded Debt.	Estimated Capital Liability in respect of Terminable Annuities.	Unfunded Debt.	Other Capital Liabilities.	Aggregate Gross Liabilities.	Assets.		Exchequer Balances.
						Estimated Market Value of Suez Canal Shares.	Other Assets.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1912	602,200,092	33,044,389	33,100,000 *6,400,000	50,061,947	718,406,428 *6,400,000	44,046,000	3,704,386	†11,468,591
1913	593,453,857	31,519,908	31,500,000 *5,000,000	54,814,656	711,288,421 *5,000,000	39,015,000	3,707,733	†6,329,160
1914	586,717,872	29,552,219	33,500,000 *1,500,000	56,384,019	706,154,110 *1,500,000	34,929,000	3,350,578	†10,434,519
1915	583,290,097	28,040,721	493,636,258 *3,850,000	56,984,626	1,161,951,702 *3,850,000	29,993,000	3,242,906	†83,450,952
1916	318,460,277	26,158,871	1,788,528,496 *7,601,000	56,690,601	2,189,834,245	24,858,000	3,418,851	25,575,006

There was a NET INCREASE OF LIABILITIES during the year 1915–16 as follows:

Reduction under:	
Funded Debt	£264,829,820
Terminable Annuities . . .	1,881,850
	266,711,670
Increase under:	
Unfunded Debt	1,754,131,996
Net increase of gross liabilities, 1915–16	£1,487,420,326

* Treasury Bills to these amounts, having been paid temporarily out of Exchequer Balances in the respective years are not included in the outstanding debt. These Bills, however, were renewable not later than June 30 following the close of the financial year. They must, therefore, for purposes of comparison, be treated as liabilities still existing, and must be added to the outstanding debt at the close of the respective year.

† The Exchequer Balance was temporarily depleted in these years by the paying off of Treasury Bills.

The National Debt

The National Debt may be classed as (1) Funded Debt, (2) Terminable Annuities, and (3) the Unfunded Debt. The **Funded Debt** comprises the bulk of the national indebtedness, and is made up of certain stocks, which chiefly yield 2½%, but of which a small portion are still subject to 2¾%, and of sums due to the Banks of England and of Ireland. The **Terminable Annuities** are for lives and for terms of years, at the expiration of which the payments will cease. The **Unfunded Debt** for 1915–16 consisted of 3½% and 4½% War Stock and War Bonds, and 4½% War Loan Scrip Certificates and Vouchers created under the War Loan Act, 1914, of Exchequer Bonds, of Treasury Bills for supply, of War Savings Certificates, of the American Loan created under the American Loan Act, 1915, and of other debt created under the War Loan Act, 1915. Parliament from time to time fixes a total sum which shall be devoted to the service of the Debt during the year, from which interest on the various portions of the Debt and instalments of the annuities shall be met, and the remainder form what is known as the **New Sinking Fund** for the reduction of the Debt. The **Old Sinking Fund** is the surplus (if any) remaining after the expenditure of the year has been met from the revenue of various kinds, and is of course also devoted to the extinction of debt, unless Parliament directs otherwise. By **the dead weight of the Debt** is meant liabilities which must be met, as distinguished from certain others which are contingent only.

Growth of National Debt

	Capital.	Annual Charge.
	£	£
At the Revolution, 1689	664,263	39,855
At Accession of Queen Anne, 1702	16,394,702	1,310,942
At Accession of George I, 1714	54,145,363	3,351,358
At Accession of George II, 1727	52,092,238	2,217,551
At Accession of George III, 1760	131,865,430	4,852,051
At commencement of American War, 1775	128,583,635	4,471,571
At conclusion of American War, 1784	249,851,628	9,451,772
At commencement of French War, 1793	239,350,148	9,208,495
Debt contracted during French War	601,500,343	22,829,696
Total Debt, Feb. 1, 1817 (Amalgamation of English and Irish Exchequers.)	840,850,491	32,038,191

National Debt Services

The interest on the **funded debt** for 1915–16 amounted to £12,934,406, the cost of terminable annuities £2,897,758, and the interest on the unfunded debt £4,330,772; the total management of the National Debt cost for the year £175,321.

The following table gives particulars of the DEAD WEIGHT DEBT of the United Kingdom for a period of years:

NATIONAL DEBT

The amount applicable in any year to the reduction of debt is not always fully applied within the year, as the National Debt Commissioners may not be able to effect purchases of Stock, etc., immediately on receipt of the money. The balance of cash in their hands at the end of the year is applied in the following year.

Year.	Dead Weight Debt.	Old Sinking Fund and Exchequer Balances.	Gross Amount Redeemed.	Debt Created in the Year.	Net Increase (+) or Decrease (−).	Year.
	£	£	£	£	£	
1875–76	766,415,834	435,443	4,637,422	6,795,252	+ 2,157,830	1875–76
1880–81	769,856,044	117,140	6,178,945	800,000	− 5,378,945	1880–81
1885–86	739,237,382	285,730	1,486,998	3,650,000	+ 2,163,002	1885–86
1890–91	688,548,306	3,651,434	9,573,566	3,188,000	− 6,385,566	1890–91
1895–96	655,908,928	1,054,967	7,602,502	nil	− 7,602,502	1895–96
1900–1	628,930,653	244,623	1,460,700	62,000,000	+ 60,539,300	1900–1
1901–2	689,469,953	3,314,226	4,454,303	60,000,000	+ 55,545,697	1901–2
1902–3	745,015,650	258,722	6,236,888	32,000,000	+ 25,763,112	1902–3
1903–4	770,778,762	3,398,183	10,148,985	2,000,000	− 8,148,985	1903–4
1904–5	762,629,777	2,279,823	8,315,100	757,432	− 7,577,668	1904–5
1905–6	755,072,109	1,476,397	11,852,132	nil	− 11,852,132	1905–6
1906–7	743,219,977	4,218,659	13,714,432	nil	− 13,714,432	1906–7
1907–8	729,505,545	5,751,036	18,029,680	nil	− 18,029,680	1907–8
1908–9	711,475,865	3,217,114	8,787,968	nil	− 8,787,968	1908–9
1909–10	702,687,897	565,845	10,422,489	21,000,000	+ 10,557,511	1909–10
1910–11	713,245,408	642,652	28,012,949	nil	− 28,012,949	1910–11
1911–12	685,232,459	2,771,384	10,487,978	nil	− 10,487,978	1911–12
1912–13	674,744,481	5,444,787	13,270,716	nil	− 13,270,716	1912–13
1913–14	661,473,765	1,071,861	10,203,674	nil	− 10,203,674	1913–14
1914–15	651,270,091	775,993	8,953,015	466,500,000	+ 457,546,985	1914–15
1915–16	1,108,817,076	*187,192,886	†599,598,339	‡1,631,529,907	+ 1,031,931,568	1915–16
1916–17	2,140,748,644	—	—	—	—	1916–17

* Includes £170,143,313 issued under Section 1 (5) of the War Loan Act, 1915.

† Includes £177,113,529 cancelled under Section 1 (5) of the War Loan Act, 1915, and £401,904,509 cancelled on conversion into 4½% War Loan under Section 1 (3) of that Act, of which £36,795,490 was exchanged on account of Savings Banks Funds.

‡ Includes £313,635,273 4½% War Loan created in respect of conversions under the War Loan Act, 1915, of which £23,863,660 was in exchange for Stock cancelled on account of Savings Banks Funds.

The New HAZELL, 1917

Average Price of £100 Consols, 1898–1916

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1898 .	110	18	9	1907 .	84	2	6
1899 .	106	17	9	1908 .	86	1	3
1900 .	99	12	6	1909 .	83	17	6
1901 .	94	5	0	1910 .	81	1	10½
1902 .	94	7	6	1911 .	79	6	3
1903 .	90	15	0	1912 .	76	3	1½
1904 .	88	5	0	1913 .	73	13	1½
1905 .	89	16	3	1914–16 *	74	16	10½
1906 .	88	6	3				

Civil List, Annuities, and Pensions

These are said to be placed on the Consolidated Fund, because they are payable under permanent laws, and are not voted annually by the House of Commons. The Civil List, providing for the dignity and comfort of the Crown, is the first charge, and now amounts to £470,000 a year; and under Annuities and Pensions members of the Royal Family receive in total £146,000 a year.

The **Pensions for Naval and Military Services** were: To the heirs of the Duke of Schomberg, £679; Lord Rodney, £2,000; Earl Nelson, £5,000; Lord Seaton, £2,000 for life of the present baron; Viscount Hardinge, £3,000 to the present Viscount alone; Viscount Gough, £2,000 for his life (and he also receives £700 from the superannuation vote); Lord Raglan, £2,000 for the present Baron's life; and Lord Napier of Magdala, £2,000 for the life of present Baron; a total of £18,679 a year.

The **Pensions for Political † and Civil Services** are but few now. Of the political class are Lord George Hamilton at £2,000 a year, Lord Balfour of Burleigh at £1,200 a year, and Mr. Chaplin at £900. Mr. J. A. Pease was awarded a pension of £1,200 a year in 1915. Lord Balfour of Burleigh's pension was in abeyance for a short time in 1911 while he was Chairman of Committees in the House of Lords, at a salary, but he resumed it from May 15, 1911, on relinquishing that office. Other pensions from Civil sources are the Dowager Countess of Mayo, £1,000 a year for life; and Sir C. L. Ryan, late Comptroller and Auditor-General, £1,333.6.8 a year for life. The total of this class was £6.986.

Pensions for Judicial Services amounted to £99,445.0.2, of which £70,744.8.3 was for England and Wales; £14,755.2.11 for Scotland; and £13,945.9.0 for Ireland. There were also certain **Miscellaneous Pensions,** chiefly for servants and other allowances made by former Sovereigns, which amounted to £52,295.9.3, of which total the allowances to the Household of his late Majesty King Edward VII amount to £16,203.17.10 a year.

Certain **Salaries and Allowances** were also charged on the Consolidated Fund. They included the Speaker (Mr. Lowther), £5,000; Sir H. J. Gibson, Comptroller and Auditor-General, and his assistant, Mr. J. W. Cawston, £3,500 in all; Augmentations of Stipends to Scottish Clergy, £17,040; Highland Schools, £899; Clergy in the West Indies (salaries), £200; Inspectors (5) of Anatomy in England and Scotland (and incidental expenses), £950; Compensation under Copyright Act to King's Inn Library, Dublin (£433.6.8, and Sion College (£363.15.2); Miscellaneous Charges formerly on the Hereditary Revenues of Scotland, £5,653.1.8; Charges transferred from the Land Revenues of the Crown, £1,134.13.8; the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, £20,000; Inspector of Anatomy, Ireland, and expenses, £290; and miscellaneous allowances to certain Irish persons, £754.12.8. The total under these Salaries and Allowances was £56,218.19.10.

Salaries in the Courts of Justice reached a total of £531,223.14.3. Of that sum £317,302.5.0 was for England and Wales; £114,584.16.1 for Scotland; and for Ireland £99,336.13.2.

Miscellaneous Services included the interest on Exchequer bonds issued under the Cunard Agreement (Money) Act, 1904, £49,725; for the support of Greenwich Hospital, £4,000; the Duchy of Lancaster, in lieu of prisage and butlerage on wines imported into the county, £803; the Duchy of Cornwall, for compensation for loss of duties on the coinage of tin, £16,216.15.0; annuity to the Commissioners of Woods (Public Offices Site Act, 1882), £16,243.18.0; Indian Army Pension Deficiency Fund, £215,000; annuity under the Treaty of Union, payable to the National Galleries of Scotland, £2,000; a commutation annuity payable to the National Debt Commissioners to redeem perpetual rent charges in respect of part of the Old Custom House, £5,936.11.0; and £1,000,000 grant in aid of expenses of Statutory Committee under the Naval and Military War Pension Act, 1915. These charges reached a total of £1,409,925.4.0.

The Supply Services

These are so called because the House of Commons goes into Committee of Supply every year to vote the sums required to meet this expenditure. The total Exchequer issues for the year 1915–16 on account of the **Army**, the **Navy**, the **Ordnance Factories,** and the **Ministry of Munitions** were mere token numbers, the substantive provision being made out of Votes of Credit.

The **Civil Services** (including the **Revenue Departments**)

The "Civil Services" were granted net votes in 1915–16 amounting to £59,234,156, and the estimates for 1916–17 are £55,515,944. For the **Revenue Departments** the grants were in the Appropriation Act, 1915, £31,624,779, and the estimates for 1916–17 are £31.378,000; there were in addition grants of £1,420,000.000 on Votes of Credit, naval and military operations, etc. Below we give tables of the seven classes of Civil Service votes, in a form affording a comparison of the grants in the session of 1915–16, with the estimates (now the grants) for 1916–17. Expenditure directly due to the war, including both that incurred for the purpose of naval and military operations and that incurred by civil departments, was met from Votes of Credit. Nevertheless, the Civil Service Estimates include a certain amount of expenditure which would not have been necessary but for the war.

* Average for seven months. Minimum price declared on outbreak of war.

† Political pensions were instituted by the Political Offices Pension Act, 1869. The pensions, 12 in number, are divided into three classes: Class 1, maximum pension £2,000 for not less than four years' service or its equivalent in a political office having a salary of not less than £5,000; Class 2, maximum pension of £1,200 for not less than six years' service in an office having a salary of not less than £2,000; and Class 3, maximum pension of £800 for not less than ten years' service in an office having a salary of not less than £1,000. The service need not be continuous, and service in a lower class counts for pension in a higher class. Applicants must file a declaration stating grounds of claim, and that their income from other sources is not sufficient to maintain their station in life. 16 pensions in all have been granted under the Act (see H.C. 221, 1914).

Civil Service Estimates

Service.	1915–16. Grants.	1916–17. Estimates.
Class I.	Net.	Net.
(Public Works & Buildings)	£	£
Royal Palaces	65,250	55,700
Osborne	10,650	10,100
Royal Parks and Gardens	121,400	99,000
Houses of Parliament	74,000	49,600
Legal Buildings, Gt. Britain	58,200	48,000
Art and Science Buildings, Great Britain	105,890	70,200
Diplomatic and Consular Buildings, Great Britain	49,440	29,900
Revenue Department Buildings, Great Britain	788,000	580,600
Labour Exchange Buildings, Great Britain	226,800	147,900
Public Buildings, Great Britain	843,600	624,400
Surveys of U. Kingdom	174,920	56,030
Harbours, etc., under the Board of Trade	23,087	6,431
Peterhead Harbour	32,000	22,000
Rates on Govt. Property	883,000	908,500
Public Works and Buildings, Ireland	280,585	191,354
Railways, Ireland	50,008	48,867
Mall Approach Improvement	32,000	—
Total	3,818,830	2,948,582

There is a net increase of £870,248. Every vote in this Class, except that for rates of Government property, shows a reduction, in most cases of a substantial nature. Practically no provision is made for new works, and expenditure on maintenance and supplies has been rigorously restricted. Increased prices cause unavoidable increases in the provision for fuel and lighting.

Service.	1915–16. Grants.	1916–17. Estimates.
Class II. (Salaries and Expenses of Civil Departments.)	Net.	Net.
United Kingdom & England:	£	£
House of Lords Offices	35,785	42,288
House of Commons Offices	320,249	285,162
Treasury and Subordinate Departments	115,545	121,457
Home Office	267,169	266,801
Foreign Office	70,413	66,271
Colonial Office	61,410	58,850
Privy Council Office	10,233	10,631
Board of Trade	378,549	360,011
Mercantile Marine Services	144,671	147,634
Bankruptcy Department of the Board of Trade	11	9
Board of Agriculture and Fisheries	341,648	335,160
Charity Commission, etc.	30,931	28,777
Chemist, Government	26,397	26,383
Civil Service Commission	51,273	45,866
Exchequer and Audit Department	66,382	67,720
Friendly Societies Registry	22,936	22,337
Local Government Board	361,791	356,797

Service.	1915–16. Grants.	1916–17. Estimates.
Class II.—*continued.*	£	£
Board of Control (Mental Deficiency)	113,603	83,092
Mint, including Coinage	63	61
National Debt Office	13,403	13,439
Public Record Office	25,981	22,995
Public Works Loan Commission	7,216	8,000
Registrar-General's Office	47,251	47,715
Stationery and Printing	1,031,657	1,026,959
Woods, Forests, etc., Office of	23,346	22,150
Works and Public Buildings, Office of	159,500	155,700
*Secret Service	150,000	200,000
Scotland:		
Secretary for Scotland, Office of	17,421	18,493
Board of Agriculture	66,553	68,959
Fishery Board	21,030	19,969
General Board of Control	18,935	7,096
Registrar-General's Office	6,711	28,924
Local Government Board	24,630	
Ireland:		
Ld.-Lieutenant's H'sehold	4,554	3,784
Chief Sec.'s Office and Subordinate Departments	25,165	24,447
Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction	169,406	148,170
Charitable Donations and Bequests Office	2,220	2,243
Congested Districts Board	169,750	169,750
Local Government Board	115,266	115,528
Public Record Office	6,910	6,830
Public Works Office	46,732	42,871
Registrar-General's Office	13,362	13,360
Valuation and Boundary Survey	37,733	26,672
Total	4,625,684	4,547,929

* The Vote for Secret Service was subsequently increased by a Supplementary Estimate to £500,000.

There is a net decrease of £77,755. The decrease would have been considerably greater but for certain additional changes which are due directly or indirectly to the war, such as that for Secret Service. The cost of civil establishments cannot, of course, be appreciably reduced to effect a temporary economy, but there are certain items of expenditure which it has been possible to suspend or greatly to reduce during the war.

Service.	1915–16. Grants.	1916–17. Estimates.
Class III. (Law and Justice.)		
United Kingdom & England:	£	£
Law Charges	89,754	85,038
Miscellaneous Legal Expns.	49,166	36,404
Supreme Court of Judicature and Court of Criminal Appeal	330,995	327,416
Land Registry	39,497	38,147
Public Trustee	10	10
County Courts	118,982	110,174
Police, England and Wales	108,396	108,282
Prisons (England and the Colonies)	777,990	680,090

Service.	1915–16. Grants.	1916–17. Estimates.
Class III.—*continued.*		
Reformatory and Industrial Schools (Great Britain)	£ 331,824	£ 335,384
Crim. Lunatic Asylums, England	56,120	52,524
Scotland:		
Law Charges and Courts of Law	87,476	83,746
Scottish Land Court	10,084	7,853
Register House, Edinburgh	43,811	41,789
Prisons	117,135	100,635
Ireland:		
Law Charges and Criminal Prosecutions	65,308	62,911
Supreme Crt. of Judicature and other Legal dep'rtm'ts	114,744	112,570
Land Commission	785,320	753,918
County Court Officers, etc.	108,685	101,284
Dublin Metropolitan Police	105,914	94,193
Royal Irish Constabulary	1,454,267	1,379,375
Prisons	113,974	110,190
Reformatory and Industrial Schools	110,516	109,788
Dundrum Crim. Lun. Asyl.	8,452	8,740
Total	5,028,420	4,740,461

There is a decrease on 1915–16 of £287,959, every vote but two showing a decrease. The decreases on Prisons votes are due to the anticipated decrease in the prison population, modified by increased cost of victuals, clothing, fuel, etc. The decreases on the Irish Police are due to the absence of officers and men on military service and to reduced recruiting.

Service.	1915–16. Grants.	1916–17. Estimates.
Class IV. (Education, Science & Art.)		
United Kingdom & England:	£	£
Board of Education	15,481,378	15,186,732
British Museum	148,645	128,599
National Gallery	15,670	11,489
National Portrait Gallery	4,993	3,485
Wallace Collection	7,962	4,591
London Museum	5,465	2,570
Scientific Investigation, etc.	115,582	121,671
Universities and Colleges, Great Britain, and Intermediate Education, Wales	316,200	321,200
Universities, etc., Special Grants	145,000	—
Scotland:		
Public Education	2,609,905	2,544,742
National Galleries, etc.	4,878	4,522
Ireland:		
Public Education	1,805,919	1,812,704
Intermediate Education	40,000	40,000
Endowed Schools Commrs.	900	905
National Gallery	2,165	1,845
Science and Art	146,287	149,453
Universities and Colleges	124,000	114,000
Total	20,974,949	20,448,508

There is a decrease of £526,441. On the whole, the decrease is due to the non-repetition of the special grant to universities, etc., owing to arrangements made in regard to grants for the scholastic year 1916; to a reduction on grants for the training of teachers owing to absence of men students on military service; to a decrease in the grants for technical education, due to the anticipated falling-off in attendance at evening classes, and to the closing of museums, etc., and the consequent saving on police, staff, cleaning, etc. There is an increase of £56,750 in the subhead for Secondary Schools, due partly to an anticipated increase in the number of pupils, and partly to a new system set on foot in 1913 for encouraging the training of pupil teachers and bursars.

Service.	1915–16. Grants.	1916–17. Estimates.
Class V. (Foreign and Colonial Services.)		
Diplomatic and Consular Services	£ 754,917	£ 682,290
Colonial Services	641,765	626,197
Telegraph Subsidies and Pacific Cable	40,129	28,875
Cyprus, Grant in Aid	50,000	50,000
Total	1,486,811	1,387,362

The decrease of £99,449, following on a decrease of £380,106 in 1915–16, is mainly due to the reduction on diplomatic and consular services. It has been found necessary to reintroduce the grant in aid of the Nyasaland Protectorate, and to provide slightly increased grants for Somaliland and St. Helena. There are savings, also, owing to the cessation of the West Indian Steamer subsidies; to its not being necessary to provide a grant in aid for Wei-hai-Wei, and to a decrease in the grant for cotton cultivation.

Service.	1915–16. Grants.	1916–17. Estimates.
Class VI. (Non-effective and Miscellaneous.		
Superannuation and Retired Allowances	£ 814,615	£ 835,694
Miscellaneous Expenses	22,154	20,609
Hospitals and Charities, Ireland	16,853	16,778
Temporary Commissions	35,000	17,000
Repayment to the Local Loans Fund	3,387	3,219
Ireland Development Grant	185,000	185,000
International Exhibitions	2.500	+—
Repayments to the Civil Contingencies Fund	11,776	—
Statutory Committee	—	1,750
Total	1,091,285	1,080,050

The decrease in Class VI as a whole is due to the omission of the vote for repayment to the Civil Contingencies Fund, which is always presented, if necessary at a later date. A saving is made on temporary commissions, owing to the completion

of the work of certain Royal Commissions, and to the suspension during the war of others.

Class VII shows the large decrease of £1,450,206. On the vote for Old Age Pensions there is a reduction owing to the anticipated decrease in the number of persons claiming old age pensions consequent on the increased earnings of men of advanced years. The votes for National Health Insurance show a decrease of £875,313, mainly effected by the vote for the Joint Committee.

Service	1915–16. Grants.	1916–17. Estimates.
Class VII. (Old Age Pensions, Labour Exchanges, Insurance, etc.)	£	£
Old Age Pensions	13,089,000	12,654,000
National Health Insurance, Joint Committee	618,275	208,709
National Health Insurance Commission—		
England	4,891,656	4,667,239
Wales	357,073	314,923
Scotland	718,187	616,902
Ireland	491,370	393,475
Labour Exchanges and Unemployment Insurance	1,034,430	918,262
National Insurance Audit Department	118,440	104,000
Treatment of Tuberculosis (Special Grants)	385,000	425,000
Highlands and Islands Medical Service) Board	44,015	44,135
Friendly Societies Deficiency	14,712	15,307
Expenses under the Unemployed Workmen Act, 1905	50,000	—
Total	21,812,158	20,361,952

Ministry of Munitions

(Ordnance Factories)

Token votes of £1,000 and £100 were presented for the Ministry of Munitions and the Ministry of Munitions (Ordnance Factories) respectively in order to obtain Parliamentary sanction for the subheads under which the appropriation accounts of these votes will be rendered, a practice likewise adopted in the case of the Army and the Navy.

Revenue Departments

There is a decrease of £246,771, but in the Department of Customs and Excise there will really be an increase due to more expenditure; this will be met from votes of credit. Similarly, with regard to the Post Office, it may be anticipated that in addition to the sums provided in the estimates considerable expenditure will be incurred on war services chargeable to votes of credit. On the other hand, the estimates include provision for the civil pay of Post Office servants serving in H.M. Forces, and for the salaries of permanent officers of the Department now engaged on war work. It is estimated that at least £1,500,000 is thus included in excess of the present cost of ordinary postal services.

—	1915–16. Grants.	1916–17. Estimates
	£	£
Customs and Excise	2,514,607	2,474,513
Inland Revenue	2,273,792	2,366,350
Post Office, Telegraph, and Telephone Services	26,836,380	26,537,145
Total	31,624,779	31,378,008

Gross National Expenditure

The total income for the year 1915–16 was £336,766,825, and the total expenditure was £1,559,158,377, thus showing an **excess of expenditure** over income for the year of £1,222,391,552. The total income for the year 1916–17 is estimated at £502,275,000, and the total expenditure at £1,825,380,000, thus showing a **deficit** of £1,323,105,000. In addition, there must be included a sum of £1,390,000 borrowings to meet expenditure chargeable against capital.

INCOME TAX

Previous to the **Budget** of 1914 the rate of **Income Tax** was as follows:

Schedule A. In respect of the profits arising from the ownership of lands, tenements, etc., 1*s.* 2*d.* in the £. (Deductions of one-eighth in respect of lands and one-sixth in respect of houses allowed for repairs. *Vide* Finance Act, 1894.) Further relief for maintenance, repairs, insurance, and management not exceeding one-eighth in the case of land and one-twelfth in the case of houses not exceeding £8 annual value. *Vide* Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910.

Schedule B. In respect of the profits derived from the occupation of lands, etc., 1*s.* 2*d.** in the £.

Schedule C. In respect of the profits derived from interest, annuities, and dividends payable out of any public revenue, etc., 1*s.* 2*d.* in the £.

Schedule D. In respect of the profits derived from professions, trades, employments, etc., 1*s.* 2*d.* in the £.

Super-Tax. On the income of any individual whose total income exceeds £5,000 an additional income tax of 6*d.* for every £1 by which the total income exceeds £3,000.

The Budget of 1914 made the following changes: General rate increased from 1*s.* 2*d.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* in the £. Rate on earned income where total earned

* The profits are deemed to be one-third of the annual value of the lands, but the profits of nurseries and market gardens are estimated according to the rules of Schedule D.

Abatements allowed:

£160 on incomes exceeding £160 and not exceeding £400
150 ,, ,, ,, 400 ,, ,, 500
120 ,, ,, ,, 500 ,, ,, 600
70 ,, ,, ,, 600 ,, ,, 700

Any individual whose total income did not exceed £2,000 was entitled to such relief as would reduce the rate on his earned income to 9*d.* in the £, and any individual whose total income exceeded £2,000, but did not exceed £3,000, to such relief as would reduce the rate on his earned income to 1*s.* in the £.

Any individual whose total income exceeded £160 but did not exceed £500 was entitled to relief from the tax on £10 for each of his children living and under sixteen years of age.

Allowance authorised for premiums not exceeding one-sixth of the net personal income paid by the taxpayer on insurance policies on his life or on his wife's life.

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and unearned income: exceeded £1,000 and did not exceed £1,500, increased from 9*d.* to 10½*d.* in the £; exceeded £1,500 and did not exceed £2,000, increased from 9*d.* to 1*s.* in the £; exceeded £2,000 and did not exceed £2,500, increased from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 2*d.* in the £; exceeded £2,500 and did not exceed £3,000, increased from 1*s.* to 1*s.* 3*d.* in the £. Rate on unearned income where total earned and unearned income: exceeded £160 and did not exceed £300, reduced from 1*s.* 2*d.* to 1*s.* in the £; exceeded £300 and did not exceed £500, rate remained at 1*s.* 2*d.* in the £. Subject to certain exceptions, deductions, and allowances, tax in respect of income from securities, stocks, shares or rents from abroad was to be paid on the full amount of the income, whether received in the United Kingdom or not. The relief to individuals whose income did not exceed £500 in respect of every child under 16 years of age was raised from £10 to £20. The limitation to the relief in respect of the expenditure on maintenance, repairs, insurance, and management of land or small houses was abolished, and the annual value of the houses in respect of which it could be claimed was raised from £8 to £12.

Super-Tax.—On the income of any individual the total of which from all sources exceeded £3,000, super tax was at the following rates:

	s.	d.
In respect of first £2,500 of income	Nil	
In respect of the excess over £2,500:		
For every pound of first £500 of excess	0	5
" " " next £1,000 "	0	7
" " " " £1,000 "	0	9
" " " " £1,000 "	0	11
" " " " £1,000 "	1	1
" " " " £1,000 "	1	3
" " " remainder "	1	4

To cover the vast expenditure rendered necessary by the war, the Chancellor of the Exchequer introduced **fresh proposals** on Nov. 17, 1914. Briefly, the income tax was doubled, although the new amount was to be collected in 1914 only in respect of one-third of the income.

On Sept. 21, 1915, the second Budget of that year made further considerable changes in the Income Tax. The existing income tax rates, as set out above, were increased by 40% for the full year, or 20% for the coming six months. Special relief was given by the repayment of any additional tax in cases where incomes had fallen by more than 10%. The **abatement** allowed to persons whose incomes do not exceed £600 was reduced so as to be: (1) in the case of incomes not exceeding £400, an abatement of £120; (2) in the case of incomes between £400 and £500, an abatement of £100, and (3) a similar abatement of £100 in the case of incomes between £500 and £600. As to assessments under Schedule B the profits are to be deemed the annual value instead of one-third of the annual value. The relief from income tax in respect of **children** was increased from £20 to £25 for every child under 16. In the case of **weekly wage-earners** (*i.e.* persons who receive wages which are calculated by reference to the hour, day, week, or any period less than a month) **employed by way of manual labour** (excluding persons employed as clerks, typists, draftsmen, or in any other similar capacity), **quarterly assessment** was introduced; the amount of income tax so assessed and charged quarterly is, without prejudice to any other method of recovery under the Income Tax Acts, recoverable summarily as a civil debt. **Soldiers and sailors** serving abroad were empowered to claim pre-war rates, provided the total income from all sources did not exceed £300. The scales of **Super-tax** for incomes over £8,000 were revised as follows: incomes between £8,000 and £9,000, 2*s.* 10*d.* tax; between £9,000 and £10,000, 3*s.* 2*d.* tax; over £10,000, 3*s.* 6*d.* tax. **Non-residents** were made chargeable to income tax for any profits or gains, arising whether directly or indirectly. Finally, an **excess profits** duty was imposed, of 50% of all profits over £200 arising from any trade or business except (*a*) husbandry; (*b*) offices or employments; and (*c*) any profession the profits of which are dependent mainly on the personal qualifications of the person by whom the profession is carried on and in which no capital expenditure is required.

Again, in the Budget of 1916 further changes were made. As the income tax now stands, it is at the rate of 5*s.* in the £, the super-tax remaining as set out above. For incomes below certain limits relief is given:

Where the total income from all sources does not exceed £2,500, and any part is earned income relief is given on such earned income at the rate of:

2*s.* 3*d.* where total income does not exceed	£500
2*s.* 6*d.* " " " " "	1 000
3*s.* 0*d.* " " " " "	1,500
3*s.* 8*d.* " " " " "	2,000
4*s.* 4*d.* " " " " "	2,500

Unearned income not exceeding £2,000 has the tax graduated:

3*s.* 0*d.* not exceeding	£500
3*s.* 6*d.* " "	1,000
4*s.* 0*d.* " "	1,500
4*s.* 6*d.* " "	2,000

Soldiers and sailors were given the right to pay reduced rates of income tax in respect of their pay:

0*s.* 9*d.* where total income from all sources does not exceed	£300					
1*s.* 3*d.* where income exc.	£300	but not exc.				500
1*s.* 9*d.* " " "	500	" "				1,000
2*s.* 3*d.* " " "	1,000	" "				1,500
2*s.* 9*d.* " " "	1,500	" "				2,000

The relief in case of children was extended to those whose incomes do not exceed £700; provision was made for the collection of income tax by means of stamps in certain cases; interest under war savings certificates was exempted, and relief given in respect of colonial income tax. The excess-profits tax was increased from 50 to 60% of the excess profits.

It was also enacted that it shall be the duty of every person chargeable to excess profits duty, if he has not previously given notice of his liability to be charged with excess profits duty in respect of any accounting period, to give notice to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue before the expiration of two months after the termination of any accounting period in respect of which he is chargeable, or if the accounting period terminated before the passing of the 1916 Act, within one month after its passing. If any person fails to give the notice required by the Act he is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £100, and to a further fine not exceeding £10 a day for every day during which the offence continues after conviction therefor.

The excess **mineral rights** duty was also increased from 50 to 60%. In the case of the sale of **ships** it was enacted that where any ship has been sold since Aug. 4, 1914, in such circumstances that the profits of the sale are not the profits of a trade or business, special provisions shall be applied for the computation of excess profits duty.

The following statements show the amounts of tax payable on certain incomes.

Statements showing the Amount of Tax payable on Certain Incomes, and the Virtual Rate charged in the £ under the Existing Law and under the Proposals made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer on April 4, 1916

A.—INCOME TAX

Income.	(i) For 1915–16.						(ii) For 1916–17 under Section 20 Finance (No. 2) Act, 1915.						(iii) As now proposed for 1916–17.					
	Where Income *Wholly Earned.*		Where Income *Wholly Unearned.*		Where *Half* Income *Earned* and *Half Unearned.*		Where Income *Wholly Earned.*		Where Income *Wholly Unearned.*		Where *Half* Income *Earned* and *Half Unearned.*		Where Income *Wholly Earned.*		Where Income *Wholly Unearned.*		Where *Half* Income *Earned* and *Half Unearned.*	
	Amount of Tax.	Virtual Rate.	Amount of Tax.	Virtual Rate.	Amount of Tax.	Virtual Rate.	Amount of Tax.	Virtual Rate.	Amount of Tax.	Virtual Rate.	Amount of Tax.	Virtual Rate.	Amount of Tax.	Virtual Rate.	Amount of Tax.	Virtual Rate.	Amount of Tax.	Virtual Rate.
£	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	d.	£ s. d.	d.
131	0 19 9	1·8	1 6 4	2·4	1 6 4	2·4	1 3 1	2·1	1 10 9	2·8	1 10 9	2·8	1 4 9	2·3	1 13 0	3·0	1 13 0	3·0
140	1 16 0	3·1	2 8 0	4·1	2 8 0	4·1	2 2 0	3·6	2 16 0	4·8	2 16 0	4·8	2 5 0	3·9	3 0 0	5·1	3 0 0	5·1
150	2 14 0	4·3	3 12 0	5·8	3 12 0	5·8	3 3 0	5·0	4 4 0	6·7	4 4 0	6·7	3 7 6	5·4	4 10 0	7·2	4 10 0	7·2
160	3 12 0	5·4	4 16 0	7·2	4 16 0	7·2	4 4 0	6·3	5 12 0	8·4	5 12 0	8·4	4 10 0	6·7	6 0 0	9·0	6 0 0	9·0
180	5 8 0	7·2	7 4 0	9·6	7 4 0	9·6	6 6 0	8·4	8 8 0	11·2	8 8 0	11·2	6 15 0	9·0	9 0 0	12·0	9 0 0	12·0
200	7 4 0	8·6	9 12 0	11·5	9 12 0	11·5	8 8 0	10·1	11 4 0	13·4	11 4 0	13·4	9 0 0	10·8	12 0 0	14·4	12 0 0	14·4
250	11 14 0	11·2	15 12 0	15·0	15 9 0	14·8	13 13 0	13·1	18 4 0	17·5	18 0 6	17·3	14 12 6	14·0	19 10 0	18·7	19 6 3	18·5
300	16 4 0	13·0	21 12 0	17·3	20 14 0	16·6	18 18 0	15·1	25 4 0	20·2	24 3 0	19·3	20 5 0	16·2	27 0 0	21·6	25 17 6	20·7
301	16 5 9	13·0	25 6 9	20·2	23 15 9	19·0	19 0 1	15·2	29 11 3	23·6	27 15 1	22·1	20 7 3	16·2	31 13 6	25·3	29 15 4	23·7
350	20 14 0	14·2	32 4 0	22·1	29 9 0	20·2	24 3 0	16·6	37 11 4	25·8	34 7 2	23·6	25 17 6	17·7	40 5 0	27·6	36 16 3	25·2
400	25 4 0	15·1	39 4 0	23·5	35 4 0	21·1	29 8 0	17·6	45 14 8	27·4	41 1 4	24·6	31 10 0	18·9	49 0 0	29·4	44 0 0	26·4
401	27 1 9	16·2	42 2 9	25·2	37 1 9	22·2	31 12 1	18·9	49 3 3	29·4	43 5 5	25·9	33 17 3	20·3	52 13 6	31·5	46 7 10	27·8
450	31 10 0	16·8	49 0 0	26·1	42 15 0	22·8	36 15 0	19·6	57 3 4	30·5	49 17 6	26·6	39 7 6	21·0	61 5 0	32·7	53 8 9	28·5
500	36 0 0	17·3	56 0 0	26·9	48 10 0	23·3	42 0 0	20·2	65 6 8	31·4	56 11 8	27·2	45 0 0	21·6	70 0 0	33·6	60 12 6	29·1
501	36 1 9	17·3	60 3 0	28·8	51 1 9	24·5	42 2 1	20·2	70 3 6	33·6	59 12 1	28·6	50 2 6	24·0	80 4 0	38·4	68 18 3	33·0
550	40 10 0	17·7	67 10 0	29·5	57 0 0	24·9	47 5 0	20·6	78 15 0	34·4	66 10 0	29·0	56 5 0	24·5	90 0 0	39·3	76 17 6	33·5
600	45 0 0	18·0	75 0 0	30·0	63 0 0	25·2	52 10 0	21·0	87 10 0	35·0	73 10 0	29·4	62 10 0	25·0	100 0 0	40·0	85 0 0	34·0
601	47 15 9	19·1	79 13 0	31·8	65 15 9	26·3	55 15 1	22·3	92 18 6	37·1	76 15 1	30·7	66 7 6	26·5	106 4 0	42·4	88 18 3	35·5
650	52 4 0	19·3	87 0 0	32·1	71 14 0	26·5	60 18 0	22·5	101 10 0	37·5	83 13 0	30·9	72 10 0	26·8	116 0 0	42·8	98 17 6	35·8
700	56 14 0	19·4	94 10 0	32·4	77 14 0	26·6	66 3 0	22·7	110 5 0	37·8	90 13 0	31·1	78 15 0	27·0	126 0 0	43·2	105 0 0	36·0
701	63 1 9	21·6	105 3 0	36·0	84 1 9	28·8	73 12 1	25·2	122 13 6	42·0	98 2 1	33·6	87 12 6	30·0	140 4 0	48·0	113 18 3	39·0
750	67 10 0	21·6	112 10 0	36·0	90 0 0	28·8	78 15 0	25·2	131 5 0	42·0	105 0 0	33·6	93 15 0	30·0	150 0 0	48·0	121 17 6	39·0
800	72 0 0	21·6	120 0 0	36·0	96 0 0	28·8	84 0 0	25·2	140 0 0	42·0	112 0 0	33·6	100 0 0	30·0	160 0 0	48·0	130 0 0	39·0
900	81 0 0	21·6	135 0 0	36·0	108 0 0	28·8	94 10 0	25·2	157 10 0	42·0	126 0 0	33·6	112 10 0	30·0	180 0 0	48·0	146 5 0	39·0
1,000	90 0 0	21·6	150 0 0	36·0	120 0 0	28·8	105 0 0	25·2	175 0 0	42·0	140 0 0	33·6	125 0 0	30·0	200 0 0	48·0	162 10 0	39·0
1,001	105 2 1	25·2	150 3 0	36·0	127 12 1	30·6	122 12 5	29·4	175 3 6	42·0	148 17 5	35·7	150 3 0	36·0	225 4 6	54·0	187 13 9	45·0
1,200	126 0 0	25·2	180 0 0	36·0	153 0 0	30·6	147 0 0	29·4	210 0 0	42·0	178 10 0	35·7	180 0 0	36·0	270 0 0	54·0	225 0 0	45·0
1,500	157 10 0	25·2	225 0 0	36·0	191 5 0	30·6	183 15 0	29·4	262 10 0	42·0	223 2 6	35·7	225 0 0	36·0	337 10 0	54·0	281 5 0	45·0
1,501	180 2 4	28·8	225 3 0	36·0	202 12 4	32·4	210 2 9	33·6	262 13 6	42·0	236 7 9	37·8	225 3 8	44·0	337 14 6	54·0	306 9 1	49·0
1,800	216 0 0	28·8	270 0 0	36·0	243 0 0	32·4	252 0 0	33·6	315 0 0	42·0	283 10 0	37·8	330 0 0	44·0	405 0 0	54·0	367 10 0	49·0
2,000	240 0 0	28·8	300 0 0	36·0	270 0 0	32·4	280 0 0	33·6	350 0 0	42·0	315 0 0	37·8	366 13 4	44·0	450 0 0	54·0	408 6 8	49·0
2,001	280 2 9	33·6	300 3 0	36·0	290 2 9	34·8	326 16 7	39·2	350 3 6	42·0	338 9 11	40·6	433 11 0	52·0	500 5 0	60·0	466 18 0	56·0
2,300	322 0 0	33·6	345 0 0	36·0	333 10 0	34·8	375 13 4	39·2	402 10 0	42·0	389 1 8	40·6	498 6 8	52·0	575 0 0	60·0	536 13 4	56·0
2,500	350 0 0	33·6	375 0 0	36·0	362 10 0	34·8	408 6 8	39·2	437 10 0	42·0	422 18 4	40·6	541 13 4	52·0	625 0 0	60·0	583 6 8	56·0
2,501	375 3 0	36·0	375 3 0	36·0	375 3 0	36·0	437 13 6	42·0	437 13 6	42·0	437 13 6	42·0	625 5 0	60·0	625 5 0	60·0	625 5 0	60·0
3,000	450 0 0	36·0	450 0 0	36·0	450 0 0	36·0	525 0 0	42·0	525 0 0	42·0	525 0 0	42·0	750 0 0	60·0	750 0 0	60·0	750 0 0	60·0

B.—INCOME TAX AND SUPER-TAX

(i) For 1915–16.

Income.	Income Tax.	Super-Tax.	Income Tax and Super-Tax.	Virtual Rate.
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.
3,001	450 3 0	20 17 10	471 0 10	37·7
4,000	600 0 0	79 3 4	679 3 4	40·7
5,000	750 0 0	154 3 4	904 3 4	43·4
6,000	900 0 0	245 16 8	1,145 16 8	45·8
7,000	1,050 0 0	354 3 4	1,404 3 4	48·1
8,000	1,200 0 0	479 3 4	1,679 3 4	50·4
9,000	1,350 0 0	620 16 8	1,970 16 8	52·6
10,000	1,500 0 0	779 3 4	2,279 3 4	54·7
20,000	3,000 0 0	2,529 3 4	5,529 3 4	66·3
30,000	4,500 0 0	4,279 3 4	8,779 3 4	70·2
40,000	6,000 0 0	6,029 3 4	12,029 3 4	72·2
50,000	7,500 0 0	7,779 3 4	15,279 3 4	73·3
75,000	11,250 0 0	12,154 3 4	23,404 3 4	74·9
100,000	15,000 0 0	16,529 3 4	31,529 3 4	75·7

(ii) For 1916–17 under Sections 20 and 23 Finance (No. 2) Act, 1915.

Income.	Income Tax.	Super-Tax.	Income Tax and Super-Tax.	Virtual Rate.
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d.
3,001	525 3 6	20 17 10	546 1 4	43·7
4,000	700 0 0	79 3 4	779 3 4	46·7
5,000	875 0 0	154 3 4	1,029 3 4	49·4
6,000	1,050 0 0	245 16 8	1,295 16 8	51·8
7,000	1,225 0 0	354 3 4	1,579 3 4	54·1
8,000	1,400 0 0	479 3 4	1,879 3 4	56·4
9,000	1,575 0 0	620 16 8	2,195 16 8	58·6
10,000	1,750 0 0	779 3 4	2,529 3 4	60·7
20,000	3,500 0 0	2,529 3 4	6,029 3 4	72·3
30,000	5,250 0 0	4,279 3 4	9,529 3 4	76·2
40,000	7,000 0 0	6,029 3 4	13,029 3 4	78·2
50,000	8,750 0 0	7,779 3 4	16,529 3 4	79·3
75,000	13,125 0 0	12,154 3 4	25,279 3 4	80·9
100,000	17,500 0 0	16,529 3 4	34,029 3 4	81·7

(iii) As now proposed for 1916–17.

Income.	Income Tax.	Super-Tax.	Income Tax and Super-Tax.	Virtual Rate.
£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	d
3,001	750 5 0	20 17 10	771 2 10	61·7
4,000	1,000 0 0	79 3 4	1,079 3 4	64·7
5,000	1,250 0 0	154 3 4	1,404 3 4	67·4
6,000	1,500 0 0	245 16 8	1,745 16 8	69·8
7,000	1,750 0 0	354 3 4	2,104 3 4	72·1
8,000	2,000 0 0	479 3 4	2,479 3 4	74·4
9,000	2,250 0 0	620 16 8	2,870 16 8	76·6
10,000	2,500 0 0	779 3 4	3,279 3 4	78·7
20,000	5,000 0 0	2,529 3 4	7,529 3 4	90·3
30,000	7,500 0 0	4,279 3 4	11,779 3 4	94·2
40,000	10,000 0 0	6,029 3 4	16,029 3 4	96·2
50,000	12,500 0 0	7,779 3 4	20,279 3 4	97·3
75,000	18,750 0 0	12,154 3 4	30,904 3 4	98·9
100,000	25,000 0 0	16,529 3 4	41,529 3 4	99·7

NOTE.—The figures in the foregoing statements (A. and B.) take no account of the allowances in respect of Life Insurance premiums and children, which, in many cases would substantially reduce the tax payable and the virtual rate.

PATENTS AND THE PATENT OFFICE

Patents for the United Kingdom are issued by the Comptroller-General of Patents at the **Patent Office**, 25 Southampton Buildings, London, W.C.

The law relating to patents is embodied in the Patents Acts of 1907 and 1908, subject to temporary rules made by the Board of Trade during the continuance of hostilities. The procedure to be observed in applying for a patent is regulated by the Patents Rules. The Acts, Rules, and other official publications are on sale at the Patent Office, and can be obtained through the post. A circular containing a large amount of useful information can also be obtained free on application at the Patent Office. The **Library of the Patent Office**, which is free to all comers, contains all the official publications, the specifications of all patents granted in the United Kingdom, and in the United States, France, Germany, and other foreign states, and an extensive collection of technological journals and textbooks, both British and foreign (number of readers, 1915, 87,625).

Patents are usually, though not necessarily, taken out through professional patent agents. A list of Registered Patent Agents may be obtained from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, or through any bookseller.

The official **fees** to be paid, before a patent is sealed (which must be as soon as possible, and not after 15 months from the date of application), amount to £5, of which £1 is paid on application and £3 on the filing of a complete specification (or £4 on filing complete specification with first application), and £1 on sealing. **A patent is granted for a term of fourteen years** from the date of application, subject to the payment of the prescribed fees. Further fees of £50, on certificate of renewal before end of 4 years from date of patent, and £100 before end of 8 years, are payable; or, in lieu of these further fees, annual payments of £10 may be made from the fourth to the seventh year, £15 eighth and ninth years, and £20 tenth to thirteenth years. Under exceptional circumstances the patent may be prolonged for a further period not exceeding fourteen years.

The total number of **specifications received during 1915** was 23,703, as compared with 33,033 in 1914—a decrease of 9,330. The number of **patents granted in 1914** was 11,457, as compared with 15,036 in 1914. The applications received from women inventors numbered 268, as ocmpared with 347 in 1914. The followiugt able gives the figures for the chief countries from which **applications for patents** were received previous to the war:

	1912	1913	1914
United Kingdom .	20,174	20,426	17,172
British Dominions and Possessions . .	868	745	633
United States . .	2,986	2,646	2,511
Germany . . .	3,169	3,167	2,183
France	1,097	1,143	843

The receipts from patents fees in 1915 amounted to £256,723, from designs fees to £5,441, and from trade mark fees to £12,867.

General Business of the Patent Office, 1913–15

Year.	Patents Sealed.	Designs Registered.	Trade-marks Registered.
1913 .	16,599	39,275	5,071
1914 .	15,036	33,362	4,408
1915 .	11,457	17,390	3,241

For Staff of Patent Office, see under BOARD OF TRADE, p. 232.

THE UNITED KINGDOM

The area of the United Kingdom, exclusive of the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands, is 121,090 square miles—about an eightieth part of the Empire exclusive of India. The area of England and Wales is 58,315 square miles. The population of the United Kingdom at the 1911 census was 45,221,615, the population of the rest of the Empire, exclusive of India, being about 56,000,000.

The total number of persons returned as living in the United Kingdom at midnight on Sunday, April 2, 1911, was 45,221,615. This total showed an increase of 3,757,944, or 9·1%, upon the number returned at the previous enumeration of April 1901. The rate of increase of population in the United Kingdom in 1910–11 was 0·8% below that in the previous decennium, due to the fact that neither in England nor in Scotland was the rate of increase so high as in 1891–1901. On the other hand, the growth of population in Wales was greater, and in Ireland the decrease of population was less, than in any of the previous six decennia.

The following table shows the proportion per cent. of the population of the United Kingdom in its different divisions at the dates given:—

	1821	1871	1901	1911
England .	54·0	68·2	74·3	75·3
Wales .	3·4	3·9	4·1	4·5
Scotland .	10·0	10·7	10·8	10·5
Ireland .	32·6	17·2	10·8	9·7

TOWN AND COUNTRY

In England and Wales the rate of increase in the urban districts has declined from 15·2 to 11·1, that of the rural districts has increased from 2·9 to 10·2%. It should be pointed out, however, that the rates in the last decennium represent an actual increase of 2,818,072 persons in the urban, and of only 729,354 persons in the rural districts. The total population of the urban districts of England and Wales in 1911 was 28,162,936. That of the rural districts was 7,907,556.

Further details of the population are given below under the divisions of the United Kingdom to which they relate.

ESTIMATED POPULATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM BY COUNTRIES AND SEXES

Year.	Males.	Female.	Total.
England and Wales.			
1911 . .	17,503,377	18,686,308	36,189,685
1912 . .	17,596,806	18,785,650	36,382,456
1913 . .	17,705,259	18,900,967	36,606,226
1914 . .	17,877,052	19,083,632	36,960,684
Scotland.			
1911 . .	2,304,100	2,447,032	4,751,132
1912 . .	2,299,224	2,441,853	4,741,077
1913 . .	2,292,946	2,435,186	4,728,132
1914 . .	2,302,177	2,444,990	4,747,167
Ireland.			
1911 . .	2,188,155	2,195,453	4,383,608
1912 . .	2,189,429	2,195,281	4,384,710
1913 . .	2,186,476	2,192,536	4,379,012
1914 . .	2,188,881	2,192,517	4,381,398
United Kingdom.			
1911 . .	21,995,632	23,328,793	45,324,425
1912 . .	22,085,459	23,422,784	45,508,243
1913 . .	22,184,681	25,528,689	45,713,370
1914 . .	22,368,110	23,721,139	46,089,249

ENGLAND AND WALES

(For the Isle of Man and Channel Islands see p. 463.)

The separate population figures for England and Wales as given in 1901 and in the Report of the Census for 1911 are:—

	Area in sq. m.	Population 1901.	Population 1911.
England .	50,939	30,811,420	34,045,290
Wales . .	7,376	1,716,423	2,025,202
	58,315	32,527,843	36,070,492

The enumeration of 1911 showed an increase of 3,547,426, or 10·9%, upon the number returned in 1901. This increase was numerically greater than in any previous decennium, but the progression per cent. was lower than in any previous decennium.

Date of Enumeration.	Population.	Increase per cent.	Population per sq. m.
1801 .	8,892,536	—	153
1811 .	10,164,256	14·0	175
1821 .	12,000,236	18·0	206
1831 .	13,896,797	15·8	239
1841 .	15,914,148	14·2	273
1851 .	17,927,609	12·6	308
1861 .	20,066,224	11·9	344
1871 .	22,712,266	13·2	390
1881 .	25,974,439	14·3	446
1891 .	29,002,525	11·6	498
1901 .	32,527,843	12·1	558
1911 .	36,070,492	10·9	618

The proportion of males and females in 1911 was 17,445,608 males to 18,624,884 females, showing an excess of 1,179,276 females, an excess which is partially attributable to the fact that men serving in the army, navy, and the merchant service abroad are excluded from the reckoning. In 1901 the excess was 1,070,617. The proportion of females steadily increased from 103·6% in 1821 to 106·8% in 1901, at which figure it remained in 1911. **The number of separate families in 1911** was 8,005,290, as compared with 7,036,868 in 1901.

Year.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
1912 .	283,834	835,209	486,939
1913 .	286,583	881,890	504,975
1914 .	294,087	878,822	516,778

POPULATION BY COUNTIES (WITH ACREAGE)

English Counties

County (with County Town).	Area in Acres.	Population.	Lord Lieutenant.	Clerk of the Peace.
Bedford (Bedford)	302,942	194,588	S. H. Whitbread	Wm. W. Marks.
Berks (Reading)	456,491	195,811	J. H. Benyon	J. T. Morland.
Bucks (Aylesbury)	479,360	219,551	Marq. of Lincolnshire	W. Crouch.
Cambridge (Cambridge)	315,168	128,322	Charles R. W. Adeane	Ashley Tabrum.
Isle of Ely (March)	238,073	69,752		C. E. F. Copeman.
Cheshire (Chester)	644,172	676,275	Duke of Westminster	Reginald Potts.
Cornwall (Bodmin)	868,167	328,098	Earl of Mt. Edgcumbe	C. L. Cowlard.
Cumberland (Carlisle)	973,086	265,746	Lord Muncaster	C. Courtenay Hodgson.
Derby (Derby)	645,097	560,013	Duke of Devonshire	N. J. Hughes-Hallett.
Devon (Exeter)	1,662,672	457,331	Earl Fortescue	B. S. Miller.
Dorset (Dorchester)	625,612	223,266	E. of Shaftesbury, K.P.	E. A. Ffooks.
Durham (Durham)	637,672	929,214	Earl of Durham	Harold Jevons.
Essex (Chelmsford)	974,849	1,061,851	Earl of Warwick	J. H. Goold.
Gloucester (Gloucester)	786,016	329,014	Earl Beauchamp	E. T. Gardom.
Hants (Winchester)	942,501	433,566	Marquess of Winchester	Hy. Barber.
Isle of Wight (Newport)	94,145	88,186	H.R.H. Princess Henry of Battenberg (*Gov.*)	
Hereford (Hereford)	538,924	114,269	Sir J. Cotterell, Bt.	J. R. Symonds.
Hertford (Hertford)	404,523	311,284	Viscount Hampden	SirC.E.Longmore,K.C.B.
Hunts (Huntingdon)	233,985	55,577	Howard Coote	J. P. Maule.
Kent (Maidstone)	971,991	1,020,965	Marquess Camden	W. B. Prosser.
Lancs. (Lancaster)	1,066,529	1,739,320	Lord Shuttleworth	Sir H. E. Clare.
Leicester (Leicester)	524,197	249,331	Duke of Rutland	W. J. Freer.
Lincoln:				
Lindsey (Lincoln)	963,800	237,843	Earl Brownlow	Chas. Scorer.
Kesteven (Sleaford)	465,878	111,324		T. H. Holdich.
Holland (Boston)	268,992	82,849		Wm. Hy. Gane.
London (London)	74,816	4,521,685	Marquess of Crewe	John Dix.
Middlesex (Brentford)	148,701	1,126,465	Duke of Bedford	W. G. Austin.
Monmouth (Monmouth)	345,048	312,028	Maj.-Gen. Sir I. J. C. Herbert, Bt.	H. S. Gustard.
Norfolk (Norwich)	1,303,570	321,733	Earl of Leicester	G. C. Davies.
Northants (Northampton)	581,679	213,733	Earl Spencer	H. A. Millington.
Peterborough, Soke of	53,464	44,718		W. J. Deacon.
Northumberland (Newcastle)	1,278,691	371,474	Duke of Northumb'l'd	H. D. Irwin.
Notts. (Nottingham)	529,188	344,194	Duke of Portland	H. Hampton Copnall.
Oxon. (Oxford)	475,968	146,221	Duke of Marlborough	James Rose.
Rutland (Oakham)	97,273	20,346	Lord Rankesborough.	B. A. Adam.
Salop (Shrewsbury)	861,800	246,307	Earl of Powis	Fredk. Crowte.
Somerset (Taunton)	1,034,259	407,304	Marquess of Bath	G. I. Simey.
Stafford (Stafford)	710,844	738,990	Earl of Dartmouth	Eustace Joy.
Suffolk, E. (Ipswich)	549,241	203,233	Sir T. C. T. Warner, Bt.	A. T. Cobbold.
,, W. (Bury St. Edmunds)	390,916	116,905		
Surrey (Guildford)	452,817	676,027	Hon. H. Cubitt	T. W. Weeding.
Sussex, E. (Lewes)	517,067	242,146	Duke of Norfolk	H. J. T. McIlveen.
,, W. (Horsham)	401,839	176,308		S. Thornely.
Warwick (Warwick)	563,117	408,227	Earl of Craven	E. Field.
Westmorland (Appleby)	505,330	63,575	Lord Hothfield	J. Bolton.
Wilts (Devizes)	864,101	286,822	Marquess of Lansdowne	W. L. Bown.
Worcester (Worcester)	472,487	427,026	Earl of Coventry	Clifford H. Bird.
Yorks, E.R. (Beverley)	741,172	154,768	Lord Nunburnholme	J. Bickersteth.
,, N.R. (Northallerton)	1,399,600	314,779	Sir Hugh Bell, Bt.	H. G. Thornley.
,, W.R. (Wakefield)	1,673,550	1,584,880	Earl of Harewood	F. A. Darwin.

Welsh Counties

Anglesey (Beaumaris)	176,630	50,928	Sir R. H. Williams Bulkeley, Bt.	W. O. Jones.
Brecknock (Brecon)	469,281	59,287	Lord Glanusk	H. F. W. Harries.
Cardigan (Cardigan)	443,189	59,879	H. Davies-Evans	F. R. Roberts.
Carmarthen (Carmarthen)	588,472	160,406	J. W. Gwynne-Hughes	J. W. Nicholas.
Carnarvon (Carnarvon)	365,986	125,043	J. E. Greaves	A. Bodvel-Roberts.
Denbigh (Denbigh)	426,084	144,783	Col. W. Cornwallis West	W. R. Evans.
Flint (Mold)	163,025	92,705	Hy. Neville Gladstone	Hy. A. Tilby.
Glamorgan (Cardiff)	489,529	742,998	Earl of Plymouth	T. M. Franklen.
Merioneth (Dolgelly)	422,372	45,565	Sir A. Osmond Williams, Bt.	D. Breese.
Montgomery (Montgomery)	510,110	53,146	Sir H. L. W. Williams-Wynn, Bt.	G. R. D. Harrison.
Pembroke (Pembroke)	393,003	89,960	Lord St. Davids	R. A. Wheatley.
Haverfordwest	—	—	Sir C. E. G. Philipps, Bt.	
Radnor (Radnor)	301,165	22,590	Sir Powlett Milbank, Bt.	H. V. Vaughan.

THE MORE IMPORTANT OCCUPATIONS AND INDUSTRIES, 1911 CENSUS

	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Domestic Indoor Service	1,302,438	41,765	1,260,673
Agriculture (on Farms, Woods, and Gardens)	1,229,555	1,134,714	94,841
Coal Mining	971,236	968,051	3,185
Officials, National and Local (including Police and Poor Law Services)	838,150	627,611	210,539
Building	817,942	814,989	2,953
Cotton Manufacture	623,825	250,991	372,834
Railway Companies' Service	542,969	535,799	7,170
Engineering and Machine-making, Iron Founding and Boiler-making	510,226	502,942	7,284
Dressmaking	336,955	3,826	333,129
Teaching	300,831	89,648	211,183
Inn, Hotel Service	289,056	178,550	110,506
Grocery	269,322	210,387	59,935
Tailoring	254,828	127,301	127,527
Printing, Book-binding, and Stationery	249,465	161,856	87,609
Wool and Worsted Manufacture	233,189	105,552	127,637
Boot, Shoe, etc., Making	217,986	172,000	45,986
Drapery	204,126	93,171	110,955

POLICE OF ENGLAND AND WALES (COUNTIES AND BOROUGHS)

The established strength of county and borough police was for the year ended Sept. 29, 1915, 31,924, being 4,804 below its normal figure. This was exclusive of the Metropolitan and City of London Police (*qq.v.*). Of this number 18,831 were in the northern district (8,269 in counties and 10,562 in boroughs), and 13,093 in the southern district (7,726 in counties and 5,367 in boroughs). There were at the end of 1915 also some 120,000 special constables either actually serving or ready to be called. This does not include the Metropolitan Police District, where there were about 30,000 special constables serving.

MALE POPULATION OF ENGLAND AND WALES ACCORDING TO AGES

The male population of England and Wales at the last Census according to ages was:—

Ages last birthday.	April 2, 1911.	Ages last birthday.	April 2, 1911.
0	395,110	45 to 49	926,102
1	374,109	50 ,, 54	768,231
2	395,919	55 ,, 59	608,005
3	388,669	60 ,, 64	477,151
4	382,306	65 ,, 69	365,896
		70 ,, 74	236,868
0 to 4	1,936,113	75 ,, 79	127,466
5 ,, 9	1,847,295	80 ,, 84	56,403
10 ,, 14	1,747,631	85 ,, 89	18,457
15 ,, 19	1,654,895	90 ,, 94	3,739
20 ,, 24	1,502,652	95 ,, 99	505
25 ,, 29	1,455,783	100 ,, 104	31
30 ,, 34	1,375,872	105 and over	5
35 ,, 39	1,261,432		
40 ,, 44	1,075,076	Total	17,445,608

LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES

The various local administrative bodies that now exist in England and Wales are as follows:—

County Councils for administrative counties,

Municipal Corporations for county boroughs and non-county boroughs,

Borough Councils for the Metropolitan Boroughs,

Urban District Councils for urban districts other than boroughs,

Rural District Councils for rural districts,

Parish Councils for parishes having a population of 300, or if with a less population by special grant from the County Council, and

Parish Meetings for every rural parish—that is, for every parish not comprised in an urban district or borough.

Besides these, there are the Boards of Guardians for Poor Law Unions.

The elections of all these bodies are now conducted by ballot and in similar manner to Parliamentary elections. Elections are held either triennially or annually (for a third of the body). Elections of Guardians, Urban and Rural District Councillors, and Parish Councillors, are regulated by special rules issued by the Local Government Board. **Parochial Electors,** *i.e.* persons on the parliamentary or local government register, are entitled to vote at these elections. The qualification for election as Guardian, District or Parish Councillor, consists in either being a Parochial Elector or having resided within the parish or district during the whole of the twelve months preceding the election. **Town Councillors** are elected by the burgesses, and the qualification for election consists in being a burgess and possessing or occupying property in the borough of a certain value. The qualification for a **County Councillor** is similar to that of a Town Councillor, but, in addition, peers owning property in the county, and persons registered as ownership voters for parliamentary elections, are qualified. By the **Qualification of Women (County and Borough Councils) Act, 1907**, women were for the first time rendered eligible for election as Town Councillors and County Councillors. Women are also eligible for election as members of Boards of Guardians, and of Parish and District Councils.

Other **Poor Law authorities,** who exercise power in relation to the relief of the poor, are (1) **The Metropolitan Asylums Board,** who are the managers of the Metropolitan Asylums District, constituted under the Metropolitan Poor Act ('67) for the reception and relief of fever and small-pox patients, imbeciles and certain classes of pauper children; (2) **The Managers of two Metropolitan Sick Asylum**

Districts, constituted under the same Act; and (3) **The Managers of School Districts** formed under the Poor Law Amendment Act ('44) for the maintenance of district schools, to which children are sent by certain boards of guardians instead of being maintained in the workhouses or in schools provided by the guardians.

RATING POWERS

The most generally levied rate is **the Poor Rate,** which is raised in every parish outside London by the Overseers of the Poor. County Councils, Boards of Guardians, Municipal Corporations as regards their expenditure under the Municipal Corporations Act, and as Local Education Authorities, Rural District Councils, Parish Councils and Parish Meetings raise their funds for their various purposes out of this rate, either indirectly or by precept addressed to the Overseers. Thus County Councils levy a county rate upon Boards of Guardians of the various Unions in the county. These Boards in their turn raise the money which they require for Poor Law purposes, and for the purpose of meeting the county-rate precepts, by issuing contribution orders on the Overseers for the sums to be raised by means of the **Poor Rate.**

Municipal Corporations, acting as sanitary authorities under the Public Health Act, and Urban District Councils levy a special rate called the **General District Rate,** and this is assessed at a lower rate upon land than that which is charged on buildings and other properties. Rural District Councils have power to raise moneys for expenses chargeable to any particular parish by requiring the Overseers to levy a special sanitary rate; and Parish Councils have power by means of precepts upon the Overseers to require special rates to be raised for lighting and for public libraries.

For the purpose of preparing the Poor Rate **a valuation list is made for each parish,** containing particulars as to the gross rental and rateable value of all properties in the parish liable to be rated. These valuation lists are the basis for practically all the local rates. In London the Borough Councils act as Overseers and raise one rate for all purposes, called the General Rate.

The total amount of loans outstanding against local authorities (not including the Metropolitan Water Board, the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, and the Port of London Authority) in England and Wales on March 31, 1914, was £429,580,000, made up of £170,336,000 for purposes of electricity, gas, and water supply, tramways and light railways, and harbours, docks, piers, canals, and quays, and £259,244,000 for all other purposes.

The total amount received from Public Rates by local authorities in England and Wales during the year ended Lady Day, 1914, was £69,972,000, equivalent to 6*s.* 7½*d.* per pound of assessable value, and £1.17.11 per head of estimated population.

In addition to this amount received from public rates, £22,340,000 was received in the shape of **exchequer grants** (including local taxation duties), £28,776,000 from gas, water, and electric light supply undertakings and tramways and light railway undertakings, harbour, dock, pier, canal, and quay undertakings, and £14,309,000 from other sources, making a total of £137,030,000 exclusive of loans. **Trading undertakings** belonging to local authorities in some cases produced profits which were appropriated in aid of the rates, and in others showed deficiencies which were charged on the rates. In 1913-14 the total of the sums transferred in **aid of rates** from the accounts of trading undertakings was £1,633,000, and the totals of the sums **transferred from rates** to meet deficiencies in the accounts of such undertakings was £1,150,000. The principal items of **expenditure** defrayed, otherwise than out of loans, in 1913-14, by the principal classes of rate-spending local authorities was:—

	£	£
Education:		
Elementary	26,252,000	
Higher	5,306,000	
		31,558,000
Highways and bridges		17,857,000
Lunatics and lunatic asylums		4,140,000
Police and police stations		7,744,000
Relief of the poor (other than lunatics)		12,322,000
Sewage and sewage disposal: dust removal and house scavenging		8,257,000

LAND RATING

By the **Agricultural Rates Act, 1896,** occupiers of agricultural land in England and Wales were exempted from payment of one-half of the rates otherwise payable on land during the five years ending March 31, 1902. The period has been extended from time to time. In 1910 the Act was renewed for four years. The exemption does not apply in respect of rates to which land is already assessed at only one-half or less than one-half its rateable value, such as the General District Rate in urban districts and the Special Expenses Rate in rural districts; nor does it apply to rates levied in respect of works primarily for the benefit of the land, such as drainage, walls, and embankments; but it operates as regards all the other important rates, including the Poor Rate, County Rate, Borough Rate, etc. **Agricultural land** is "any land used as arable, meadow or pasture land only; cottage gardens exceeding a quarter of an acre, market gardens, nursery grounds, orchards, or allotments, but does not include land occupied together with a house, as a park, gardens other than as aforesaid, pleasure grounds, any land kept or preserved mainly or exclusively for purposes of sport or recreation, or land used as a racecourse." To meet the deficiency thus arising, and to prevent a greater burden being placed on occupiers of other property, **grants-in-aid** are made by the Local Government Board to "spending authorities" **out of the Local Taxation Accounts,** the Inland Revenue Commissioners paying the annual sum required into the Account out of the proceeds of Estate Duty on personal property. The "spending authorities" are the Councils of Counties, Boroughs, and Urban and Rural Districts, Boards of Guardians, and the Receiver of the Metropolitan Police District. The **total rateable value of agricultural land** in England and Wales in July 1896 was £24,565,058; at Lady-day 1914 it was £23,993,000. The assessable value for the purposes of the Agricultural Rates Act was £211,563,000 in 1914. The total amount of the **payments to the Local Taxation Account** of England and Wales in 1914-15 was £6,887,615, made up of £1,107,260 additional beer and spirit duties, £1,804,823 liquor and other licences, £2,394,139 in relief of rates generally, £180,669 in relief of rates on tithe rent charges, and £1,323,640 under Agricultural Rates Acts. (For **Exchequer Grants-in-Aid,** see p. 329.)

Local authorities are required to make annual returns of their receipts and expenditure to the Local Government Board, who in due course publish the information thus obtained in sum-

mary form. [Cd. 7753 of 1915, 3d.] County Councils, County Boroughs and Municipal Boroughs, Urban and Rural District Councils, Poor Law Guardians and Managers of Poor Law School and Sick Asylum Districts, and the Metropolitan Police are the principal local authorities. They number in all 2,540, and spend about 98% of the total amount of public rates raised, and also expend about 99% of the exchequer grants received.

VALUE OF PROPERTY

The **rateable value of property** in England and Wales has risen each year since 1874, when the total was £115,646,631
In 1884 it had risen to 145,527,944
In 1894 to 161,139,575
and in 1914 it was 223,559,000
including £2,065,000, the annual value of non-rateable government property in respect of which contributions in lieu of rates were paid.

LONDON METROPOLITAN BOROUGHS

(The figures quoted are taken from the Registrar-General's Returns)

Cities and Boroughs.	Population.	Rate per 1,000. Births.	Deaths.	Rateable Value, 1916.	Rates, 1915-16.	Mayor 1916-17. *Lord Mayor.	Town Clerk.
				£	s. d.		
London	4,518,021	24·3	14·6	5,789,176			
City of London	17,831					*Sir William H. Dunn	Sir James Bell.
Westminster	154,544	14·0	13·6	6,843,701	7 1 aver.	Sir G. E. Welby	John Hunt.
Battersea	167,451	25·8	13·5	997,603	8 8	W. J. Moore	W. Marcus Wilkins.
Bermondsey	124,683	31·1	17·6	904,963	10 6	H. J. Vezey	Fredk. Ryall.
Bethnal Green	127,807	29·7	16·6	532,055	8 7	J. W. Lewis	C. G. E. Fletcher.
Camberwell	261,828	25·2	13·7	1,334,950	9 2	T. Coombs	Charles Wm. Tagg.
Chelsea	64,511	20·1	13·0	920,468	7 9	R. Hudson	Thomas Holland.
Deptford	109,269	28·7	14·4	619,749	8 8	W. A. Wayland	A. Purkis.
Finsbury	84,521	30·1	19·3	1,004,739	7 9	H. B. Burton	G. W. Preston.
Fulham	157,303	26·4	14·1	916,766	8 0	G. H. Norris	J. Percy Shuter.
Greenwich	96,018	25·2	14·7	687,970	8 3	C. Stone	Francis Robinson.
Hackney	223,393	24·5	14·0	1,228,143	8 1	S. L. Johnson	N. Scorgie (*acting*).
Hammersmith	123,853	23·8	13·9	877,619	8 2	H. Foreman	Leslie Gordon. [M.A.
Hampstead	86,388	14·8	11·4	1,106,430	8 2	E. A. O'Bryen	Arthur P. Johnston,
Holborn	46,832	16·4	16·5	1,160,270	8 1	G. P. Parker	Lionel Walford.
Islington	325,496	25·1	15·0	1,838,231	8 2	G. S. Elliott	C. G. E. Fletcher.
Kensington	171,234	18·8	13·4	2,445,369	7 7	W. H. Davison	Wm. ChambersLeete.
Lambeth	297,094	23·7	14·5	1,835,117	8 1	C. H. Gibbs	Bruce Penny.
Lewisham	169,211	19·8	10·9	1,100,084	8 1	A. H. Nicholl	E. H. Oxenham.
Paddington	142,193	20·9	13·1	1,495,149	7 11	H. G. Handover	Arthur W. J. Russell.
Poplar	160,839	31·6	17·2	840,837	12 0	A. H. Warren	J. B. Skeggs.
St. Marylebone	114,355	18·6	14·5	2,194,605	7 5	J. Fettes	James Wilson.
St. Pancras	214,133	24·4	15·8	1,739,980	7 10	C. W. Matthews	C. H. F. Barrett.
Shoreditch	109,569	32·0	19·8	762,057	9 3	H. B. Bird	J. A. D. Milne.
Southwark	188,321	29·9	18·1	1,203,671	8 9	W. Westcott	Percy H. Gray.
Stepney	275,081	29·3	17·3	1,490,477	9 3	H. T. A. Chidgey	Geo. Wm. Clarke, B.L.
Stoke New'gton	50,511	20·9	12·7	335,748	7 11	H. J. Ormond	Sidney White, LL.D.
Wandsworth	331,321	20·3	11·3	2,184,684	7 10	A. D. Dawnay	D. A. Nicholl.
Woolwich	122,431	23·2	14·2	826,621	9 0	Henry Smith Syer	Arthur B. Bryceson.
Administrative County of London	—	—	—	45,259,045	—	—	—

TOWNS OF ENGLAND AND WALES

Cities in small capitals, Boroughs in ordinary type

(The figures quoted are taken from the Registrar-General's Returns).

Cities and Boroughs.	Population.	Rate per 1,000. Births.	Deaths.	Rateable Value.	Mayor 1916-17. *Lord Mayor.	Town Clerk.
				£		
England						
Abingdon, Berks.	6,892	18·0	12·1	29,230	H. T. Clarke	Bromley Challenor.
Accrington, Lancs.	45,508	19·4	15·2	208,748	J. H. Lupton	A. Hy. Aitken.
Aldeburgh, E. Suffolk	2,366	16·5	14·2	11,672	W. F. Thompson	Henry C. Casley.
Andover, Hants.	7,869	19·2	11·5	36,655	F. W. Bingham	T. E. Longman.
Appleby, Westmorland	1,729	20·8	8·1	10,461	E. A. Heelis	W. Hewitson.
Arundel, W. Sussex	2,787	17·9	12·6	13,678	H. Dorman	A. Holmes.
Ashton-u.-Lyne, Lancs.	45,494	23·1	19·8	198,587	E. B. Heap	F. W. Bromley.
Aylesbury	11,815	17·7	14·3	50,389	R. W. Locke	J. F. Auld.
Bacup, Lancs.	22,271	18·9	18·9	91,844	Sir J. H. Maden	J. Entwistle.
Banbury, Oxon.	13,580	19·1	13·1	70,450	W. T. Harding	A. Stockton.

Cities and Boroughs.	Population.	Rate per 1,000. Births.	Deaths.	Rateable Value.	Mayor 1916–17. *Lord Mayor.	Town Clerk.
England				£		
Barnsley, Yorks.(W.R.)	53,008	31·2	18·8	186,707	H. Holden	Wm. P. Donald.
Barnstaple, Devon	14,573	18·6	11·5	57,493	F. A. Jewell	A. F. Seldon.
Barrow-in-Furness, Lcs.	66,050	28·5	13·1	357,294	A. Barrow	L. Hewlett.
Basingstoke, Hants.	11,979	22·6	10·8	72.111	T. B. Allnutt	John A. Kingdon.
BATH, Somerset	69,981	15·5	11·6	414,446	C. H. Long	Fredk. D. Wardle.
Batley, Yorks. (W.R.)	36,793	22·2	16·0	181,522	J. W. Blackburn	Joseph H. Craik.
Beccles, E. Suffolk	7.200	21·3	11·9	29,610	E. J. Hindes	Tom P. Angell.
Bedford	40,198	16·2	12·0	218,320	F. R. Hockcliffe	Charles Stimson.
Berwick-upon-Tweed	12,984	20·6	16·0	61,120	J. W. Plenderleith	A. H. M. Weddell.
Beverley, Yorks. (E.R.)	13,772	22·7	11·0	55,100	H. Wray	J. W. Mills.
Bewdley, Worcs.	2,715	23·2	15·2	9,400	J. Green	S. Hemingway.
Bexhill, E. Sussex	16,112	14·2	10·5	129.350	J. B. Wall	T. E. Rodgers, LL.B.
Bideford, Devon	9,159	18·8	11·9	35.070	S. R. Chope	Wm. B. Seldon.
Birkenhead, Cheshire	135,789	27·8	16·6	710.280	J. Merritt	James Fearnley.
BIRMINGHAM, Warwick	860,591	27·1	15·9	4,822,768	*N. Chamberlain	J. Beaumont Jones.
Bishop's Castle, Salop	1,417	21·9	10·0	6.712	E. C. Davies	E. Griffiths.
Blackburn, Lancs.	134,015	20·9	16·3	578.928	A. Nuttall	Lewis Beard.
Blackpool, Lancs.	61,141	15·8	15·0	588,233	A. L. Parkinson	Thomas Loftus.
BlandfordForum, Dorset	3.434	18·3	9·1	14,428	J. J. Lampard	C. W. Symes.
Bodmin, Cornwall	5,830	15·1	10·1	24,623	G. C. Carpenter	J. Pethybridge.
Bolton, Lancs.	184,026	22·3	16·1	872,964	K. Edge	S. Parker.
Bootle, Lancs.	72.298	32·1	18·1	478,668	B. E. Bailey	John S. Tumilty.
Boston, Lincs. (Holland)	16,925	23·5	13·7	62.458	J. Eley	M. Staniland.
Bournemouth, Hants.	83,515	13·7	9·8	786,214	H. Robson	H. Ashling.
Brackley, Northants.	2.675	14·2	10·8	12.840	C. Gardner	C. E. Barnes.
BRADFORD, Yorks.	290,642	19·7	16·7	1,652,637	*A. Peel	Fredk. Stevens.
Bridgenorth, Salop	5,697	19·3	13·9	22.345	A. Edge	Jas. H. Cookesy.
Bridgewater, Somerset	17.203	21·6	10·5	67.912	F. C. Haggett	Arthur King. [LL.B.
Bridlington, Yks.(E.R.)	14.800	16·8	11·7	105.841	W. F. Collins	A. E. Matthewman,
Bridport, Dorset	5,908	15·6	12·4	25.720	J. C. Palmer	C. G. Nantes.
Brighouse, Yks. (W.R.)	20,619	18·5	14·7	91,092	J. Wood	James H. Rothwell.
Brighton, E. Sussex	133,186	17·7	12·6	894,281	H. Carden	H. Talbot.
BRISTOL, Glos.	361.573	21·4	13·3	1,881,635	*Dr. B. Baron	E. J. Taylor.
Bromley, Kent	35,216	18·1	10·3	276,786	W. Lindley-Jones	F. H. Norman.
Buckingham	3,315	18·4	13·2	17.792	A. C. Rogers	G. H. M. Barker.
Burnley, Lancs.	109,131	23·8	18·2	458,382	Dr. A. MacGregor-Sinclair	P. Thomas.
Burton-upon-Trent	47,733	21·9	13·3	301,848	J. W. A. Bassett	John B. Chapman.
Bury, Lancs.	59,165	19·7	17·5	292,848	J. Hacking	John Haslam.
Bury St. Edmunds, W. Suffolk	16,919	19·4	14·5	68,835	O. A. Clark	A. P. Wheeler.
Calne, Wilts.	3.558	17·7	10·9	12,324	W. B. Treacher	C. O. Gough.
Cambridge	57,159	17·4	11·9	387,921	Lt.-Col. B. W. Beals	J. E. L. Whitehead.
CANTERBURY, Kent	24.557	19·6	11·0	133,034	Dr. R. A. Bremner	Henry Fielding.
CARLISLE, Cumberland	52,650	23·1	15·9	265,841	J. P. Buck	A. H. Collingwood.
Chard, Somerset	4,601	20·4	13·7	19,724	W. T. Dominey	J. A. Forward.
Chatham, Kent	43.555	25·2	14·1	175,272	W. Paine	J. W. Halloran.
Chelmsford, Essex	18.619	22·1	10·9	160,324	J. O. Thompson	George Melvin.
Cheltenham, Gloucester	48.817	16·6	12·3	319,354	T. Rees Jones	R. O. Seacome
CHESTER	39.209	23·6	14·2	226,980	J. M. Frost	J. Husband Dickson.
Chesterfield, Derbyshire	38,680	31·0	15·0	149,909	E. Shentall	J. H. Rothwell.
CHICHESTER, W. Sussex	12,679	18·9	10·6	59,825	S. A. Garland	J. W. L. Cooper.
Chippenham, Wilts.	5.815	18·9	10·6	30,000	W. J. Hiscock	F. H. Phillips.
Chipping Norton, Oxon.	4.020	17·9	13·3	12,621	R. Oakes	Thomas Mace.
Chorley, Lancs.	31.185	23·9	16·8	123,305	J. Turner	J. Mills.
Christchurch, Hants.	6,349	20·9	10·0	31,942	A. H. Searle	John Druitt.
Clitheroe, Lancs.	12,773	20·4	12·2	51,624	A. Roberts	W. S. Weeks.
Colchester, Essex	44,728	20·0	11·9	194,406	J. Bailey	Hy. C. Wanklyn.
Colne, Lancs.	26,365	18·9	15·7	108,774	E. Carr	Alfred Varley.
Congleton, Cheshire	11.460	26·0	12·8	36,721	J. T. Lucas	E. A. Plant.
COVENTRY, Warwick	115.489	27·2	12·9	483,324	A. S. Hill	George Sutton.
Crewe, Cheshire	45,685	22·9	12·3	173,066	J. H. Kettell	H. S. K. Feltham.
Croydon, Surrey	178,511	22·4	10·7	1,184,000	H. Houlder	Dr. J. M. Newman.
Darlington, Durham	58,425	27·7	14·1	314.848	J. G. Harbottle	H. G. Steavenson.
Dartmouth, Devon	7,112	17·7	11·9	32,115	T. Wilton	S. J. Pope.
Darwen, Lancs.	40,865	18·7	16·4	172,750	J. Tomlinson	W. P. Halliwell, B.A.
Daventry, Northants	3,450	18·8	9·8	16,444	A. J. Stanley	Fdk. Willoughby.
Deal, Kent	11.474	21·4	15·5	57.462	W. H. Redsull	A. C. Brown.
Derby	125,562	23·8	13·2	568,393	H. J. Bonas	G. Trevelyan Lee.
Devizes, Wiltshire	6,791	18·7	11·6	27,392	R. J. Neate	J. J. Jackson.
Dewsbury, Yks. (W.R.)	53,880	24·0	16·9	296,631	W. France	H. Ellis.

Cities and Boroughs.	Population.	Rate per 1,000. Births.	Deaths.	Rateable Value.	Mayor 1916–17. *Lord Mayor.	Town Clerk.
England				£		
Doncaster, Yks. (W.R.)	41,041	23·6	15·8	270,160	G. Raithby	R. A. Hall Tovey.
Dorchester	9,938	20·6	13·1	49,720	G. J. Dennis	A. G. Symonds.
Dover, Kent	43,889	21·0	11·4	200,723	E. W. T. Farley	R. E. Knocker.
Droitwich, Worcs.	4,132	21·1	12·8	23,027	Dr. P. A. Roden	S. J. Tombs.
Dudley, Worcs.	51,668	29·4	16·5	170,121	S. C. Lloyd	Hy. C. Brettell.
Dukinfield, Cheshire	19,546	26·0	19·4	77,021	G. H. Kenyon	T. H. Gordon, B.A.
Dunstable, Beds.	8,465	18·8	10·9	31,641	E. Franklin	C. C. S. Benning.
DURHAM	17,902	25·4	18·2	69,992	F. W. Goodyear	Frederick Marshall.
Ealing, Middlesex	68,306	17·8	9·8	534,608	H. Armriding	G. E. Brydges.
Eastbourne, E. Sussex	54,796	15·3	9·5	459,185	C. O'Brien Harding	Hy. W. Fovarque.
East Ham, Essex	142,905	24·3	11·0	547,718	R. Banks-Martin	E. E. Wilson.
East Retford, Notts.	13,648	23·7	12·1	58,462	T. Wheeldon	Wm. P. Jones.
Eccles, Lancs.	43,847	21·3	13·9	189,981	F. W. Ogden	Edwin Parkes.
Evesham, Worcs.	8,651	22·9	13·1	38,246	C. F. Cox	T. A. Cox.
EXETER, Devon	60,317	19·6	12·5	337,000	J. G. Owen	H. Lloyd Parry, LL.B.
Eye, E. Suffolk	1,999	18·0	11·0	8,000	W. Short	H. Warnes.
Falmouth, Cornwall	13,469	18·1	11·1	51,279	A. W. Chard	Ed. E. Armitage.
Faversham, Kent	10,450	21·9	14·1	49,276	Dr. S. R. Alexander	Guy Tassell.
Folkestone, Kent	33,711	18·1	10·6	266,302	Sir S. Penfold	A. F. Kidson.
Fowey, Cornwall	2,281	12·7	7·2	14,621	W. H. L. Shadwell	H. S. Graham.
Gateshead, Durham	118,684	31·7	19·8	441,714	J. MacCoy	William Swinburne.
Gillingham, Kent	54,641	22·8	13·0	190,271	W. H. Griffin	F. C. Boucher, LL.B.
Glastonbury, Somerset	4,309	19·0	12·1	—	M. H. Stead	R. T. Gould, M.A.
Glossop, Derby	21,729	18·3	14·2	85,892	Mrs. H. Partington	T. W. Ellison
GLOUCESTER	50,553	22·5	13·6	242,215	Sir J. Bruton	G. S. Blakeway.
Godalming, Surrey	8,871	19·8	12·1	52,890	C. Burgess	T. P. Whateley.
Godmanchester, Hunts.	2,158	20·9	9·8	—	R. L. Towgood	Gerald Hunnybun.
Grantham, Lincs. (Kesteven)	20,692	20·3	12·7	88,482	Sir A. Priestley, M.P.	A. H. Malin.
Gravesend, Kent	28,346	24·1	13·0	147,962	H. Huggins	Hy. Hampton Brown, B.A.
Great Grimbsy, Lincs.	77,554	27·2	15·3	319,453	J. Barker	J. Wm. Jackson.
Guildford, Surrey	24,619	20·6	11·2	162,124	W. Shawcross	A. D. Jenkins.
Halifax, Yorks. (W.R.)	100,701	17·7	15·4	498,379	R. Hodgson	P. Saunders.
Harrogate, Yorks. (W.R.)	35,300	14·8	10·8	272,102	T. H. Fleming	J. T. Taylor.
Hartlepool, Durham	20,085	32·4	19·3	75,621	T. W. Watson	H. W. Bell.
Harwich, Essex	14,515	23·5	11·4	42,621	E. Saunders	A. J. Hanslip Ward.
Haslingden, Lancs.	18,763	21·8	12·5	90,047	E. Russell	W. Musgrove.
Hastings, E. Sussex	60,044	14·1	11·6	419,323	G. Hutchings	B. F. Meadows.
Hedon, Yorks (E.R.)	1,211	28·1	16·8	3,460	R. A. Park	J. E. D. Stickney.
Helston, Cornwall	2,899	19·3	11·9	9,824	W. Hall	J. W. Tyacke.
Hemel Hempst'd, Herts.	13,295	22·4	11·4	65,721	G. A. Talbot	A. E. Usher.
Henley-on-Thames, Ox.	6,575	17·8	8·9	34,100	W. Hamilton	A. Caldecott.
HEREFORD	22,866	19·5	13·9	131,264	E. R. Dymond	R. Battersby.
Hertford, Herts.	10,650	21·9	13·5	56,380	H. R. H. Gosselin-Grimshawe	A. Baker.
Heywood, Lancs.	27,008	20·5	19·2	122,166	R. D. McMurdo	G. G. Bouchier.
High Wycombe, Bucks.	21,066	24·2	11·5	75,621	W. Birch	A. J. Clarke.
Higham Ferrers, N'hnts.	2,773	19·8	10·3	8,621	T. Patenall	Wm. H. Simpson, B.A.
Honiton, Devon.	3,171	14·2	10·6	17,020	C. N. Tweed	E. Wm. Hellier.
Hornsey, Middlesex	87,742	17·4	9·2	706,463	P. Mitchell	F. D. Askey.
Hove, E. Sussex.	43,590	13·6	11·5	424,762	A. R. Sargeant	Henry Endacott.
Huddersfield, Yorks.	111,031	18·3	15·5	552,031	W. H. Jessop	J. H. Field, LL.B.
HULL, Yorks. (E.R.)	287,472	27·7	15·5	1,316,883	F. Askew	H. A. Learoyd, LL.B.
Huntingdon, Hunts.	3,938	15·2	13·9	21,220	W. P. Theakston	J. P. Moule.
Hyde, Cheshire	33,606	21·0	16·3	143,297	A. M. Fletcher	Thos. Brownson, B.A.
Hythe, Kent	6,596	24·0	12·2	43,913	W. R. Cobay	B. C. Drake.
Ilkeston, Derby	33,233	26·6	16·0	90,339	J. Woolley	S. F. James.
Ipswich, E. Suffolk	75,767	23·7	13·2	350,771	V. Desborough	William Bantoft.
Jarrow, Durham	33,583	35·4	18·8	124,621	J. Hall	Geo. Johnston (jun.).
Keighley, Yorks. (W.R.)	43,970	19·8	15·6	209,797	F. W. L. Butterfield	Smith Terry.
Kendal, Westmorland	13,996	20·6	12·1	70,632	J. J. Thomas.	J. E. Bolton.
Kidderminster, Worcs.	27,572	23·0	14·0	109,701	J. H. Watson	J. H. Thursfield.
King's Lynn, Norfolk	20,179	24·7	13·3	86,342	M. J. Jackson	J. W. Woolstencroft.
Kingston-on-Thames, Surrey	38,880	20·8	13·3	234,960	C. H. Burge	H. A. Winser. [F.S.A.
Lancaster	41,682	18·9	12·2	207,181	W. Briggs	T. C. Hughes, M.A.,
Launceston, Cornwall	4,133	13·5	12·5	19,824	Dr. W. F. Thompson	C. H. Peter.
Leamington, Warwick	26,669	16·9	11·7	191,911	Dr. M. C. Atkinson	Leo Rawlinson.
LEEDS, Yorks. (W.R.)	457,507	23·5	16·1	2,235,130	*E. G. Arnold	Sir Robert Fox.
Leicester	231,152	22·2	14·6	1,129,109	J. North	H. A. Pritchard.

The New HAZELL, 1917

Cities and Boroughs.	Population.	Rate per 1,000. Births.	Deaths.	Rateable Value.	Mayor 1916–17. *Lord Mayor.	Town Clerk.
England				£		
Leigh, Lancs.	45,134	27·4	15·9	192,083	J. Ashworth	W. H. Cowburn.
Leominster, Hereford	5,714	21·9	12·9	35,231	H. Gosling	W. T. Sale.
Lewes, E. Sussex	10,902	17·5	13·4	64,324	A. E. Rugg	M. S. Blaker, B.A.
LICHFIELD, Staffs.	8,795	21·3	9·8	48,221	C. Harradine	Herbert Russell.
LINCOLN	59,421	22·5	12·4	267,717	C. T. Parker	W. Bagshaw.
Liskeard, Cornwall	4,462	18·4	11·0	20,423	R. H. Lee	H. C. Counter.
LIVERPOOL, Lancs.	763,926	30·3	20·4	5,004,907	*M. Muspratt	E. R. Pickmere, M.A.
Lostwithiel, Cornwall	1,384	15·2	17·1	4,620	J. Venning	J. P. Heath.
Loughborough, Leics.	23,362	22·0	13·4	108,020	W. W. Coltman	H. Perkins.
Louth, Lincoln(Lindsey)	9,971	16·6	11·6	38,631	C. Adlard	H. Sharpley.
Lowestoft, E. Sussex	34,764	26·9	13·1	149,326	F. Spaskett	R. B. Nicholson.
Ludlow, Salop	5,814	19·4	18·4	22,972	S. H. Valentine	J. H. Williams.
Luton, Beds.	53,389	24·7	13·8	256,965	J. H. Staddon	William Smith.
Lydd, Kent	2,924	16·1	9·6	10,555	E. H. Finn	G. G. H. Witchell.
Lyme Regis, Dorset	2,942	19·7	8·4	11,211	A. J. Woodroffe	H. J. Ramsbotham.
Lymington, Hants.	4,370	19·5	10·6	22,270	J. P. C. Shrubb	J. D. Rawlins.
Macclesfield, Cheshire	34,840	20·2	12·7	121,938	E. Crew	F. R. Oldfield.
Maidenhead, Berks.	15,781	19·0	10·6	96,430	O. W. Cox	H. E. Davies.
Maidstone, Kent	35,967	20·4	12·4	205,321	G. F. Clark	S. L. Monckton.
Maldon, Essex	6,426	17·3	10·4	23,100	E. T. Baker	F. H. Bright.
Malmesbury, Wilts.	2,606	18·8	9·9	7,680	M. Thompson	M. H. Chubb.
MANCHESTER, Lancs.	731,830	25·7	18·4	4,797,516	*T. Smethurst	Thomas Hudson.
Mansfield, Notts.	40,768	31·4	13·3	142,047	C. E. Stacey	J. H. White.
Margate, Kent	29,546	16·6	11·3	204,701	W. B. Reeve	Edward Brooke.
Marlborough, Wilts.	4,474	14·5	10·2	19,620	J. Russell	E. Llewellyn Gwillim.
Middlesbrough, Yorks.	124,635	32·8	21·1	537,712	J. Calvert	P. Kitchen.
Middleton, Lancs.	28,684	19·9	15·7	129,402	W. M. Wiggins	J. P. Walmsley.
Monmouth, Mon.	5,313	19·4	12·7	24,510	W. Sambrook	vacant.
Morecambe, Lancs.	12,215	15·6	10·8	78,050	J. Birkett	vacant.
Morley, Yorks. (W.R.)	24,444	23·8	17·6	100,921	J. Stockdale	Fred Thackray.
Morpeth, Northumb.	7,753	24·4	14·6	28,500	J. R. Temple	James Jardin.
Mossley, Lancs.	13,143	19·9	15·7	65,974	J. E. Rhodes	Joseph Hyde.
Nelson, Lancs.	41,153	17·3	13·8	178,715	C. Townsley	J. H. Baldwick.
Newark, Notts.	16,764	23·9	14·1	79,910	W. E. Knight	G. Tallents.
Newbury, Berks.	12,370	16·7	9·4	56,020	C. A. Hawker	F. Quekett-Louch.
Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffs.	20,273	27·8	19·0	65,712	W. V. S. G. Goodwin	J. Griffith, LL.B.
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE	271,523	27·9	18·1	1,736,614	*G. Lunn	A. M. Oliver.
Newport, I. of Wight	11,215	21·5	12·4	47,020	F. E. Whitcher	T. R. Pratt.
Newport, Mon.	87,817	25·9	14·4	471,188	A. Swash	A. A. Newman.
New Romney, Kent	1,334	13·5	4·1	6,915	A. H. Smith	W. Lamacraft.
Northampton, N'hants.	90,829	20·8	14·0	405,327	J. Wood	Herbert Hankinson.
NORWICH, Norfolk	123,377	20·5	13·1	473,591	*G. Moore-Chamberlin	A. H. Miller.
NOTTINGHAM, Notts.	264,970	23·4	15·6	1,290,028	J. E. Pendleton	W. J. Board.
Nuneaton, Warwick	40,108	30·0	13·9	157,842	H. C. Jones	F. S. Clay.
Okehampton, Devon	3,326	22·5	9·9	11,771	Maj.-Gen. E. H. Holley	J. J. Newcombe.
Oldham, Lancs.	150,055	23·3	19·5	562,660	J. Middleton	J. H. Hallsworth.
Ossett, Yorks. (W.R.)	14,373	24·1	13·6	58,123	G. F. Wilson	T. W. Wilson.
Oswestry, Salop	10,094	20·4	16·5	75,621	R. S. Parry	S. Pryce-Parry, M.A.
OXFORD	53,980	17·2	11·7	455,316	Sir R. Buckell	R. Bacon, M.A.
Penryn, Cornwall	3,067	22·2	16·2	8,123	B. Annear	M. H. Truscott.
Penzance, Cornwall	13,564	15·1	12·0	65,223	G. Poole	T. H. Cornish.
PETERBOROUGH	34,253	19·9	10·9	149,500	G. Nicholls	William Mellows.
Plymouth	127,351	23·6	15·9	1,033,870	J. P. Goldsmith	J. H. Ellis.
Pontefract, Yks. (W.R.)	16,582	32·7	15·9	78,881	F. W. Pease	W. Haddock.
Poole, Dorset	41,731	21·2	11·2	199,020	G. C. A. Kentish	C. Lisby.
Portsmouth, Hants.	241,748	23·6	12·9	1,146,119	H. R. Pink	G. H. Etherton.
Preston, Lancs.	118,118	24·1	16·8	479,082	H. Cartmell	A. Howarth.
Pudsey, Yorks. (W.R.)	13,801	19·3	15·8	60,032	W. O. Forrest	A. E. Evans.
Queenborough, Kent	3,035	29·3	8·5	14,520	Capt. E. W. Jaffray	C. B. Harris.
Ramsgate, Kent	30,073	18·4	11·9	158,672	T. S. Chayney	A. B. Clarke.
Rawstenstall, Lancs.	30,381	18·5	16·2	132,943	H. Crabtree	James Whalley.
Reading, Berks.	89,419	20·2	11·6	503,534	F. A. Sarjeant	W. S. Clutterbuck.
Reigate, Surrey	29,132	15·7	9·6	225,057	T. Malcomson	Alfred Smith.
Richmond, Surrey	33,610	18·2	11·4	327,070	Dr. G. J. Maguire	H. Sagar.
Richmond, Yks. (N.R.)	3,958	24·0	12·8	16,214	W. Walton	C. G. Croft, M.A.
RIPON, Yorks. (W.R.)	8,215	17·4	12·5	42,730	F. W. Hargrave	M. Kirkley.
Rochdale, Lancs.	93,517	20·1	17·5	438,433	R. Turner	W. H. Hickson.
ROCHESTER, Kent	31,584	22·2	12·8	142,364	H. d'A. Breton	A. Kennett.

Cities and Boroughs.	Population.	Rate per 1,000. Births.	Deaths.	Rateable Value.	Mayor 1916–17. *Lord Mayor.	Town Clerk.
England				£		
Romsey, Hants. . .	4,745	22·6	10·7	17,111	R. Bowen . .	B. W. Atlee.
Rotherham, Yorks. (W.R.) . . .	64,527	30·6	16·2	249,930	J. Heminsley. .	C. L. des Forges.
Ryde, I. of Wight .	10,499	14·8	12·2	72,440	J. I. Barton . .	Chas. G. Vincent.
Rye, E. Sussex . .	4,312	16·7	11·9	16,930	G. Ellis . .	Walter Dawes.
Saffron Walden, Essex	6,415	18·2	11·4	28,020	Dr. J. P. Atkinson .	Wm. Adams.
ST. ALBANS, Herts. .	25,624	20·2	10·7	103,721	J. Flint . .	E. P. Debenham.
St. Helens, Lancs. .	99,601	33·7	18·7	384,979	H. B. Bates . .	W. H. Andrew.
St. Ives, Cornwall .	7,288	19·3	11·1	16,350	T. Wren . .	Edwd. Boase.
St. Ives, Hunts. . .	3,041	18·7	10·4	16,180	W. S. Harrison .	G. D. Day.
Salford, Lancs. . .	233,970	27·2	18·6	1,072,849	J. Higson . .	L. C. Evans.
SALISBURY, Wilts. .	21,476	17·7	11·8	115,264	J. Macklin . .	F. Hodding.
Saltash, Cornwall .	4,324	15·5	11·2	14,441	G. J. Lang . .	F. E. Cleverton.
Sandwich, Kent . .	3,007	19·6	8·9	13,300	W. J. Hughes .	E. C. Byrne.
Scarboro', Yorks. (N.R.)	36,978	16·4	13·9	243,281	C. C. Graham .	Sydney Jones.
Shaftesbury, Dorset .	1,834	18·0	12·4	6,410	Dr. J. Harris .	J. K. Rutter.
SHEFFIELD, Yorks. .	472,299	27·6	17·4	2,059,213	*W. Appleyard .	Wm. E. Hart.
Shrewsbury, Salop .	29,639	20·9	13·5	171,534	S. M. Morris . .	R. F. Prideaux.
Smethwick, Staffs. .	74,754	27·1	14·8	306,952	G. Rider . .	G. C. Lloyd.
Southampton, Hants. .	122,577	24·3	13·7	657,865	F. J. Smith . .	R. R. Linthorne.
Southend-on-Sea, Essex	80,234	18·5	11·2	595,208	J. Francis . .	H. J. Werwood.
South Molton, Devon .	2,715	16·6	8·8	13,621	W. Sanders . .	R. L. Riccard.
Southport, Lancs. .	71,163	14·4	13·5	540,497	R. Morrin . .	J. E. Jarratt.
South Shields, Durham	110,604	31·9	18·3	456,106	W. Allon . .	J. M. Hayton, B.A.
Southwold, E. Suffolk .	2,619	15·7	7·2	16,611	E. Pipe . .	E. R. Cooper.
Stafford . . .	24,008	24·2	13·8	103,420	R. J. Young . .	Richard Battle.
Stalybridge, Cheshire .	26,222	22·0	22·3	120,266	J. Bottomley .	F. H. Worsley.
Stamford, Lincs. .	10,004	23·2	11·7	46,540	W. E. Martin .	Charles Atter.
Stockport, Cheshire .	124,326	22·0	15·4	585,092	T. Rowbotham .	R. Hyde.
Stockton-on-Tees, Dur.	59,092	30·7	18·2	275,921	J. Harrison . .	A. B. Crosby, M.A.
Stoke-on-Trent, Staffs.	239,515	32·0	18·9	858,279	J. S. Goddard .	E. B. Sharpley.
Stourbridge, Worcs. .	17,566	23·0	12·2	106,220	F. Taylor . .	(vacant).
Stratford-on-Avon, War.	8,587	19·2	9·5	47,222	A. D. Flower .	R. Lunn.
Sudbury, W. Suffolk .	7,149	17·6	13·2	24,781	P. H. Oliver . .	C. H. Wells.
Sunderland, Durham .	152,436	32·5	17·4	710.884	S. Richardson .	H. Craven.
Sutton Coldfield, War'k	21,607	18·0	9·8	140,010	W. J. Seal . .	R. A. Reay-Nadin.
Swindon, Wilts. . .	52.195	22·9	12·0	241.873	A. J. Gilbert .	Robert Hilton.
Tamworth, Staffs. .	7.855	21·0	11·0	29,720	T. W. Woodcock .	John Matthews.
Taunton, Somerset .	22,931	18·0	11·8	111,931	H. J. Van Trump .	W. H. Bailey.
Tenterden, Kent .	3,413	16·1	11·7	19,203	H. Judge . .	J. Munn-Mace.
Tewkesbury, Glouces. .	5,096	18·1	8·6	23,225	H. Bishop . .	H. A. Badham.
Thetford, Norfolk .	4,819	21·4	11·1	20,219	S. Oldman . .	J. Houchen.
Thornaby-on-Tees, Yorks. (N.R.)	19,244	33·5	20·1	89,902	W. F. Whitwell .	Wm. J. Watson.
Tiverton, Devon .	10,161	15·8	11·1	58,425	A. T. Gregory .	Chas. M. Hole.
Todmorden, Yks. (W.R.)	25.400	17·6	14·5	122,760	R. Jackson . .	H. Garratt.
Torquay, Devon .	40,064	13·7	10·7	204,222	H. Gordon Cumming	Frederick S. Hex.
Torrington, Devon .	2,991	21·7	14·6	10,000	G. D. Cope . .	George M. Doe.
Totnes, Devon . .	4,151	13·7	11·7	21,106	C. F. Rea . .	George E. Windeatt.
TRURO, Cornwall .	11,265	20·7	12·0	52,620	J. Tonkin . .	Frederick Parkin.
Tunbridge Wells, Kent	36,281	13·9	12·1	309,269	C. W. Emson .	Wm. C. Cripps.
Tynemouth, Northumb.	60,688	28·6	16·8	261,360	H. Gregg . .	Stanley Wilson.
WAKEFIELD, Yks. (W.R.)	52.329	23·0	15·3	250,325	E. Stonehouse .	A. C. Allibone.
Wallasey, Cheshire .	84.767	21·7	13·4	525.303	E. Peace . .	H. W. Cook.
Wallingford, Berks. .	2,693	18·9	12·1	12,991	E. C. Walter . .	F. R. Hedges.
Wallsend, Northumb. .	43.938	32·0	14·8	184,493	W. H. Thompson .	W. V. Mulcaster.
Walsall, Staffs. . .	93.543	28·8	15·4	244,896	S. M. Slater . .	H. Lee.
Wareham, Dorset .	2,002	15·5	9·7	5,162	E. S. Clark . .	G. C. Filliter.
Warrington, Lancs. .	74,157	30·1	17·9	308,979	P. Peacock . .	J. L. Whittle.
Warwick . . .	11,849	23·0	12·7	66.861	Lt.-Col. R. A. Richardson	H. J. Brown.
Wednesbury, Staffs. .	28,492	32·9	17·6	102,343	W. Warner . .	Thomas Jones.
WELLS, Somerset .	4,606	13·2	11·3	21,610	G. W. Wheeler .	Ed. P. Foster.
Wenlock, Salop . .	15.087	18·9	13·4	61.562	J. H. Whitley .	F. H. Potts, LL.M.
West Bromwich, Staffs.	69,125	31·7	16·1	235,470	E. Arnold . .	A. Wickham.
West Ham, Essex .	294,476	30·2	15·5	1,322,964	R. Mansfield . .	(vacant).
West Hartlepool, Dur.	64,248	29·7	16·7	266,553	C. Macfarlane .	H. Simpson.
Weymouth, Dorset .	22,947	19·0	10·2	120,062	R. S. Cowben .	H. A. Huxtable.
Whitehaven, Cumberl'd	18,974	30·5	17·0	76,762	J. R. Musgrave .	Thomas Brown.
Widnes, Lancs. . .	32,285	31·2	18·6	181,143	J. Hedley . .	H. S. Oppenheim.
Wigan, Lancs. . .	90.842	30·1	19·7	341,070	J. A. Cartwright .	Wm. H. Tyler.

The New HAZELL, 1917

Cities and Boroughs.	Population.	Rate per 1,000. Births.	Deaths.	Rateable Value.	Mayor 1916–17. *Lord Mayor.	Town Clerk.
England				£		
Wilton, Wilts.	2,104	16·2	9·9	10,721	C. E. Marks	H. J. King.
Wimbledon, Surrey	58,312	19·0	10·6	486,392	H. W. Simpson	A. Steele Sheldon.
WINCHESTER, Hants.	23,993	17·0	10·5	145,231	A. Edmeades	Thomas Holt.
Windsor, Berks.	12,317	22·5	12·7	97,241	W. Carter	E. C. Durant.
Wisbech, Cambs.	10,721	—	—	48,464	C. Clayton	C. E. F.Copeman,M.A.
Wokingham, Berks.	41,553	15·2	8·3	23,621	H. C. Mylne	J. H. E. Clifton.
Wolverhampton, Staffs.	95,615	27·4	15·9	427,602	A. C. Skidmore	Sir Horatio Brevitt.
Woodstock, Oxon.	1,571	15·3	7·2	4,621	A. E. Banbury	A. Ballard, LL.B.
WORCESTER	48,505	20·2	13·7	233,347	A. W. A. Carlton	Samuel Southall.
Workington, Cumb.	24,828	28·0	14·6	101,237	F. Hall	John Warwick.
Worthing, W. Sussex	33,249	15·0	11·0	207,999	J. White	J. K. Allerton.
Yarmouth, Gt. Norfolk	57,058	23·2	14·8	271,302	E. B. Worlledge	Wm. E. Stevens.
Yeovil, Somerset	14,413	21·9	10·5	66,821	E. Damon	H. C. Batten.
YORK	83,380	22·7	13·7	424,232	*W.A.Forster-Todd	P. J. Spalding.
Wales						
Aberavon, Glam.	11,247	41·2	18·9	54,250	T. S. Goslin	T. J. Jones.
Abergavenny, Mon.	8,691	25·1	15·3	38,720	Z. Wheatley	Wm. H. Hopwood.
Aberystwyth, Card.	8,568	14·6	13·1	48,251	C. M. Williams	A. J. Hughes.
BANGOR, Carn.	11,228	17·5	12·6	45,280	R. J. Williams	J. P. Williams.
Beaumaris, Anglesey	2,207	15·4	10·4	9,820	James H. Burton	O. H. M. Williams.
Brecon	5,916	18·8	16·1	26,724	W. Williams	G. H. Williams.
CARDIFF, Glam.	186,763	25·8	15·1	1,213,315	*J. Stanfield	J. L. Wheatley.
Cardigan	3,595	17·5	17·0	14,093	A. Clougher	David Morgan Jones.
Carmarthen	10,270	16·2	16·9	42,641	J. Lewis	H. B. White.
Carnarvon	8,958	19·4	17·7	34,006	C. A. Jones	R. O. Roberts.
Conway, Carn.	5,383	18·9	11·1	33,926	E. Jones	Hugh Parry.
Cowbridge, Glamorg.	1,158	11·2	13·7	4,121	Capt. T.J. Yorwerth	Wm. T. Gwyn.
Denbigh	7,006	18·7	9·2	36,225	R. Owen	Edward Parry.
Flint	5,685	36·6	17·5	20,291	Maj. C. E. Dyson	Thomas W. Hughes.
Haverfordwest, Pemb.	5,897	19·5	14·5	15,462	G. H. Llewellyn	R. T. P. Williams.
Kidwelly, Carm.	3,221	27·0	15·8	10,067	W. Loosemore	W. Robt. James.
Lampeter, Card.	1,822	13·2	8·1	7,842	J. S. Jones	J. E. Lloyd.
Llandovery, Carm.	2,039	16·2	12·7	6,444	J.P.C.V.Pryse-Price	H. Alfred Thomas.
Llanelly, Carm.	33,693	26·8	15·1	123,122	D. J. Davies	H. W. Spowart.
Llanfyllin, Montgom.	1,633	19·6	14·7	7,802	Maj. J. Lomax	Thomas Jones.
Llanidloes, Montgom.	2,550	18·4	10·9	7,231	R. Jarman	Arthur Davies.
Merthyr Tydvil, Glam.	83,946	28·2	16·9	284,624	N. F. Hankey	T. Aneuryn Rees.
Montgomery	970	20·6	8·7	7,602	H. Jones	C. S. Pryce.
Neath, Glamorg.	18,558	27·3	14·5	69,902	H. P. Charles	E. C. Curtis.
Pembroke	15,628	23·2	13·8	55,110	W. Evans	R. D. Lawless.
Pwllheli, Carnarvon	3,820	22·2	11·0	15,821	G. C. Roberts	Evan R. Davies.
Swansea, Glam.	119,720	27·4	16·9	606,633	D. Davies	H. L. Coath.
Tenby, Pemb.	4,360	14·2	10·9	26,662	Capt. D. H. Morgan	G. L. Stokes.
Welshpool, Montgom.	5,866	19·8	10·6	42,002	T. J. Evans	C. Pryce Yearsley.
Wrexham, Denbigh	19,235	24·9	14·2	81,023	L. B. Rowland	L. Taylor.

THE GOVERNMENT OF LONDON

The area of the City of London is 673 acres—a little more than 1 square mile. The area of the County of London is 117 square miles. The population of the County at the census of 1911 was 4,521,685, being one-tenth of the population of the United Kingdom and about one twentieth of the population of the British Empire, exclusive of India. Greater London, comprising the City and the Metropolitan Police District, has an area of 692·84 square miles, excluding tidal water, and is defined as containing every parish the whole of which is within 15 miles of Charing Cross, or any portion of which is within 12 miles. Its population in 1911 was 7,251,358.

There are 30 Municipal bodies in the Administrative County of London, consisting of the London County Council, the Corporations of the Cities of London and Westminster, and 27 Metropolitan Borough Councils; there are also 28 Boards of Guardians of the Poor and other authorities—170 in all, the members constituting these numbering 5,339; while in Outer London, which signifies the part of the Metropolitan Police District lying outside the Administrative County, there are 142 Local Authorities comprising 5 County Councils, 9 County and Municipal Borough Corporations, 62 Urban District Councils, 14 Rural District Councils, and 52 Parish Councils; there are also 19 Boards of Guardians of the Poor.

THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

The Council was constituted by the Local Government Act, 1888, and is the authority for the administration of the County of London, which has an area of 116·95 miles. The Council consists of **19 Aldermen and 118 Councillors** (but in Oct. 1908 the Council adopted a recommendation in favour of the increase of the membership from 137 to 154). The aldermen sit for six and the councillors for three years. Under the London County Council Electors' Qualification Act, 1900, every parochial elector is entitled to vote at the election of a London County Councillor. No elector can legally vote more than once in the county at the same election.

The last election, the ninth, took place on Thursday, March 6, 1913. The party results of this and the previous elections were as follows :—

	Progressives	Municipal Reformers*	Independents
1889 . .	71	47	—
1892 . .	84	34	—
1895 . .	59	59	—
1898 . .	70	47	1
1901 . .	84	32	2
1904 . .	83	34	1
1907 . .	38	79	1
1910 . .	58	60	—
1913 . .	51	67	—

* Called Moderates 1889–1904.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL

The members elected on March 6, 1913, or since that date, to represent the various electoral divisions are given below. The figures in brackets denote the number of electors on the last-compiled register. An asterisk denotes that the member was also in the former Council.

Battersea (18,717)

W. R. Warren (P.) .	5483
W. J. West (P.) . .	5451
Capt. H. Ramsden (M.R.) . . .	4502
G. B. Piggott (M.R.) .	4502

Bermondsey (12,959)

*W. H. Ecroyd (P.) .	2951
M. Shearman, jun. (P.) .	2820
Ald. Stickland (M.R.) .	2462
Maj. Swiney (M.R.) .	2409
Dr. A. Salter (Lab.) .	1632
C. G. Ammon (Lab.) .	1374

Bethnal Green, North-East (10,044)

*Garnham Edmonds (P.)	2731
*Edward Smith (P.) .	2667
G. Allen (M.R.) . .	1961
T. A. Blane (M.R.) .	1941

Bethnal Green, South-West (8526)

*Rev. Stewart Headlam (P.)	2369
*Percy A. Harris (P.) .	2359
M. Campbell-Johnston (M.R.) . . .	1487
L. Tyfield (M.R.) .	1441

Bow and Bromley (13,191)

F. H. Baber (M.R.) .	2505
G. M. Hilbery (M.R.) .	2464
*G. L. Bruce (P.) .	1936
Ben Cooper (P.) .	1826
C. E. Sumner (Ind. Soc.) . . .	1794
E. C. Fairchild (Ind. Soc.) . . .	1699
— Reaney (Ind.) .	79

Brixton (14,892)

*W. Haydon (M.R.) .	4289
*E. Gray (M.R.) . .	4274
A. R. Gridley (P.) .	3154
H. Holt (P.) . .	3151

Camberwell, North (16,336)

*R. A. Bray (P.) . .	4358
*H. R. Taylor (P.) .	4303
W. A. Hirst (M.R.) .	3423
H. A. Truby (M.R.) .	3374

Chelsea (15,909)

*R. C. Norman (M.R.) .	5200
*E. L. Meinertzhagen (M.R.) . . .	5113
Miss K. Wallas (P.) .	2598
G. Schuster (P.) .	2569

City of London (31,552)

*J. W. Domoney (M.R.)	7321
*Hon. G. Johnstone (M.R.)	7279
*W. H. Pannell (M.R.) .	7245
*S. Sankey (M.R.) . .	7206
Capt. Hon. F. Hemphill (P.) . . .	1708
C. S. Ralli (P.) . .	1647
Dr. S. Miall (P.) . .	1644

W. W. Grantham (M.R.) returned unopposed (May 1, 1913) on the election of Mr. Sankey to be City Remembrancer. C. A. Hanson (M.R.) returned unopposed (March 1, 1915) on the retirement of Mr. Pannell.

Clapham (28,398)

*R. M. Sebag-Montefiore (M.R.) . . .	8890
H. E. S. Parsons (M.R.)	8881
Hon. H. Beaumont (P.)	7049
O. Partington (P.) .	6971

On the death of Mr. Sebag-Montefiore from wounds, Nov. 19, 1915, Mr. W. H. P. Gibson (M.R.) was co-opted.

Deptford (19,895)

J. T. Prestige (M.R.) .	5704
R. C. Phillimore (P.) .	5667
Capt. M. Kincaid-Smith (M.R.) . .	5643
C. M. Lloyd (P.) .	5532

Dulwich (18,187)

Lord Massereene (M.R.)	6048
C. Wilkinson (M.R.) .	6027
Dr. Sophia Jevons (P.)	3993
P. Phipps (P.) . .	4057

Finsbury, Central (10,174)

*L. W. S. Rostron (M.R.)	3006
S. J. Thomas (M.R.) .	2947
*A. B. Russell (P.) .	2929
H. S. Syrett (P.) .	2853

On the retirement of Mr. Rostron, Mr. J. Little (M.R.) was co-opted (1916).

Finsbury, East (6528)

*G. M. Gillett (P.) . .	2037
*H. E. A. Cotton (P.) .	2026
Capt. E. W. Morrison-Bell (M.R.) . .	1866
W. G. Perring (M.R.) .	1837

Fulham (28,677)

*Cyril S. Cobb (M.R.) .	7649
*E. G. Easton (M.R.) .	7614
D. Waterlow (P.) .	4870
W. Meakin (P.) . .	4843

On the death of Mr. Easton, Mr. H. G. Norris (M.R.) was co-opted (Oct. 31, 1916).

Greenwich (16,740)

*G. H. Hume (M.R.) .	4815
*Lord Hill (M.R.) . .	4787
A. H. Scott (P.) . .	4486
Hon. H. F. Moulton (P.) . . .	4463

Hackney, Central (11,933)

W. Ray (M.R.) . .	3670
*Miss H. Adler (P.) .	3653
Lord William Cecil (M.R.) . . .	3645
*A. J. Shepheard (P.) .	3622

Hackney, North (19,634)

*G. W. H. Jones (M.R.) .	6014
*O. E. Warburg (M.R.) .	5965
W. A. Nicholls (P.) .	5322
W. R. J. Hickman .	5299

Hackney, South (17,704)

*G. K. Naylor (M.R.) .	3132
*T. Chapman (P.) . .	3109
J. E. Brudenell-Bruce (M.R.) . . .	3059
C. Watson (P.) . .	2981
H. Wells-Holland (Ind.)	1733
A. L. Cox (Ind.) . .	1674

On the resignation of Mr. Naylor, Mr. C. Winkly (M.R.) was co-opted (Oct. 31, 1916).

Haggerston (8087)

*H. Ward (P.) . .	2178
D. Blackley (P.) . .	2167
J. J. Jarvis (M.R.) .	1975
W. Brass (M.R.) .	1970

Hammersmith (20,004)

*F. R. Anderton (M.R.) . 5615
*I. Salmon (M.R.) . . 5609
W. P. Hunter (P.) . 3937
Glynne Williams (P.) . 3703

Hampstead (16,412)

*W. Reynolds (M.R.) . 4567
*A. T. Taylor (M.R.) . 4529
H. Holman (P.) . 2169

Holborn (11,570)

*R. I. Tasker (M.R.) . 3719
*Hon. H. Lygon (M.R.) . 3718
T. E. Morris (P.) . 1287
J. B. Elsden (P.) . 1255

On the resignation of Mr. Tasker, Col. H. H. Tasker was returned unopposed (Nov. 9, 1914).

Hoxton (9228)

*J. S. Holmes (P.) . . 2749
O. Lewis (P.) . . 2693
H. B. Bird (M.R.) . 2402
C. Filby (M.R.) . . 2279
Miss Willoughby (Ind. M.R.) . . . 158

Islington, East (15,192)

*E. Smallwood (P.) . 4545
W. L. Clague (P.) . 4453
D. Hazel (M.R.) . . 4226
J. V. Fitzgerald (M.R.) 4170

Islington, North (16,130)

*F. L. Dove (M.R.) . 4796
*Col. R. J. Cooper (M.R.) 4792
Maj. J. H. Torrance (P.) . . . 4574
H. S. Reitlinger (P.) . 4549

Islington, South (11,689)

*G. Dew (P.) . . 3197
*Howell J. Williams (P.) 3195
A. Dingli (M.R.) . 2829
*W. Hunt (M.R.) . 2807

Islington, West (10,445)

H. Mills (P.) . . 2999
*H. L. Jephson (P.) . 2978
C. W. French (M.R.) . 2412
H. F. Wyatt (M.R.) . 2372

On the death of Mr. Jephson, Mr. W. A. Nicholls (P.) was returned unopposed (Feb. 13, 1914).

Kennington (12,742)

*Sir John Benn, Bt. (P.) 3517
Lord Peel (M.R.) . . 3371
E. V. Sassoon (M.R.) . 3264
W. J. Richardson (P.) . 2878
J. G. Dale (Lab.) . 1121

Kensington, North (14,417)

*D. Davis (M.R.) . . 4025
*Major C. Levita (M.R.) . 3999
C. D'O. Cooper (P.) . 1895
G. S. Warren (P.) . 1844
Dr. Ethel Bentham (Lab.) . . . 1099
W. Jarrett (Lab.) . 998

Kensington, South (14,938)

*Col. W. F. Cavaye (M.R.) 5072
A. G. Colvile (M.R.) . 4997
F. C. Jarvis (P.) . 731
H. C. Bickmore (P.) . 713

Lambeth, North (7916)

*F. Briant (P.) . . . 2370
L. Courtauld (M.R.) . 2118
W. Gough-Cook (M.R.) 2105
*Frank Smith (Lab.) . 2037

Lewisham (34,619)

*F. Carter (M.R.) . . 9497
Commander C. Bellairs (M.R.) . . . 9410
C. Garfitt (P.) . . 5865
J. S. Lewis (P.) . . 5809

On the resignation of Commdr. Bellairs, Mr. W. H. Le May (M.R.) was returned unopposed (April 30, 1915); on the resignation of Mr. Le May, Mr. R. Jackson was elected (Apr. 4, 1916).

Limehouse (7599)

*B. B. Evans (P.) . . 2665
*A. W. Yeo (P.) . . 2664
*C. Jackson (M.R.) . 2024
R. A. Reith (M.R.) . 1916

On the resignation of Mr. Evans, Mr. Hy. Marks (P.) was returned unopposed (Jan. 14, 1915).

Marylebone, East (9473)

*E. R. Debenham (M.R.) 3492
*Lord A. Thynne (M.R.) 3411
T. W. McCormack (P.) 1056
Mrs. Miall-Smith (P.) . 1055

Marylebone, West (12,432)

*Lord Greville (M.R.) . 4010
*Sir E. White (M.R.) . 3942
Miss E. Fox (P.) . 2110
Capt. E. J. Vasey (P.) 2066

On the death of Sir E. White, Capt. E. W. Morrison-Bell (M.R.) unopposed (July 6, 1914); on the resignation of Lord Greville, Mr. E. Sanger was co-opted (1916).

Mile End (6845)

T. Wickham (P.) . . 2252
*C. Stettauer (P.) . . 2204
E. H. Coombe (M.R.) . 1973
C. Ince (M.R.) . . 1924

On the death of Mr. Stettauer (polling August 12, 1913):

G. A. Dutfield (M.R.) . 1743
Hon. H. Fletcher Moulton (P.) . . 1627

Newington, West (11,339)

*J. D. Gilbert (P.) . . 3161
*Evan Spicer (P.) . . 3097
E. Abbott (M.R.) . 2268
R. O. Roberts (M.R.) . 2222

Norwood (19,909)

*C. U. Fisher (M.R.) . 6047
*F. St. J. Morrow (M.R.) 6006
Sir C. Tarring (P.) . 3559
A. E. Bennets (P.) . 3553

Paddington, North (14,692)

*J. H. Hunter (M.R.) . 4561
*J. H. Lidiard (M.R.) . 4522
H. G. Holmes (P.) . 3573
J. S. Duckers (P.) . 3485

Paddington, South (9,280)

*J. B. Karslake (M.R.) . 3353
*Major Lewis-Barned (M.R.) . . . 3316
R. H. de Montmorency (P.) . . . 817
A. Y. Mayell (P.) . 805

Peckham (18,274)

*T. Gautrey (P.) . . 5306
*Lord Haddo (P.) . . 5206
W. L. Dowton (M.R.) . 5127
T. Richards (M.R.) . 5092

Poplar (11,580)

St. John Hutchinson (P.) 3061
Miss Susan Lawrence (P.) 2960
T. Vosper (M.R.) . 1599
Mrs. Elliott (M.R.) . 1492

Rotherhithe (10,990)

*R. L. Stuart (P.) . 3186
*Rev. J. Scott Lidgett (P.) . . . 3159
W. G. Marriott (M.R.) 2662
D. Radcliffe (M.R.) . 2457

St. George's, Hanover Square (12,845)

*Lord Cheylesmore (M.R.) 4335
*H. J. Greenwood (M.R.) 4279
F. T. Mackenzie Bell (P.) . . . 821

St. George's-in-the-East (3903)

*H. Gosling (P.) . . 1246
*C. J. Mathew (P.) . 1209
Dr. P. Daniel (M.R.) . 961
D. Knocker (M.R.) . 929
— Dibbs (Ind.) . . 164
F. W. Brame (Ind.) . . 24

St. Pancras, East (9444)

*A. W. Claremont (P.) . 2549
*H. D. R. Walker (P.) . 2522
W. Smith-Clark (M.R.) 2454
J. Hewson (M.R.) . 2436

St. Pancras, North (10,373)

*T. F. Hobson (P.) . 2901
*A. L. Leon (P.) . . 2887
C. H. Dinwiddy (M.R.) 2654
E. Gunter Jones (M.R.) 2646
A. C. Edwards (Ind. Soc.) . . . 514
W. G. Woodley (Ind. Soc.) . . . 501

St. Pancras, South (6792)

David Davies (M.R.) . 2360
*J. C. Denison-Pender (M.R.) . . . 2307
C. F. Cosburn (P.) . 1353
T. Charles (P.) . . 1307

St. Pancras, West (9338)

Capt. A. C. H. Kennard (M.R.) . . . 3278
Lord Windsor (M.R.) . 3252
*W. Lloyd-Taylor (P.) 2672
A. G. Rickards, K.C. (P.) . . . 2579

Southwark, West (8808)

*A. Wilson (P.) . . 2842
*T. Hunter (P.) . . 2831
H. Edwards (M.R.) . 2105
Rev. W. J. Somerville (M.R.) . . . 2070

Stepney (5344)

*A. O. Goodrich (M.R.) . 1827
Hon. A. Chichester (M.R.) . . . 1805
J. S. Henry (P.) . . 1667
G. A. Hardy (P.) . 1630
J. G. Butler (Ind. Soc.) 108
A. A. Watts (Ind. Soc.) 105

On the resignation of the Hon. A. Chichester, Mr. D. Hazell (M.R.) was co-opted.

Strand (10,005)

*Lieut.-Col. C. Probyn (M.R.)	3109
*P. E. Pilditch (M.R.)	3065
Miss Pocock (P.)	793

Walworth (9847)

*J. A. Dawes (P.)	2575
*C. Jesson (P.)	2476
Councillor Bird (M.R.)	2199
G. Aspinall (M.R.)	2114

Wandsworth (51,462)

E. Evans (M.R.)	13,927
A. C. Rawson (M.R.)	13,804
G. P. Blizard (P.)	7390
C. H. Williams (P.)	7357

Westminster (9561)

*R. W. Granville-Smith (M.R.)	3310
*P. Gates (M.R.)	3228
Mrs. St. C. Stobart (P.)	1199
L. G. Buxton (P.)	1168

Whitechapel (5006)

*W. C. Johnson (P.)	1792
*H. H. Gordon (P.)	1746
Rev. E. G. Parry (M.R.)	1008
A. Ludski (M.R.)	916

Woolwich (23,913)

*W. J. Squires (M.R.)	8378
*H. Kingsley Wood (M.R.)	8300
W. S. Sanders (Lab.)	7618
Miss M. Bondfield (Lab.)	7598

The Aldermen are as follows :—

Retiring in 1917

A. F. Buxton (M.R.).
G. Drage (M.R.)
J. W. Gilbert (M.R.).
H. C. Gooch (M.R.).
Bernard Holland (M.R.).
H. W. Liversidge (M.R.).
H. V. Rowe (M.R.).
Lady St. Helier (M.R.).
P. C. Simmons (M.R.).
Miss K. Wallas (P.).

Retiring in 1919.

Sir George Goldie (M.R.).
G. A. Hardie (P.).
F. C. Harrison (M.R.).
W. Hunt (M.R.).
Sir H. Parsons (M.R.).
O. Partington (P.).
Mrs. Wilton Phipps (M.R.).
A. H. Scott (P.).
Sir H. L. Stephen (M.R.).

Alphabetical List of Aldermen and Councillors

e*Adler, Miss H. (P.)	Hackney, C.
e*Anderton, F. R. (M.R.)	Hammersmith.
Baber, F. H. (M.R.)	Bow and Bromley.
*Benn, Sir J., Bt. (P.)	Kennington.
eBlackley, D. (P.)	Haggerston.
e*Bray, R. A. (P.)	Camberwell, N.
*Briant, F. (P.)	Lambeth, N.
Buxton, A. F. (M.R.)	Alderman till 1917.
*Carter, F. (M.R.)	Lewisham.
*Cavaye, Brig.-Gen. W. F. (M.R.)	Kensington, S.
*Chapman, T. (P.)	Hackney, S.
*Cheylesmore, Lord (M.R.)	St. George's, Hanover Sq.
eClague, W. L. (P.)	Islington, E.
*Claremont, A. W. (P.)	St. Pancras, E.
e*Cobb, Cyril S. (M.R.)	Fulham.
Colvile, A. G. (M.R.)	Kensington, S.
*Cooper, Brig.-Gen. R. J. (M.R.)	Islington, N.
e*Cotton, H. E. A. (P.)	Finsbury, E.
Courtauld, L. (M.R.)	Lambeth, N.
Davies, D. (M.R.)	St. Pancras, S.
e*Davis, D. (M.R.)	Kensington, N.
*Dawes, J. A. (P.)	Walworth.
*Debenham, E. R. (M.R.)	Marylebone, E.
Denison-Pender, J. C. (M.R.)	St. Pancras, S.
e*Dew, G. (P.)	Islington, S.
*Domoney, J. W. (M.R.)	City of London.
*Dove, F. L. (M.R.)	Islington, N.
Drage, G. (M.R.)	Alderman till 1917.
Dutfield, G. A. (M.R.)	Mile End.
*Ecroyd, W. H. (P.)	Bermondsey.
e*Edmonds, G. (P.)	Bethnal Green, N.E.
eEvans, E. (M.R.)	Wandsworth.
*Fisher, C. U. (M.R.)	Norwood.
*Gates, P. (M.R.)	Westminster.
e*Gautrey, T. (P.)	Peckham.
*Gilbert, J. D. (P.)	Newington, W.
eGilbert, J. W. (M.R.)	Alderman till 1917.
e*Gillett, G. M. (P.)	Finsbury, E.
Goldie, Sir Geo. (M.R.)	Alderman till 1920.
eGooch, H. C. (M.R.)	Alderman till 1917.
*Goodrich, A. O. (M.R.)	Stepney.
*Gordon, H. H. (P.)	Whitechapel. [East.
*Gosling, H. (P.)	St. George's-in-the-
Grantham, W. W. (M.R.)	City of London.
*Granville-Smith, R. W. (M.R.)	Westminster.
e*Gray, E. (M.R.)	Brixton.
*Greenwood, H. J. (M.R.)	St. George's, Hanover Sq.
*Haddo, Lord (P.)	Peckham.
Hanson, C. A. (M.R.)	City of London.
Hardy, G. (P.)	Alderman till 1920.
*Harris, P. A. (P.)	Bethnal Green, S.W.
Harrison, F. C. (M.R.)	Alderman till 1919.
*Haydon, W. (M.R.)	Brixton.
Hazell, D. (M.R.)	Stepney.
e*Headlam, Rev. Stewart (P.)	Bethnal Green, S.W.
Hilbery, G. M. (M.R.)	Bow and Bromley.
*Hill, Lord (M.R.)	Greenwich.
*Hobson, T. F. (P.)	St. Pancras, N.
eHolland, B. (M.R.)	Alderman till 1917.
*Holmes, J. S. (P.)	Hoxton.
*Hume, G. H. (M.R.)	Greenwich.
eHunt, W. (M.R.)	Alderman till 1920.
*Hunter, J. H. (M.R.)	Paddington, N.
*Hunter, T. (P.)	Southwark, W.
Hutchinson, St. J. (P.)	Poplar.
eJackson, R. (M.R.)	Lewisham.
*Jesson, C. (P.)	Walworth.
*Johnson, W. C. (P.)	Whitechapel.
*Johnstone, Hon. G. (M.R.)	City of London.
*Jones, G. W. H. (M.R.)	Hackney, N.
*Karslake, J. B. (M.R.)	Paddington, S.
Kennard, Maj. A. C. H. (M.R.)	St. Pancras, W.
Lawrence, Miss S. (P.)	Poplar.
e*Leon, A. L. (P.)	St. Pancras, N.
*Levita, Lt.-Col. (M.R.)	Kensington, N.
Lewis, O. (P.)	Hoxton.
*Lewis-Barned, Major H. B. (M.R.)	Paddington, S.
e*Lidgett, Rev. J. Scott (P.)	Rotherhithe.
Liddiard, J. H. (M.R.)	Paddington, N.
eLittle, J. (M.R.)	Finsbury, C.
eLiversidge, H. W. (M.R.)	Alderman till 1917.
*Lygon, Hon. H. (M.R.)	Holborn.
Marks, H. (P.)	Limehouse.
Massereene, Lord (M.R.)	Dulwich. [East.
*Mathew, C. J. (P.)	St. George's-in-the
*Meinertzhagen, E. L. (M.R.)	Chelsea.
Mills, H. (P.)	Islington, W.
Morrison-Bell, Capt. E. W. (M.R.)	Marylebone, W.
*Morrow, F. St. J. (M.R.)	Norwood.
eNicholls, W. A. (P.)	Islington, W.
*Norman, R. C. (M.R.)	Chelsea.
Norris, H. G. (M.R.)	Fulham.

The New HAZELL, 1917

Parsons, Sir H. (M.R.)	Alderman till 1920.
Parsons, H. E. S. (M.R.)	Clapham.
Partington, O. (P.)	Alderman till 1920.
Peel, Lord (M.R.)	Kennington.
Phillimore, R. C. (M.R.)	Deptford.
*e*Phipps, Mrs. W. (M.R.)	Alderman till 1920.
*Pilditch, P. E. (M.R.)	Strand.
Prestige, J. T. (M.R.)	Deptford.
*Probyn, Lt.-Col. C. (M.R.)	Strand.
Rawson, A. C. (M.R.)	Wandsworth.
*e*Ray, W. (M.R.)	Hackney, C.
*e**Reynolds, W. (M.R.)	Hampstead.
*e*Rowe, H. V. (M.R.)	Alderman till 1917.
*e*St. Helier, Lady (M.R.)	Alderman till 1917.
*Salmon, I. (M.R.)	Hammersmith.
Sanger, E. (M.R.)	Marylebone, W.
Scott, A. H. (M.R.)	Alderman till 1920.
Shearman, M., jun. (P.)	Bermondsey.
Simmons, P. C. (M.R.)	Alderman till 1917.
*e**Smallwood, E. (P.)	Islington, E.
*Smith, Edward (P.)	Bethnal Green, N.E.
*Spicer, Evan (P.)	Newington, W
*Squires, W. J. (M.R.)	Woolwich.
*e*Stephen, Sir H. L. (M.R.)	Alderman till 1920.
*Stuart, R. L. (P.)	Rotherhithe.
*e*Tasker, Lt.-Col. H. H. (M.R.)	Holborn.
*Taylor, A. T. (M.R.)	Hampstead.
*Taylor, H. R. (P.)	Camberwell, N.
Thomas, S. J. (M.R.)	Finsbury, C.
*Thynne, Lord A. (M.R.)	Marylebone, E.
Walker, H. D. R. (P.)	St. Pancras, E.
*e*Wallas, Miss K. (P.)	Alderman till 1916.
*Warburg, O. E. (M.R.)	Hackney, N.
*Ward, H. (P.)	Haggerston.
*Warren, W. R. (P.)	Battersea.
West, W. J. (P.)	Battersea.
Wickham, T. (P.)	Mile End.
*e*Wilkinson, C. (M.R.)	Dulwich.
*Williams, H. J. (P.)	Islington, S.
*Wilson, A. (P.)	Southwark, W.
Windsor, Lord (M.R.)	St. Pancras, W.
Winkly, C. (M.R.),	Hackney, S.
*Wood, H. Kingsley (M.R.)	Woolwich.
*Yeo, A. W. (P.)	Limehouse.

Those marked *e* form the Education Committee, together with the following co-opted members: Miss Mary Beeton, G. L. Bruce, Miss C. S. Bulcraig, Dr. Morgan I. Finucane, Miss Margaret Frere, Harold Hodge, Dr. Sophia Jevons, T. B. Napier, Rev. W. J. Sommerville, Rev. Canon R. D. Swallow, and Miss Amy Tomes.

Chairman of the Council, Alfred F. Buxton.
Vice-Chairman, W. J. Squires.
Deputy-Chairman, H. H. Gordon.
Chairman, Education Committee, J. W. Gilbert.
Vice-Chairman, H. W. Liversidge.

THE COUNCIL'S OFFICERS

Clerk, James Bird	£1,600
Deputy do. M. H. Cox	£800
Comptroller, H. E. Haward	£2,500
Deputy do. C. D. Johnson	£1,000
Chief Engineer, G. W. Humphreys	£2,000
Chief Assist. Eng. W. C. Copperthwaite	£1,000
Architect, W. E. Riley	£2,000
Chief Assist. do. J. Briggs	£1,000
Solicitor, E. Tanner	£1,500
Deputy do. D. P. Andrews	£1,000
Medical Officer of Health, W. H. Hamer	£1,250
Deputy do. Dr. W. Butler	£1,000
Valuer, Frank W. Hunt	£1,500
Chief Officer, Public Control, J. Ollis	£1,000
Chief Officer, Parks Department, Major P. Maud, C.M.G.	£750
Housing Manager, S. G. Burgess	£800
Educational Adviser, Dr. W. Garnett, D.C.L.	£1,500
Education Officer, Sir Robert Blair, M.A.	£1,500
Deputy do., B. M. Allen	£1,000
Chief Officer Fire Brigade, Lt.-Commdr. Sampson Sladen, R.N. (£1,000, with allowances).	
Chief Officer of Tramways, A. L. C. Fell	£2,000
Deputy do., J. K. Bruce	£1,000
Chief Officer of Stores, F. W. Mackinney	£1,000
Central Offices, County Hall, Spring Gardens, S.W.	

The **new County Hall** which was being built on the Surrey side of the Thames between Westminster and Charing Cross Bridges, from the plans of Mr. Ralph Knott, who in 1908 won the architects' competition for designs for the Hall, is temporarily suspended during the war. The building, the foundation-stone of which was laid by the King in March 1912, will be in the English Renaissance style, over 700 ft. long, and 6 stories high.

STATISTICS

The estimated **expenditure** for 1916–17 on rate and debt accounts amounted in total to £11,784,349. The estimated **income** was £3,498,536, giving a net expenditure of £7,105,582 to be raised by rate. Of the total estimated net expenditure £3,247,857 was on account of debt, and £1,066,277 on account of education (£447,995 for elementary and £6,427,686 for higher education). The net additional cost to the Council in 1916–17 on account of war service allowances is £5,199,685.

The **assessable value of the County** was, on April 6, 1916, £45,252,413, of which sum £5,830,988 represented the assessable value of the City of London and the inner and Middle Temples. A penny rate was estimated to produce to the Council £188,552.

The **Council's rates** have been as follows:—

1889–90	12½*d.*	1907–8	Ord. 17*d.*, Ed. 18*d.*
1890–91	13¼*d.*	1908–9	Ord. 17*d.*, Ed. 19*d.*
1891–92	11¾*d.*	1909–10	Ord. 17*d.*, Ed. 19¾*d.*
1892–93	12½*d.*	1910–11	Ord. 17*d.*, Ed. 20¼*d.*
1893–94	13*d.*	1911–12	Ord. 17*d.*, Ed. 21¼*d.*
1894–95	14*d.*	1912–13	Ord. 17*d.*, Ed. 21¼*d.*
1895–96	15*d.*	1913–14	Ord. 17*d.*, Ed. 23*d.*
1896–97	15*d.*	1914–15	Ord. 17½*d.*, Ed. 25*d.*
1897–98	14*d.*	1915–16	Ord. 17¾*d.*, Ed. 23¼*d.*
1898–99	14*d.*	1916–17	Ord. 17*d.*, Ed. 21*d.*
1899–1900	13½*d.*		
1900–1	14½*d.*		
1901–2	15*d.*		
1902–3	15½*d.*		
1903–4	16¾*d.*		
1904–5	Ord. 17·750*d.*, Ed. 8·125*d.* (½-year's charge)		
1905–6	Ord. 17*d.*, Ed. 18*d.*		
1906–7	Ord. 17*d.*, Ed. 19*d.*		

The Council's **net debt** at the end of March 1916 stood at £51,162,653, the principal items therein being one million pounds odd for bridges, £900,000 for fire brigade, six million odd pounds for main drainage, one million pounds for parks and open spaces, nine million odd pounds for street improvements, two and a quarter million pounds for tunnels, eleven and three-quarter million pounds for education, two million pounds for asylums, four million pounds for dwelling-house improvement and housing of the working classes, and nine and three-quarter million pounds for tramways.

The total **stock** outstanding, with the dates of redemption in brackets, in 1916 was:—Metropolitan Consolidated Stock, 3½% (1929) £14,556,678, 3% (1941) £9,958,571, 2½% (1949) £6,027,577; London County Consolidated Stock, 2½% (1920), £5,442,930, 3% (1920) £25,876,716, 3½% (1929) £10,000,000, or a grand total of **£71,862,472.**

London has 54 **theatres** with seating accommodation for 64,919 persons, 51 **music-halls** and **theatres of varieties** with seating accommodation for 76,370 persons, and 790 other places licensed for public entertainments. It has 5,927 on-license **public-houses** and beer-houses, and 2,290 off-licensed premises. It has 6,665 acres of **parks** and **open spaces**, 92 **public libraries**, 18 **museums** and **art galleries.** The number of **post offices** transacting ordinary post-office business is 1,114; the number of employees in the London postal service is 37,530, of whom 12·2 % are women. There are 172,404 dogs in London. Public telephone call offices number 2,672, and private call stations, 14,811.

The supply of **gas** in London is in the hands of three companies, the Commercial, Gas Light and Coke, and South Metropolitan Cos. The Commercial has 290 miles of mains and 111,947 customers; the Gas Light and Coke 2,620 miles of mains and 774,913 customers; and the South Metropolitan 1,292 miles of mains and 369,731 customers. Of the 1,256,591 gas meters in use, 856,885 are automatic meters. The total gas sold in 1913 was 43,922,191,000 cubic ft. The number of public lamps lit by the companies was 74,455. The revenue of the three companies was £7,887,828, and their working expenses £6,217,767. The supply of **electricity** to London is in the hands of no less than 16 local authorities and 13 companies. The local authorities had in 1913 44,333 customers and a capacity of 87,621 k.w. The companies had 99,647 customers and a capacity of 172,711 k.w. The local authorities generated 134,175,831 units and the companies 230,080,277 units. The local authorities had a revenue of £882,910 and an expenditure of £401,774; the companies had a revenue of £1,843,345 and an expenditure of £727,067.

Consult "London Statistics," published annually by the Council. For the work of the London Education Committee *see* article on EDUCATION.

LONDON TRAFFIC

In 1914 there were 628 **railway stations** in Greater London and 669 route-miles of railway.

The total length of **tramways** in London is about 157 street miles, almost entirely owned by the County Council. The total **capital expenditure** of the Council on its tramways undertaking to March 31, 1915, amounted to £13,357,696. The estimated passenger receipts for 1915–16 are put down at £2,478,000, giving a surplus on working of £795,735, but owing to payment of interest on capital expenditure and provision for repayment of debt, an estimated deficiency of £91,614 is expected.

The total mileage of tramways in Greater London is 353 miles. The London County Council tramways in 1914–15 carried 550,497,993 passengers; 58,978,792 car miles were run, and passenger receipts amounted to £2,399,846. The average revenue from passengers per car mile was 8·93*d.* and the average working expenses per car mile 6·55*d.* Workmen's cars carried 77,031,743 passengers. The length of streets traversed by **motor omnibuses** in the county of London in 1914 was 278—158 miles being north of the river and 120 south of the river. The number of motor omnibuses licensed in 1914 was 3,522.

The problem of London traffic has for many years been an urgent one. In 1903–5 it was inquired into by a Royal Commission [Report Cd. 2597 of 1905 and 7 vols. of evidence and Appendices], which considered the problem from the point of view of the means of locomotion rather than the safety of the pedestrian. The Royal Commission recommended the formation of a Central Traffic Board and made many other suggestions which, if adopted, would have tended in the direction of public safety. Nothing, however, was done to carry out the recommendations of the Commission. In the meantime the development of mechanical traction and the alarming increase of fatal accidents once more drew attention to the problem, and in 1912 a Select Committee was appointed to inquire into and report upon the best means for securing greater safety in the streets of the Metropolis. Its Report pointed out the change of conditions in the London streets in the last few years. In 1907 there were 3,866 horse cabs and 5,952 hansoms licensed. In 1914 there were only 1,391 of the two together. In 1907 there were 2,961 horse omnibuses and tramcars and 2,973 electric trams and motor omnibuses. In 1913 there were 6,308 electric trams and motor omnibuses, and only 182 horse omnibuses and tramcars, while 8,387 motor cabs had been registered up to June 30, 1914, and the disproportion is daily increasing, especially in the case of heavy commercial vehicles, which are steadily replacing horse power. The faster moving motor vehicle has helped in the migration of population from the Inner Ring to the Outer Ring, as evidenced by the growth of traffic in the seven years. The following figures give the London traffic for 1914:—

Tramway passengers .	846,000,673
Omnibus passengers .	756,591,847
Local railway passengers .	462,019,537
Trunk railways from a 30-mile limit	250,000,000
	2,314,612,057
Population of Greater London .	7,465,278

At the same time the number of fatal street accidents in Greater London continues to increase:—

1911	1912	1913	1914
451	562	625	658

The number injured were:—

1911	1912	1913	1914
20,798	22,270	25,839	26,492

Of the fatal accidents during the three years 1910–11–12, 34% were children and 16% over 60 years of age. From the statistics presented to the Committee they came to the conclusion that neither lack of lighting nor narrow roads had any great bearing upon the number of fatal accidents. As a whole, power-driven vehicles are twice as dangerous as horse-drawn vehicles, and although the motor omnibus stands out as the most dangerous type of vehicle, each year has recently shown a substantial reduction in its danger.

LONDON FIRE BRIGADE

Since its establishment in 1866 the strength of the Brigade has increased six-fold, and the appliances, etc., have increased in proportion. There are now 1,355 officers and men, as well as a civil staff of about 128, engaged in the (*a*) inspection,

(*b*) workshops, and (*c*) hydrant departments; of these about 300 are on war service. The horsed fire-engines are gradually being replaced by motor fire-engines, of which there are 38. The **area protected** is about 117½ square miles, including the City and County of London, and extends roughly from Highgate in the North to Sydenham in the South, and from Roehampton in the West to Plumstead in the East. The estimated cost of maintaining the brigade during the financial year 1915–16 (including pensions) was £301,355. Towards this sum the **fire insurance companies** contribute £39,704, the **Government** £10,000, and miscellaneous receipts amount to £2,750. The **report** of the chief officer of the brigade for the year 1914 shows an increase in the number of fires of 232 as compared with those in 1913. The number of **calls** for fires, or supposed fires, received during the year was 6,125. Of these 1,859 were **false alarms,** and 657 were calls for chimneys on fire.

Chief Officer, Lieut. S. Sladen, R.N. . . £1,000
Divisional Officers, Sidney G. Gamble, C.E. (£650), and A. R. Dyer . . . £500
Assistant Divisional Officers, C. C. B. Morris and Lieut. H. Spencer, R.N. (both latter on war service) . . £400
Chief Clerk, W. G. Coles.
Headquarters: 94 Southwark Bridge Road, London, S.E.

LONDON SALVAGE CORPS

Established in 1866 by the Fire Insurance Companies on the transfer of the London Fire Establishment to the Board of Works, when the Metropolitan (now London) Fire Brigade was organised. The Corps is maintained by contributions from the principal Insurance Companies. There are five stations, all in connection by telephone, and also in communication with the Fire Brigade, in various parts of the Metropolis, and the men and plant are highly efficient. The number of fires attended by the Corps during 1915 was as follows: Inside the Metropolitan area, 2,168; outside, 94; total, 2,262. At nearly all of these, services of a valuable character were rendered on behalf of the Offices interested. The staff of the Corps consists of 1 chief officer, 5 superintendents, 12 foremen, 20 1st-class men, 19 2nd-class men, 50 3rd-class men, a number of auxiliaries in training, and 12 chauffeurs and coachmen. Only men of the Royal Navy are taken. The following is a list of the stations: (East) Commercial Road, E., Supt. W. Sleat; (South) Southwark Bridge Road, S.E., Supt. R. E. Dobbing; (West) Shaftesbury Avenue, W., Supt. W. J. Blyth; (North) Upper Street, Islington, Supt. W. Haughton; (Central) *Headquarters:* 63–66, Watling Street. Supt. C. Allison is in charge, and the *Chief Officer*, Lieut.-Col. Fox, resides there.

THE CORPORATION OF THE CITY

The Corporation of the City of London consists of the whole body of the citizens or freemen, under the style of "the Mayor, Commonalty, and Citizens." The small portion of this great Metropolis which is comprised within the **City** and its liberties is divided into 27 **wards,** including Bridge Without. There is an alderman for this ward, but no freemen and no common councillors. Each of the other wards, with the exception of the two wards of Cripplegate Within and Without (which

THE LORD MAYOR AND ALDERMEN

	Ward	Ald.	Shff.	Lord Mayor
Lord Mayor, 1916–17				
Col. Sir William H. Dunn, Kt. (b. '56) . .	Cheap	1909	1906	1916
Private Sec. Sir W. J. Soulsby, C.B., C.I.E.				
Aldermen				
Sir Henry Edmund Knight, Kt. . . .	Cripplegate	1874	1875	1882
Sir Joseph Savory, Bt.	Bridge Without	1883	1882	1890
Sir Walter Wilkin, K.C.M.G. . . .	Lime Street	1888	1892	1895
Sir Alfred James Newton, Bt. . . .	Bassishaw	1890	1888	1899
Sir Marcus Samuel, Bt.	Portsoken	1891	1894	1902
Sir William Purdie Treloar, Bt. . . .	Farringdon Without	1892	1899	1906
Sir John Charles Bell, Bt.	Coleman Street	1894	1901	1907
Sir George Wyatt Truscott, Bt. . . .	Dowgate	1895	1902	1908
Sir John Knill, Bt.	Bridge	1897	1903	1909
Rt. Hon. Sir T. Vezey Strong, K.C.V.O., P.C. .	Queenhithe	1897	1904	1910
Col. Sir David Burnett, Bt.	Candlewick	1902	1907	1912
Col. Sir T. Vansittart Bowater, Bt. . . .	Castle Baynard	1907	1905	1913
Col. Sir Charles Johnston, Bt.	Aldersgate	1907	1910	1914
Col. Sir Chas. Cheers Wakefield, Kt. . . .	Bread Street	1908	1907	1915
The following have not yet served the office of Lord Mayor:—				
Charles Augustin Hanson, M.P.	Broad Street	1909	1911	—
Sir Horace B. Marshall, Kt.	Vintry	1909	1909	—
Sir Edward Ernest Cooper, Kt.	Cornhill	1909	1912	—
James Roll	Billingsgate	1910	1910	—
Sir John James Baddeley, Kt.	Farringdon Within	1912	1908	—
Lt.-Col. Sir John Humphery, Kt. . . .	Tower	1912	1913	—
Edward Cecil Moore.	Bishopsgate	1912	1914	—
George Alex. Touche, M.P.	Walbrook	1915	1915	—
Sir John Lulham Pound, Bt.	Aldgate	1915	—	—
James William Domoney	Langbourn	1916	—	—
L. A. Newton	Cordwainer	1916	1916	—

return an alderman jointly), **elects one alderman** and **a number** of **common councillors** varying from 4 to 16, but amounting in all to a total of 232; or, in other words, 26 aldermen and 206 commoners. An **alderman** is elected when a vacancy occurs, and **holds office for life**; the **councilmen** are elected on St. Thomas's Day (Dec. 21), and hold **office for one year**, but are of course eligible for re-election. The **electors** must in each case be rated householders before they can vote at a ward-mote, as a meeting of the ward is termed. A **liveryman** is a **freeman** who, **by payment** of a fee, has entered the livery of one of the ancient City companies or guilds, and was first so called because he was entitled to wear the livery of his company. He has the right to vote at the elections of Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Chamberlain, and other Corporation officers, and also for M.P.'s for the City.

The **Lord Mayor** is **elected** on Sept. 29 by the **liverymen** of the several companies assembled together at the Guildhall, and as it is termed in Common Hall; to be eligible he must have served as Sheriff of London. The Livery may select any alderman thus qualified, but they almost invariably accept the names of the two senior aldermen who have not passed the civic chair. The Lord Mayor is styled "right honourable," and, although not actually of the Privy Council, he attends when, on the demise of the Crown, the new sovereign is proclaimed; and at the Coronation he is present as chief butler, receiving therefor a golden cup and cover.

Each alderman is a justice of the peace, and may preside at the Guildhall or Mansion House justice rooms. Each is a commissioner of the Central Criminal Court, which is held in the Sessions House on the site of the Old Bailey.

The Aldermen are the bench of magistrates for the City, the visiting justices to the prisons; they admit freemen, and decide disputes at ward elections. When a vacancy in the aldermanic representation of the ward of Bridge Without occurs, they choose one of their number, usually the senior alderman, to fill it, whose successor in the ward he retires from is elected in the usual manner. They sit in the Court of Common Council, the full title of which is "Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Commons of the City of London in Common Council assembled," and no business can be done unless some of each body be present. Meetings are held at the Guildhall on alternate Thursdays.

The Common Council manages the financial and general affairs of the Corporation, has charge of its own police, lets its lands, has full power over its funds, and has charge of certain of the Thames bridges. There are 30 committees. The work until then done by the Commission of Sewers was given to the Corporation of 1898, the Commission being dissolved.

Court of Common Council

Aldersgate.— *Ald.*, Sir C. Johnston, Bt. *Dep.*, T. H. Ellis; *Dep.*, R. Smyth; D. Haydon, T. M. Janes, R. Green, R. N. Stollery, V. I. R. Longman, J. P. Dickson.

Aldgate.— *Ald.*, Sir J. L. Pound, Bt. *Dep.*, G. C. H. Jennings; G. Haysom, T. Ellis, H. E. Sparks, C. A. Batho, T. A. Blane, C. G. Ashdown, F. D. Green.

Bassishaw.— *Ald.*, Sir A. J. Newton, Bt. *Dep.*, J. B. Pittman; H. E. Preen, C. Hayden, G. W. Young.

Billingsgate.— *Ald.*, J. Roll. *Dep.*, E. Ansted; H. Bird, J. G. Howell, C. J. Wilkinson-Pimbury, E. T. Wilks, J. Bennett, F. A. Wood, R. W. May.

Bishopsgate.— *Ald.*, E. C. Moore. *Dep.* A. Wagstaff; *Dep.*, E. F. Fitch; W. Bull, C. J Thomas, J. S. Robinson, T. Robinson, T. Freeman, J. Elkan, C. Farris, A. C. S. Stone, W. Lindley Jones, B. Johnson, E. J. Venner, D. A. Romain.

Bread Street.— *Ald.*, Sir C. C. Wakefield, Kt. *Dep.*, S. D. Coates; A. B. Smith, P. Alliston, S. A. Worskett, Major C. C. Hodges, E. R. Hitchins, H. G. Hughes, J. H. White.

Bridge Within.— *Ald.*, Sir J. Knill, Bt. *Dep.*, A. W. Timbrell; T. H. Deighton, F. D. Bowles, O. C. Berry, T. A. Skeate, C. H. Collett, H. D. Baily, E. S. Beal.

Bridge Without.— *Ald.*, Sir J. Savory, Bt.

Broad Street.— *Ald.*, C. A. Hanson, M.P. *Dep.*, W. P. Neal; R. Davies, W. Hurst Brown, W. W. Hale, S. H. M. Killik, W. Spyer, F. E. Newson-Smith, Major L. G. Marcus.

Candlewick.— *Ald.*, Sir D. Burnett, Bt. *Dep.*, C. G. Algar; C. Game, W. Dennis, Sir E. H. Lamb, C.M.G., M.P., A. Gill, G. R. Blades.

Castle Baynard.— *Ald.*, Sir T. V. Bowater, Bt. *Dep.*, J. R. Brough; T. B. Callard, J. Wann, Rev. P. Clementi-Smith, J. Liddiard Evans, W. W. Jaggard, E. S. Jacob, Charles Newell.

Cheap.— *Ald.*, Sir W. H. Dunn, Kt. *Dep.*, W. H. Thomas; J. R. Pakeman, Col. J. W. Beningfield, Maj. L. A. Newton, M. Jenks, E. J. Trustram, W. H. Peat, E. S. Underwood.

Coleman Street.— *Ald.*, Sir J. C. Bell, Bt. *Dep.*, Sir F. G. Painter, Kt.; H. S. Dove, F. Brinsley-Harper, J. Gunton, F. Walker, L. Taylor, G. Billings, R. W. Regge.

Cordwainer.— *Ald.*, L. A. Newton; *Dep.* (vacant); J. F. Bennet, H. F. Hepburn, E. Hughes, C. P. Whiteley, F. Dean.

Cornhill.— *Ald.*, Sir E. E. Cooper, Kt. *Dep.*, M. Wilkinson; C. E. Atkins, M. R. Sewill, T. Goldney, A. C. Hays, W. A. Waterlow.

Cripplegate Within.— *Ald.*, Sir H. E. Knight, Kt. *Dep.*, Sir R. H. Rogers, Kt.; Sir R. Stapley, Kt., G. Briggs, W. Oatley, T. H. Wye, T. F. Rider, J. Hicks, H. Taylor-Taylor.

Cripplegate Without.— *Ald.*, Sir H. E. Knight. *Dep.*, J. Lake; G. T. S. Tranter, B. T. Swinstead, C. E. Scholes, F. H. Brundle, J. W. James, M. M. Samuel, W. J. Trice.

Dowgate.— *Ald.*, Sir G. W. Truscott, Bt. *Dep.*, J. D. Mathews; G. J. Berridge, E. H. Haywood, G. G. Stanham, A. T. Snell, A. E. L. Slazenger.

Farringdon Within.— *Ald.*, Sir J. J. Baddeley, Kt. *Dep.*, W. H. Pitman; *Dep.*, J. L. Grossmith; R. Peachey, D. G. Collins, S. J. Sandle, C. W. Whitaker, H. H. Wells, H. J. Dorée, B. F. Fletcher, F. Dewsbury, W. Fortescue, Col. G. P. Botterill, M. J. Lindsey, J. E. Hodder Williams.

Farringdon Without.— *Ald.*, Sir W. P. Treloar, Bt. *Dep.*, B. Turner; *Dep.*, A. C. Morton, M.P.; T. A. Woodbridge, W. H. Key, N. Fortescue, Sir A. L. Bower, S. Alderton, C. Hentschel, G. Lavington, F. Link, A. Jerrold-Nathan, C. Wilkinson, H. Shirreff, T. Darrington, Col. W. R. Smith, M.D., J. T. Hart.

Langbourn.— *Ald.*, J. W. Domoney, L.C.C. *Dep.*, W. M. Cross; Sir J. J. Runtz, Kt., H. D. Kimber, H. M. Gaydon, E. L. J. Durant, C. J. Smith, W. H. Savery, A. V. N. Neville.

Lime Street.— *Ald.*, Sir W. Wilkin, K.C.M.G. *Dep.*, J. K. Brown; H. D. Singer, A. Moore, H. R. Barrett.

Portsoken.— *Ald.*, Sir M. Samuel, Bt. *Dep.* L. M. Myers; B. Aarons, J. J. Redding, I. N. Jacobs, J. L. Venables, H. Jacobs, W. Leuw, F. S. Leuw.

Queenhithe.— *Ald.*, Sir T. V. Strong, K.C.V.O.

Dep., W. R. Pryke; E. E. Bond, T. Pimm, A. Todd, T. H. Platt, Capt. A. H. Teuten.

Tower.—*Ald.*, Lt.-Col. Sir J. Humphery, Kt. *Dep.*, F. Farman; Capt. R. G. Hall, W. W. Green, J. E. Layton, H. J. Newman, A. H. Heath, W. H. Pinnock, J. Aste.

Vintry.—*Ald.*, Sir H. B. Marshall, Kt. *Dep.*, Col. V. Dunfee; S. Spencer, F. G. Dray, W. J. B. Tippetts, J. S. Pollock, Sir F. Hadyn Green, Bt.

Walbrook.—*Ald.*, G. A. Touche, M.P. *Dep.*, G. H. Heilbuth; C. F. J. Jennings, H. P. Monckton, C. G. Kekewich, J. M. R. Francis, H. S. A. Foy.

Sheriffs, Major L. A. Newton and George Haysom.

Under-Sheriffs, E. J. Trustram and E. V. Huxtable.

The **Recorder** (Sir Forrest Fulton, K.C., salary £4,000, and £57 as steward of Southwark) is principal adviser of the Lord Mayor, and attends him on all occasions of State ceremony. He tries cases in the Lord Mayor's Court, is one of the judges in the Central Criminal Court, and is chairman of quarter sessions for the City. This officer is appointed for life by the Court of Aldermen, but he may not exercise any judicial functions unless he is appointed by His Majesty to exercise such functions. Sir Forrest Fulton was so appointed in 1900.

The **Chamberlain** (Adrian D. W. Pollock, salary £2,000) is elected by the Livery on Midsummer Day, and comes up annually for re-election. He receives the revenues of the Corporation or City cash, pays all salaries, charges, and outgoings, and has the custody of accounts, admits all duly qualified persons to the freedom, and is custodian of the records relating to freemen. He has also jurisdiction to punish refractory City apprentices, whom he sometimes commits to Bridewell. App. 1912.

The **Common Serjeant** (Sir F. A. Bosanquet, K.C., salary £3,000) is now appointed by the Crown; he attends the Lord Mayor on all state occasions, and is present at meetings of the Courts of Aldermen and Common Council; he is a legal adviser of the Corporation, one of the commissioners at the Central Criminal Court, a judge of the Mayor's Court, and acts on certain occasions as Deputy Recorder. App. 1900.

The **Town Clerk** or Common Clerk (Sir James Bell, salary £3,000) has the special privilege of signing documents with his surname only. App. 1902.

The **Remembrancer** (H. S. Sankey, salary £1,500) is the Ceremonial Officer of the Corporation, attends the Parliament House during session and watches the interests of the Corporation in all legislative matters. App. 1913.

Other officers include:—

Judges of City of London Court, L. A. Atherley-Jones, K.C.	£2 500
J. A. Rentoul, K.C.	£2,000
Assist. Judge of the Mayor's Court, F. S. Jackson	£750
Comptroller, E. A. Baylis	£2,000
Solicitor, Sir Homewood Crawford	£2,500
Secondary and High Bailiff of Southwark, Wm. Hayes	£1,300
Surveyor, S. Perks	£1,250
Engineer, E. E. Finch, M.I.C.E.	£700
Medical Officer, City of London, Dr. W. J. Howarth	£1,250
Medical Officer, Port of London, Dr. W. M. Willoughby	£800
Registrar of Mayor's Court, D. Harrison	£1,000
Registrar, City of London Court, J. Anstey Wild	£1,700
Assist. to do. E. B. Tattershall	£800
High Bailiff of do. R. Goodwin	£400
Principal Clerk to the Chamberlain, G. H. Payne	£750
Principal Clerk, Town Clerk's Office, A. Saunders	£750
Principal Clerk, Public Health Dept. W. P. Bicknell	£750
Head Master, City of London School, Rev. Arthur Chilton, D.D.	£1,250
2nd Master, F. W. Hill, M.A.	£600
Head Master of Freemen's Orphan School, W. W. Parkinson	£250
Head Mistress, City of London School for Girls, Miss Ethel Strudwick, M.A.	£400
Sword Bearer, Lt.-Col. J. C. Ker-Fox	£400
Common Crier and Sergeant-at-Arms, Col. T. J. Kearns, C.B.	£350
Librarian, B. Kettle	£700
Clerk to Sitting Justices, Guildhall, H. G. Savill	£1,000
Assist., S. Richards	£600
Clerk to the Lord Mayor, C. G. Douglas	£1,150
Keeper of the Guildhall, T. H. Hodges	£350
Marshal, Capt. A. E. Wood	£300

The **rateable value** of the City is £5,960,368; the **rateable value** of the City of Westminster is £6,821,491.

London Livery Companies

There have been 109 companies founded, but the **latest return** of the liverymen entitled to vote in elections in Common-hall only gives a total of 77. The liverymen of the Guilds who reside within twenty-five miles of the City borders have a vote in the parliamentary elections for the City. In 1880 it was estimated that the **trust and corporate income** of the companies was between £750,000 and £800,000, and the capital value of their property £15,000,000. The value of their plate and furniture was returned at about £300,000. The total **rent** of the **real property** is about £600,000, and there is a further source of income exceeding £100,000 a year from **investments.**

LIVERY COMPANIES

The Twelve Great Companies

	Income.	Master or Prime Warden.	Clerk.	Hall or Address of Clerk.
Mercers	£111,000	L. Peel Yates	L. W. E. Bicknell	4 Ironmonger Lane.
Grocers	38,000	Wm. Jas. Thompson, jun.	R. V. Somers-Smith	Princes Street.
Drapers	78,000	Gerald W. Williams	E. H. Pooley	27 Throgmorton Street.
Fishmongers	50,000	Rt. Hon. Sir Matthew Ingle Joyce	Sir Wrench Towse	London Bridge, E.C.
Goldsmiths	58,000	J. F. W. Deacon	Sir W. S. Prideaux	Foster Lane.
Skinners	66,000	W. Graham Thompson	J. J. Lambert	Dowgate Hill.
Merchant Taylors	50,000	Sydney E. Bates	E. Nash	30 Threadneedle Street.
Haberdashers	6,000	F. W. Imbert-Terry	J. Eagleton	The Hall, Gresham Street.
Salters	22,000	Wm. Thos. Pugh	S. W. Luard	St. Swithin's Lane.
Ironmongers	23,000	Chas. Edwin Noverre	J. F. A. Beck	117½ Fenchurch Street.

The Twelve Great Companies—*continued*

	Income.	Master or Prime Warden.	Clerk.	Hall or Address of Clerk.
Vintners	11,000	B. I'Anson Breach	C. Lomas	68½ Upper Thames St.
Clothworkers.	60,000	W. E. Horne, M.P.	P. M. Evans, M.A.	41 Mincing Lane.

The **other companies** (with order of precedence in brackets) are:

Apothecaries (58)	A. H. W. Ayling	A. M. Upton	Water Lane.
Armourers and Brasiers (22)	Michael B. Snell	Sydney Pitt	81 Coleman Street.
Bakers (19)	William Hatch.	F. C. Lingard	16 Harp Lane.
Barbers (17)	Francis Weston	F. C. Lingard	Monkwell Street.
Basketmakers (52)	W. W. Bullworthy	H. H. Bobart	Gresham College, E.C.
Blacksmiths (86)	E. C. D. Poulter	W. H. Garrett	65 Lower Thames Street.
Bowyers (38)	Norman D. Slee	H. E. Griffith	11 St. Bride's Avenue.
Brewers (14)	C. Lubbock	W. Higgins	Addle Street, E.C.
Broderers (48)	Rt. Hon. Viscount Midleton	G. W. Barber	13 St. Swithin's Lane.
Butchers (24)	John Thomas Hart	A. Pearce	87 Bartholomew Close.
Carmen (89)	R. N. Stollery	H. W. Capper	Cripplegate Inst., Golden Lane, E.C.
Carpenters (26)	Fred. Geo. Fitch	J. H. Freeman	68 London Wall.
Clockmakers (61)	G. W. Atkins	H. C. Overall	2 Basinghall Av., E.C.
Coachmakers (79)	John Philipson	Thos. Hy. Gardiner	8 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.; The Hall, Noble Street, E.C.
Cooks (35)	Alfred Evans	G. C. Sherrard, M.A.	34 & 36 Gresham Street.
Coopers (36)	Adam Wm. Burn	E. L. Boyer	71 Basinghall Street.
Cordwainers (27)	F. S. Lidiard	C. H. W. Mander, M.A., LL.M.	7 Cannon Street.
Curriers (29)	Joseph Hicks	E. H. Burkitt	6 London Wall.
Cutlers (18)	Wm. C. Beaumont	W. H. Beaumont	4 Warwick Lane, E.C.
Distillers (74)	A. J. Norris	T. G. Vickery.	Guildhall, E.C.
Dyers (13)	Walter Dancer	M. M. Merriman	10 Dowgate Hill.
Fanmakers (84)	A. P. Bartley	H. D. P. Francis	19 Gt. Winchester St.
Farriers (55)	Robert McConnell	B. F. Popham	140 Leadenhall Street.
Feltmakers (64)	Fredk. James Asbury	A. Peachey	Arundel House, W.C.
Fletchers (39)	H. R. Simpson.	P. B. Shepheard	4 Broad St. Place, E.C.
Founders (33)	Edmund Lucas	C. F. Corbould-Ellis, J.P.	13 St. Swithin's Lane.
Framework Knitters (65)	Ernest T. Walker	P. Hedderwick	18 Essex Street, W.C.
Fruiterers (45)	R. M. Reid	J. Eagleton	40 Chancery Lane.
Gardeners (66)	Joseph Francis, J.P.	E. A. Ebblewhite, J.P.	5 Essex Court, Temple.
Girdlers (23)	Eustace Sherrard	W. D. Smythe	39 Basinghall St.
Glass Sellers (77)	Wm. H. Lock	G. J. Leckie	13 Queen Anne's Gate.
Glaziers (60)	G. P. Walford	Percy Tippetts	11 Maiden Lane.
Glovers (81)	Alderman James Roll	A. W. Burn	2 Moorgate St. Buildings.
Gold and Silver Wyre Drawers (112)	D. Haes	W. E. Baxter	9 Laurence Pountney Hill.
Gunmakers (80)	H. T. Barnett	D. C. Lee	46 Queen Victoria St.
Horners (60)	G. Rowland Blades	T. H. Deighton	90 Cannon St., E.C.
Innholders (32)	J. T. Gardner	F. Druce	10 Billiter Square.
Joiners (41)	John Russell Bedford	A. Bedford	11A Wormwood Street.
Leathersellers (15)	W. W. Palmer	G. F. Sutton, M.A.	St. Helen's Place.
Loriners (57)	W. Hardy King	C. F. J. Jennings	27 Walbrook.
Masons (56)	G. H. Judd	R. C. Hunter	9 New Sq., Lincoln's Inn.
Musicians (141)	Sir G. Wyatt Truscott, Bt.	T. C. Fenwick	16 Berners Street, W.
Needle Makers (53)	Edwin Arthur Fisher	C. D. King Farlow, B.A.	3 & 4 Crooked Lane.
Painters (28)	H. Mallam-Williams	T. M. Pritchard, B.A.	9 Little Trinity Lane.
Patten Makers (76)	Arthur C. Davidson	C. Fitch	Guildhall, E.C.
Paviors (56)	Charles Sheath.	W. P. Neal	62 London Wall.
Pewterers (16)	Sir Stephen Finney	C. W. Sawbridge	15 Lime Street, E.C.
Plaisterers (46)	Frederic Hudson	A. F. Mott	22 Bedford Row, W.C.
Playing Card Makers (83)	Wm. Hayes, M.A.	Edwin Hayes (*actg.*)	28 Basinghall St., E.C.
Plumbers (31)	W. D. Caroe	W. R. E. Coles	28 Fish Street Hill, London Bridge.
Poulters (34)	H. A. de Colyar, K.C.	C. R. Rutherford, M.A.	87 Bishopsgate.
Saddlers (25)	H.R.H. Duke of Connaught	H. Jenner-Fust, jun. M.A.	141 Cheapside.
Scriveners (44)	Alan C. Comerford	T. J. Wootton	65 London Wall.
Shipwrights (59)	Rt. Hon. Ld. Allerton, F.R.S.	A. D. Hansell.	14 Gray's Inn Square.
Spectacle Makers (60)	Sir John F. L. Rolleston		Temple House, Temple Avenue, E.C.
Stationers (47)	H. Hanslope Cox	R. T. Rivington, M.A.	Stationers' Hall, E.C.,
Tallow Chandlers (21)	Percy E. Johnson	M. F. Monier-Williams	4 Dowgate Hill.
Tin Plate Workers (67)	Col. W. N. Davis, V.D.	E. A. Ebblewhite, J.P.	5 Essex Court, Temple.

The Livery Companies—*continued*

	Master or Prime Warden.	Clerk.	Hall or Address of Clerk.
Turners (51)	Thomas Estall, J.P.	W. M. Shirreff	53 Gresham House, E.C.
Tylers and Bricklayers (37)	Richard Moreland, jun.	A. H. Bird	6 Bedford Row, W.C.
Upholders (49)	G. S. Fish	D. J. Crump	17 Leadenhall St.
Wax Chandlers (20)	Ed. Chas. Todd	T. R. Bridgwater	Gresham Street, E.C.
Weavers (42)	Horace B. Nelson, D.C.L.	W. Wickens	70 Basinghall Street.
Wheelwrights (73)	Lt.-Col. T. H. Openshaw, C.M.G.	T. Harvey Hull	Guildhall, E.C.
Woolmen (43)	J. A. Cowland	P. C. C. Francis, M.A.	19 Great Winchester St.

LONDON BOROUGH COUNCILS

The **London Government Act, 1899**, divided the administrative county of London (with the exception of the City), which had formerly been under the rule of over 120 local authorities, including Vestries, District Boards, Burial Boards, etc., into 28 Municipal Boroughs, each under a Municipal Council.

All **persons qualified to vote** at a Parliamentary and County Council election in London can vote at an election of borough councillors, with certain "separate list" voters in addition. Women, if otherwise qualified, may vote. This franchise is the same as that in the case of the elections of guardians and vestries since 1894. A woman is eligible for the office of councillor. The **Mayor of a London Borough** is by virtue of his office a justice of the peace for the County of London; he is not disqualified by reason of being a solicitor practising or carrying on business in the County of London or the City, but he is not to practise as a solicitor before any justices of the County of London.

The **first election** of councillors took place on Nov. 1, 1900; the **second** on Nov. 2, 1903; the **third** on Nov. 1, 1906; the **fourth** on Nov. 1, 1909; and the **fifth** on Nov. 1, 1912.

The **strength of parties** on the Councils elected in 1906, 1909, and 1912 was as follows:

	1906	1909	1912
Moderates or Municipal Reformers	996	1,004	1,002
Progressives	260	260	252
Independents	72	57	60
Labour and Socialist	34	41	48

METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD

The Metropolitan Water Board came into existence in 1903 under the provisions of the Metropolis Water Act, 1902. The fourth Board was elected in June 1913, and would have gone out of office in June 1916, but by order of the Local Government Board was continued in office for another year, under the Elections and Registration Act, 1915.

The Board is constituted on the principle of indirect election, namely, of representatives (66 in all) appointed by the County Councils of London, Essex, Herts, Kent, Middlesex, and Surrey, and by the Borough Councils and Urban District Councils comprised within the 559 square miles statutory area of the Board. There are on the fourth Board 15 original members of the Board first appointed in 1903.

Chairman, E. B. Barnard, D.L.
Vice-Chairman, G. S. Elliott, J.P.

Officials

Clerk, A. B. Pilling, F.C.I.S.	£1,750
Supervisor, F. W. Drake	£800
Surveyor, Harold Oxley, F.S.I.	
Statistical Officer, G. P. Warner Terry	
Chief Engineer, J. W. Restler, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.	£2,750
Chief Assistant Engineer, C. F. Marsh, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.	£700
Senior Assistant Engineer, G. O. Ritchie	
Accountant and Registrar of Debenture Stock, Arthur Newton	£1,100
Deputy Accountant, D. P. Hutchings	£750
Revenue Officer, Frederick Coffee	
Solicitor, Walter Moon	£1,200
Senior Assistant Solicitor, C. A. Hunt	
Director of Water Examination, A. C. Houston, M.D., D.Sc., 20 Nottingham Place, W.	£1,100
Senior Bacteriological Assistant, D. G. Sutherland, M.A., B.Sc., M.B.	
Senior Chemical Assistant, R. B. Floris, F.C.S., F.I.C.	
Head Offices, Savoy Court, Strand, W.C.	

The county distribution of the Board's statutory area is as follows:—

County.	Area. Sq. m.	Acres.
London	116	576
Essex	107	56
Hertford	22	556
Kent	159	82
Middlesex	97	431
Surrey	55	160
Total	558	581

The **funded debt** of the Board as at April 1, 1916, was:—

	Amount of Stock.	Interest.
(1) Metropolitan Water (A) Stock	£ 6,060,165	£ 181,805
(2) Metropolitan Water (B) Stock	35,115,839	1,053,475
(3) Redeemable Debenture Stocks	7,217,838	216,911
(4) Mortgage Loans	312,000	13,040
	£48,705,842	£1,465,231

In addition to the annual interest shown above, there are certain annuities and rent charges amounting to £7,900, making a total of £1,473,131—equivalent to 3·96d. per thousand gallons supplied.

The net **water rental** received by the Board during 1915–16 was approximately £2,929,221, or an increase of £7,305 over 1914–15. Notwithstanding the disturbance caused by the war, the collection for the half-year ended March 31, 1916, in respect of domestic supplies and fixed charges, was 94·23%.

The effect of the new charges imposed by the Board's Act, 1907, was to create a yearly **deficiency** which had amounted in 8 years to a sum of £602,022 by the end of the year 1915–16. But this deficiency is counterbalanced by the fact

that the Board have set aside no less a sum than £640,849 to a New Works Sinking Fund, being bound to do so by law. The total rateable value of the boroughs and districts in the Board's area directly represented on the Board, and liable to meet precepts for any deficiency that may arise, is as follows:—

In London	£45,259,046
In Extra-Metropolitan Counties .	11,700,039
	£56,959,085

The Board's staff numbers 918 officers (including 57 women), 3,374 workmen and others on weekly wages, and 139 service staff on weekly wages, at April 1, 1916. These figures include men on war leave, whose names accordingly remain on the pay-sheets, and temporary workmen engaged to fill their places.

The Board's supply of water is derived from the Rivers Thames and Lee, gravel beds near the Thames, the Chadwell Spring—which is the beginning of the New River—and wells sunk in the Lee Valley on the north of the Thames, in Kent, and certain other points south of the Thames.

The Board's supply (direct, and in bulk to adjacent undertakings) during the year was 89,264·2 million gallons of water, or a daily average of 243·9 million gallons. The grand total volume is equivalent to 398·5 million tons of water. The Thames furnished 57·6%, the Lee 25%, and the wells, etc. 17·4% of this total.

The total estimated **population** directly supplied by the Board at the close of the year was 6,773,105. It is estimated that in the direct area 55·6% was supplied from the Thames, 26·7% from the Lee, and 17·7% from the wells and springs. Of the total population 65·2% is north Thames, and 34·8% south of the river. The population inside London is 67·1% of the whole. The **daily average supply** per head was 35·76 gallons, compared with 36·08 gallons in 1914–15.

The effective amount of **storage** and subsidence reservoir capacity for unfiltered water possessed and in use by the Board at the end of the year was as follows:—

	No.	Area in acres.	Capacity in million gallons.
Thames Valley .	31	1,026·5	7,267·5
Lee Valley .	17	955·0	5,639·5
	48	1,981·5	12,907·0

Acting under the Defence of the Realm Acts, the Ministry of Munitions of War, on ground of urgent national necessity, directed the cessation of work on the reservoir in course of construction at Littleton, the plant and labour being required for the production of war material. This reservoir at Littleton will contain 7,000 million gallons, part of an authorised scheme to include a further reservoir to be constructed at Stanwell to contain 3,300 million gallons. The War has also interrupted the construction of the Board's new offices at Rosebery Avenue on the site of the New River Head, as also other works for the perfecting of the supply of water to the metropolis. This suspension includes a number of new works authorised by the Metropolitan Water Board Act, 1915, embracing the construction of reservoirs at Southgate, Eltham, Farnborough, Bromley, and Shoreham; a subway or tunnel underneath Dog Kennel Hill and Grove Lane, Camberwell; well and pumping-station in Eynsford; and a number of mains and pipes joining up these new reservoirs with existing reservoirs and works, and other subsidiary operations.

The Director of Water Examination submitted his 11th Report on Research Work during the year, which dealt with the excess lime method of purification of river water, with a note on water microbes, giving the cholera red reaction on first test. The report is not only of scientific interest, but of great practical importance. Copies were circulated to constituent and scientific authorities and placed on sale.

The following table shows at a glance the increases which have taken place under the Board in the active equipment of the water-works since the transfer of the undertakings:—

	Before June 1904	At Mar. 31, 1916
Storage reservoirs for unfiltered water . .	44	48
Acreage . . .	843	1,981·5
Capacity in million gals.	4,115·7	12,907·0
Service reservoirs for filtered water . . .	75	86
Capacity in million gals.	244·5	310·9
Filter beds . . .	137	172
Acreage . . .	139	170·7
Engines	235	280
Horse-power . .	32,177	43,252
Miles of water-pipes .	5,759	6,470

DOMINIONS ROYAL COMMISSION

In pursuance of a resolution of the Imperial Conference of 1911 (see 1912 ANNUAL), a Royal Commission was appointed in April 1912 "to inquire into the natural resources, trade and legislation of certain portions of His Majesty's Dominions." The Commission at present consists of Lord d'Abernon (Chairman), Sir A. E. Bateman, Mr. J. Tatlow, Sir H. Rider Haggard, Mr. Tom Garnett, and Mr. Wm. Lorimer (representing the United Kingdom); Sir G. E. Foster, K.C.M.G. (Canada); Donald Campbell (Australia); Hon. J. R. Sinclair (New Zealand); Sir J. W. S. Langerman (South Africa); Sir E. R. Bowring (Newfoundland), and Mr. E. J. Harding, Secretary.

The inquiry is embracing an investigation and report on natural resources and facilities for the production, manufacture, and distribution of articles of commerce in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and Newfoundland; on the trade of the Dominions with the United Kingdom and with the rest of the world; and on the food and raw material requirements of these Dominions and of the United Kingdom. The Commission took evidence in London during October and November 1912 on migration, natural resources, trade and legislation, and this evidence was published in two volumes during 1913. In Jan. 1913 the Commission embarked upon a tour of Australasia. Interim Reports and evidence dealing with Australasia, the Union of South Africa, Newfoundland, and the Maritime Provinces of Canada were published in 1914-15. The Commission was recalled from Canada, where it was taking evidence, in August 1914 owing to the war. In Sept. 1915 the Commonwealth of Australia withdrew its representative, believing that for the present the Commission could do no useful work. At the instance of the Canadian Government the Commission revisited Canada in the autumn of 1916, when it resumed its investigations and completed the hearing of evidence in the Dominion.

SCOTLAND

Scotland has an area of 29,796 square miles, nearly one-fourth of the area of the United Kingdom and about one-320th of the British Empire, exclusive of India. The population at the census of 1911 was 4,760,904—a little more than the population of London—constituting rather more than one-tenth of the population of the United Kingdom, and about one-twentieth of the population of the Empire, exclusive of India.

POPULATION

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1861	1,449,848	1,612,446	3,062,294
1871	1,603,143	1,756,875	3,360,018
1881	1,799,475	1,936,098	3,735,573
1891	1,942,717	2,082,930	4,025,647
1901	2,173,755	2,298,348	4,472,103
1911	2,308,839	2,452,065	4,760,904

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1912	122,790	72,340	32,516
1913	120,516	73,069	33,691
1914	123,934	73,557	35,049
1915	114,181	81,631	36,272

Of the total population of Scotland 3,140,419 live in the burghs, and 1,620,485 in the extra-burghal portions of the country. The burghal population has increased since 1901 by 188,999, or 6·4%; the extra-burghal population being 99,802, or 6·6%.

BOARD OF AGRICULTURE

Edinburgh

In 1911 a separate Department was created for Scotland, which up to that time had been within the jurisdiction of Whitehall. Estimates, 1916-17, £68,959.

Chairman, Sir Robert P. Wright . £1,200–1,500
Private Sec. J. J. Fogarty . . . .
Commissioners, R. B. Greig, LL.D., J. D. Sutherland (*Small Holdings*). . £1,000–1,200
Secretary, H. M. Conacher . . £850–1,000
Assist. ditto and Accountant, C. Weatherill £550–700
Head Inspector, J. Wood . . £600–800
Supt. of Statistics, J. M. Ramsay . £550–700
Supt. of Live-stock, W. Barber . . £550–700
Sub-Commissioners, Small Holdings, J. Dunlop, A. MacKintosh, A. M. Prain, T. Wilson £550–700
Chief Surveyor, W. G. Coles . . £500–700
Forestry Advisory Officer, A. W. Borthwick, D.Sc. £500–700
Director of Seed Testing Station, T. Anderson £300
Agricultural Inspectors, P. A. Francis, W. H. Hogg, A. Main, J. D. Scott (£300–400), F. A. Thomson . . . £200–400
Assist. Sub-Commissioners, J. Cameron, C. Macdonald, J. E. Scott, D. Stewart £250–350
Assist. to Supt. of Statistics, J. M. Caie £300–450
Assist. Accountant, J. J. W. Handford £300–400
Senior Staff Clerks, T. F. Maclean (£420–600), W. N. McWilliam . . £350–500
Staff Clerks, T. C. Gilbert, B. A. Hyslop, H. McDonald £300–400
Minor Staff Clerks, F. L. Darbey, J. D. Grieve, A. Harper, W. Henderson, R. L. Morris, J. Morrison, W. Rose (£200–300), J. T. Smith £180–250
Land Clerk, A. Campbell . . £250–350

Population by Counties (with acreage)

County.	Acres.	Population.	Lord Lieutenant.
Aberdeen (Aberdeen)	1,261,521	312,177	Earl of Aberdeen, K.T.
Argyll (Inveraray)	1,990,472	70,902	(Vacant).
Ayr (Ayr)	724,523	268,337	Earl of Eglinton and Winton.
Banff (Banff)	403,053	61,402	Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G.
Berwick (Berwick)	292,535	29,643	Lord Binning.
Bute (Rothesay)	139,658	18,186	Marquess of Bute.
Caithness (Wick)	438,833	32,010	Duke of Portland, K.G.
Clackmannan (Alloa)	34,927	31,121	Earl of Mar and Kellie, K.T.
Dumbarton (Dumbarton)	157,433	139,831	Lord Inverclyde.
Dumfries (Dumfries)	686,302	72,825	Duke of Buccleuch.
Elgin or Moray (Elgin)	304,931	43,427	Duke of Richmond and Gordon, K.G.
Fife (Cupar)	322,844	267,739	Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.G.
Forfar (Forfar)	559,037	281,417	Earl of Strathmore.
Haddington (Haddington)	170,971	43,254	Earl of Haddington.
Inverness (Inverness)	2,695,094	87,272	The Mackintosh of Mackintosh.
Kincardine (Stonehaven)	244,482	41,008	Sir Alex. Baird of Urie, Bt.
Kinross (Kinross)	52,410	7,527	J. J. Moubray.
Kirkcudbright (Kirkcudbright)	575,832	38,367	Col. R. F. Dudgeon, C.B.
Lanark (Lanark)	562,821	1,447,034	Lord Newlands.
Linlithgow (Linlithgow)	76,861	80,155	Earl of Rosebery, K.G.
Midlothian (Edinburgh)	234,325	507,666	Earl of Rosebery, K.G.
Nairn (Nairn)	104,252	9,319	Brodie of Brodie.
Orkney (Kirkwall)	240,847	25,897	Malcolm, Capt. Laing of Crook.
Peebles (Peebles)	222,240	15,258	Lord Glenconner.
Perth (Perth)	1,595,802	124,342	Duke of Atholl, K.T.
Renfrew (Greenock)	153,322	314,552	Sir T. Glen Coats, Bt.
Ross and Cromarty (Dingwall)	1,977,248	77,364	Sir Hector Munro, Bt.
Roxburgh (Jedburgh)	426,028	47,192	Lord Reay, K.T.
Selkirk (Selkirk)	170,793	24,601	Lord Polwarth.
Shetland (Lerwick)	352,319	27,911	Malcolm, Capt. Laing of Crook.
Stirling (Stirling)	288,842	160,991	Duke of Montrose, K.T.
Sutherland (Dornoch)	1,297,914	20,179	Duke of Sutherland.
Wigtown (Wigtown)	311,984	31,998	Rt. Hon. Sir H. Maxwell, Bt.

Surveyors, R. Cunningham, A. G. Ingham, G. Low, W. F. Lownie . . £200–300
Solicitor, A. D. Callander . . £300–400
Consulting Veterinary Officer, J. R. U. Dewar, F.R.C.V.S. . . . .
Chief Agricultural Analyst for Scotland, J. J. Dobbie, D.Sc., LL.D., F.R.S. . .

CLYDE LIGHTHOUSES TRUST

137 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow

Chairman, William H. Raeburn.
Clerk, J. F. Anderson.
Treasurer, James Macfarlane.
Engineers, Messrs. D. and C. Stevenson, C.E., Edinburgh.

CLYDE NAVIGATION TRUST

16 Robertson Street, Glasgow

Chairman, Sir Thomas Mason.
Deputy ditto, W. H. Raeburn.
General Manager and Secretary, T. R. Mackenzie.
Assistant Secretary, D. M. MacIntyre.
Treasurer, James Macfarlane.
Engineer, W. M. Alston.
Harbour Master, Capt. T. R. Morris.

EDUCATION

Scottish Education Department

Dover House, Whitehall, London; and 14 Queen Street, Edinburgh

Estimates, 1916-17, £2,544,742

Committee of Council on Education, The Lord President of the Council; The Right Hon. Harold John Tennant, M.P., Secretary for Scotland (*Vice-President*); The Right Hon. Viscount Haldane, K.T., O.M.; The First Lord of the Treasury; The Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, K.G., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.; The Right Hon. Lord Reay, K.T., G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.; The Right Hon. Lord Shaw; The Right Hon. Lord Strathclyde; The Right Hon. R. Munro, K.C., M.P. (Lord Advocate) . . . . . .
Secretary, Sir John Struthers, K.C.B., LL.D. £1,200–1,500
Assistant Secretaries, G. Macdonald, C.B., F.B.A., LL.D. (in Edinburgh), and G. W. Alexander £800–1,200
Senior Examiner, W. H. W. Cornish . £650–800
Junior do. (vacant) . . . £250–600
Counsel, J. H. Millar £250
Accountant and Chief Clerk, G. L. Apperson, I.S.O. £600–750
Senior Clerks, P. H. Atkin, F. J. Armstrong, H. J. Macartney, L. McQuibban (*seconded*), A. S. Lamb (*actg.*) . . . £450–600
Staff Clerks, J. W. Perks (£360–550); W. B. Fryer, F. Wray, H. W. Harris, A. Luffingham, J. L. Stewart, C. J. Hall, C. E. Down (*actg.*) £360–450
Accountant (Edinburgh), R. Gentle . . £600
Assist. Accountant (Edinburgh), A. D. Kerr £360–450
Senior Chief Inspector, J. L. Robertson, LL.D.
Chief Inspector, D. M. Fraser, F. R. Jamieson, J. M. Wattie, J. C. Smith . . £900
Inspectors, A. Lobban, D. S. Macnair, Ph.D., A. D. Thomson, D.Litt., F. W. Young, J. T. Ewen, A. D. Millar, J. A. Macdonald, J. Clark, W. E. Philip, W. W. McKechnie, G. Andrew, C. J. N. Fleming, W. G. Fraser, F. W. Michie, W. Stewart, D.Sc., T. B. M. Lamb, W. Menzies, C. H. Rankine, A. C. Smith, D. H. Crawford, J. H. Murray, A. Lang, H. N. Patrick, Ph.D. £400–800
Junior Inspectors, F. H. Mackay, Ph.D., J. G. Frewin, W. A. Robertson, Ph.D., A. King, J. Anderson, W. A. Munro, D.Litt., G. Watson, W. Robb, F. R. S. Walker £200–400
Sub-Inspectors, 1*st Class*, J. Crombie, W. M. Shanks, A. McDonald, J. Wilson, R. Topping, J. Craigie, T. McVie, D. Macleod £300–500
Sub-Inspectors, 2*nd Class*, T. A. Leishman, J. Grigor, J. N. Hood, J. H. Craig, W. H. Bell, A. M. Burdon, M. Morrison, G. Murray, J. Moffat, W. Home, D. J. Macleod, F. Mort, D.Sc., P. K. Stewart, R. Barron, J. W. Walker, J. Lambie, W. Hyslop, G. Wedderspoon, A. L. Macdonald, A. H. Gardner, A. Logan, J. A. Ramsay, B. Hamilton. . . . £150–300
Medical Officer and Chief Inspector of Physical Training, L. D. Cruickshank, M.D. £400–800
Inspectresses for Domestic Subjects, Misses J. G. Crawford (*Principal*: to £450), I. S. S. Glaister, B. Littlejohn . £200–400

Royal Scottish Museum, Edinburgh

Director, A. O. Curle, W.S., F.S.A. . £650–750
Curator and Keeper of Art and Ethnographical Depart. E. Ward . . £400–550
Keeper, Natural Hist. Depart. W. E. Clarke, F.R.S.E. £400–550
Keeper, Technological Depart. A. Galt, D.Sc. £350–550
Assist. Keepers, P. H. Grimshaw, T. Rowatt, and one vacancy . . . £250–350

FISHERY BOARD FOR SCOTLAND

101 George Street, Edinburgh

Members, Angus Sutherland, C.B. (*Chairman*); W. Lyon Mackenzie, K.C. (Sheriff of Ayrshire) (*Deputy Chairman*); Prof. D'Arcy W. Thompson, M.A., C.B.; the Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G.; ex-Provost Archibald; J. H. Irvin; Provost Malcolm Smith.
Secretary, David T. Jones.
Chief Clerk, Geo. Hogarth.
Insp. of Salmon Fisheries, Wm. Leadbetter Calderwood, F.R.S.E.
Scientific Supt. T. Wemyss Fulton, M.D., F.R.S.E., and staff of naturalists.
Gen. Insp. of Sea Fisheries, William Jeffrey (Edinburgh).
Assistant ditto, Walter Duff (Aberdeen).
Marine Supt. J. R. McEwan (Edinburgh).
Consulting Engineer, R. Gordon Nicol, M.Inst.C.E.
Inspector of Works, W. A. Knight.
25 first-class Fishery officers and 7 second-class officers.
5 Fishery cruisers, and one vessel engaged in scientific investigation.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF SCOTLAND

Assist. Director, J. S. Flett, D.Sc., F.R.S. £650–750
District Geologist, L. W. Hinxman, B.A. £500–600
Geologists, E. B. Bailey, B.A.; E. M. Anderson, M.A.; R. G. Carruthers; G. W. Lee, D.Sc.; M. Macgregor, B.Sc.; C. Hawker Dinham, B.A.; J. E. Richey, B.A.; G. V. Wilson, B.Sc.; H. H. Read, B.Sc. £120–400
Office, 33 George Square, Edinburgh.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD

125 George Street, Edinburgh

Estimates, 1916–17, £28,924

The **Annual Report** of the Local Government Board for the year ended Dec. 31, 1915, shows that on May 15, 1915, there were 103,072 (as compared with 104,124 in 1914) poor persons in receipt of relief, of whom 65,298 were paupers and 37,774 their dependants. Of the paupers 17,321 were lunatics and mental defectives. Male paupers numbered 25,056, and females 40,242. Of the sane poor, 75,037 received outdoor and 10,714 indoor relief. Of the sane paupers about 22% were 65 years of age or upwards, 19% children, and 59% between the ages of 14 and 65. The total number of persons in receipt of relief amounted to 22 per 1,000 of the population, but fully 9% of the poor relieved, chargeable to Scotland, were natives of England and Ireland.

The Board consists of the following :—

Ex-officio Members, The Secretary for Scotland (*President*), The Solicitor-General for Scotland, and the Permanent Under-Secretary for Scotland.

Appointed Members, Sir George McCrae (*Vice-President*). £1,200–1,500
E. F. Macpherson, B.A., *Legal Member* £1,000–1,200
W. Leslie Mackenzie, M.A., M.D., D.P.H., LL.D., *Medical Member* £1,000–1,200
Secretary, John T. Maxwell £700–900
Assistants do. D. Brown, I.S.O.; Arthur Grant £500–600
Medical Inspectors, F. Dittmar, M.A., M.D., D.P.H.; T. F. Dewar, M.D., D.SC.; E. Watt, M.D., B.SC., D.P.H. £500–800
Veterinary Medical do. G. Leighton, M.D. £500–700
Engineering do. J. Walker Smith, M.Inst.C.E. £700–900
Assist. Engineering Insp. D. Ronald £350–450
Architectural do. J. Wilson, F.R.I.B.A. £500
Temporary Assist. do. G. D. Macniven, F.R.I.B.A. £300
Lady Medical do. Mary J. Menzies, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. £200–300
Clerks in Charge of Departments, Archibald Jas. Bain (*Housing and Town Planning*); Alex. McKinna (*Public Health*); Alex. Oliphant (*Statistical, Accounting, and Audit*); Adam Smail (*Poor Law*); Wm. C. L. Brown (*Local Govt., Unemployed Workmen, and O.A.P.*) (£350–500); Archibald Stalker (*Registry*). £250–350

GENERAL BOARD OF CONTROL

25 Palmerston Place, Edinburgh

Commissioner, Sir Thomas Mason (*Chairman*) (unpaid)
Legal Commissioners, J. Cowan, W.S.; Sheriff J. Wilson, K.C. (unpaid)
Medical Commissioners, John Macpherson, M.D. (£1,300); Hamilton C. Marr, M.D. (£1,200); John Carswell, L.R.C.P.E. £1,000
Deputy Commissioners, Charles Macpherson, M.D. (£800); R. C. Brown, M.D. (£600); J. P. Sturrock, M.D.; Kate Fraser, M.D. £500
Secretary, A. D. Wood, J.P. £700
Chief Clerk, D. Forbes, I.S.O. £500
Clerk in Charge of Accounts, J. A. W. Stone £290
Senior Clerk, J. A. MacGregor £170

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE COMMISSION

The Scottish Commission

83 Princes Street, Edinburgh

Estimates, 1916–17, £616,902; of which salaries, wages, and allowances are £49,502.

Chairman, Sir James Leishman £1,800
Private Sec. J. B. Jackson (with allowance, £100) £250–350
Deputy Chairman, J. C. McVail, M.D. 1,200
Commissioners, J. McNicol, Miss M. M. Paterson (£1,000); the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies.
Secretary, J. Jeffrey £850–1,000
Medical Officers, J. R. Currie, M.D.; G. M. Cullen, M.D., £500–800
Assist. Secs. H. L. F. Fraser, W. Leitch 550–700
Accountant, J. Stewart Seggie 550–700
Legal Adviser, J. M. Vallance 550–700
First-Class Clerks, R. A. Pitt, P. Taylor, A. Smith, G. W. Wight £350–500
Assist. Accountants, S. H. C. Kerr, T. A. Mowat, W. A. M. Murray £350–500
Supt. of Registry, E. D. Ross £300–350
Supt. of Female Accounting Staff, M. H. H. Watson £150–190

Outdoor Staff

Chief Inspector, J. W. Peck £850–1,000
Deputy Chief Inspector, A. Newlands £550–700
Inspectors: Male, A. Arneil, M. Beaton, J. W. Herries, J. E. Highton £350–500
Female, D. S. Allan £300–400

NATIONAL GALLERY OF SCOTLAND

Mound, Edinburgh

Director, J. L. Caw.
Keeper, T. Corsan Mortan.

SCOTTISH NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY

Queen St., Edinburgh

Director, J. L. Caw.
Keeper, T. Corsan Morton.

SCOTTISH NATIONAL MUSEUM OF ANTIQUITIES

Queen St., Edinburgh

Director, Alex. O. Curle, F.S.A.

COMMISSIONERS OF NORTHERN LIGHT-HOUSES

84 George Street, Edinburgh

Secretary, C. Dick Peddie.
Engineer, D. A. Stevenson.

PRISON COMMISSION

11 Rutland Square, Edinburgh

Commissioners, The Master of Polwarth (*Chairman*) (£1,200); James Devon, M.D. £1,000
Secretary and Inspector, David Crombie £500–700
Chief Clerk, William Harvey £350–500
Supt. of Statistics and Registrar, L. A. van den Bergh £350–450

H.M. GENERAL REGISTER HOUSE

Register House, Edinburgh

Lord Clerk Register, The Duke of Montrose, K.T.
Deputy Clerk Register, Keeper of the Records and Registrar-General for Scotland, Sir J. Patten MacDougall, K.C.B. £1,200

General Record Department

Deputy Keeper, G. A. J. Lee, W.S. . £600–700
Chief Clerk, William Angus . . 300–450
First-Class Clerk, (vacant) . . 300–400
Second-Class Clerks, R. H. Lindsay, John Duff, David Anderson, C. T. H. T. McInnes

Historical and Antiquarian Department

Curator, R. K. Hannay, M.A. . . £400–600
Assistant ditto, (vacant) . . . .

General Registry Office of Births, Deaths, and Marriages

Registrar-General, Sir J. Patten McDougall, K.C.B.
Secretary and Chief Clerk, R. H. Gray.
Senior Clerk, Andrew Froude.
Superintendent of Statistics, James C. Dunlop, M.D.
Registration Examiners, Grant B. Gibson, G. T. Bisset Smith, Peter MacGlashan, J. C. Fyfe, J. J. Cossar

H.M. Chancery

Interim Director, J. C. Strettell Miller, W.S. £300
Interim Deputy ditto, Colin J. Stalker, L.A. . 350

Great Seal Office

Keeper, Rt. Hon. Harold John Tennant, M.P.
Deputy Keeper, James Macdonald, W.S.
Substitute Keeper, William Crosbie.

Privy Seal Office

48 General Register House

Lord Keeper, The Marquess of Breadalbane, K.G.
Sub-Keeper and Writer, James Emslie.

Extractor's Office

Principal Extractor, Edward P. Thompson, W.S. £750
Assistant Extractor, D. K. B. Whyte . . 400
Clerk of the Records, James Ritchie . . 200

Bill Chamber

New Register House

Principal Clerk of Bills, Petitions and Sequestrations, T. Swinton Paterson, S.S.C. £600–700
Assistant Clerk, David Alex. Duncan 300–475
Ordinary Clerk, R. G. Mackenzie . 200–300

Minute Book Office and Edictal Citations Office

14 New Register House, Edinburgh

Keeper, Sir Colin G. Macrae, W.S. . . £300
Deputy Keeper, Donald J. Macrae, W.S. . 200

Rolls of Court and Calling Lists

Keepers of Inner House Rolls, W. H. Ford, James F. Blackstock . . . . each £450
Keeper of the Seal of Court, W. H. Ford .
Keeper of the Roll of Law Agents, W. H. Ford

The Sasine Office

Keeper of the General Register of Sasines, W. T. Ketchen, W.S. £1,000
Chief Assistant Keeper, Jas. Urquhart . 625
Assistant Keepers, Andrew Robertson, P. Mortimer, C. B. Gibson, R. Hunter, W. McCulloch . . . . each 575
Accountant, Walter Wyatt . . . 520
Chief Clerks, A. M. Runciman, T. Sherriff, W. B. Mitchell, C. J. Poole, J. M. Deas, R. W. Smart . . . . each 450
First-Class Clerks, J. R. Lyle, W. A. L. Byars, D. R. Couper, H. W. D. Hodgkin, J. A. Masterton, J. Robertson, J. Burt, W. Smart, S. Dalgleish, R. Burke, C. M. West, J. M. Milligan, J. A. Macqueen each 400

Hornings, Inhibitions, Adjudications, and Entails

Keeper of the Registers of Hornings, Inhibitions, Adjudications, and Entails, W. T. Ketchen, W.S.

Register of Deeds and Protests

Keeper, Alexander Clark.
Assistants, Robert D. Gray, Adam Brownlee.
Second-Class Clerks, G. R. M. Jockel, J. M Robertson.

Accountant of Court (Judicial Factories and Bankruptcy)

Accountant, J. Campbell Penney, C.A. . £1,200
Chief Clerk, J. W. Inglis, C.A. . . .
Head Clerk Bankruptcy Depart. J. U. Anderson . . . . . .
Ditto Factory Depart. W. A. Alexander, C.A.

Registry of Friendly Societies

3A Howe Street

Registrar, R. Addison Smith, M.V.O.
Clerk, William Reid.

Joint-Stock Companies Registry Office

Exchequer Chambers, 1 Parliament Square

Registrar, Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, Bt.

Edinburgh Gazette Office

Exchequer Chambers, 1 Parliament Square

Supt. and Keeper, Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, Bt.

Receivers of Crown Rents, Scotland

New Register House, Edinburgh

Crown Receiver (Interim), John Paterson . £600
Bishopric of Orkney, W. P. Drever, Kirkwall

REVENUE OFFICES

INLAND REVENUE

Waterloo Place, Edinburgh

Solicitor of Inland Revenue, Sir Philip J. Hamilton-Grierson, Advocate . . £1,200
Chief Clerk, A. L. Cordiner, M.A., B.L. £600–700

Stamps, Taxes, and Land Values

Assist. Sec. and Comptroller, J. K. Stewart £850–1,000
Committee Clerks, J. A. Hearne, W. Carmichael £600–800
Staff Clerks, D. A. Abernethy, G. Hawley, W. C. Munro (£400–500); J. E. Clark, J. A. Weir, W. S. Imrie, W. T. Mackie, A. M. Duncan £300–400
Minor Staff Clerks, J. B. Scott, J. Lush, P. McL. Milne (£250–350); R. H. Fraser, J. Weir, A. Jervis, R. B. Henderson, and a vacancy . . £200–300

Estate Duty

Assist. Sec. and Registrar, P. Waugh £850–1,000
Principal Clerks, W. A. Wilson, J. Sime £600–800
Assist. ditto, W. R. Morison, W. E. Redding, T. J. Boyd £550
1st Class Clerks, H. Robinson (£550); S. M. Findlay, J. McNiel, G. Finlay, J. H. Beattie, G. C. Cunningham, F. M. Gauldie, D. M. Gavine . . £350–500

Land Valuation Department

9 Wemyss Place, Edinburgh

Chief Valuer for Scotland, Alexander Blair £850–1,000
Assist. ditto, James Mather . . £800–850
2nd Class Valuers, T. S. Ronaldson; C. M. Wedderburn £350–500

53 Hanover Street, Edinburgh

1st Class Valuer, J. C. Hamilton . £550–700
1st Class Valuer, Alexander Buttar £550–700

Collectors of Customs and Excise, Scotland

Glasgow, S. Scott (£1,000); F. Pollard. £800
Edinburgh, C. H. Madin . . . £800
Collectors, 1st Class—Greenock, J. Barry £700–800
Assist Collector, H. Dobson . £500–650
Leith, W. H. Bignold . . . £700–800
Collectors, 2nd Class—Aberdeen, A. Astin; *Campbeltown*, H. A. McQueen; *Dumfries*, F. H. Macklin; *Dundee*, T. T. Mitchell; *Elgin*, W. H. Webster; *Falkirk*, J. M. Anderson; *Grangemouth* (vacant); *Inverness*, J. Russell; *Perth*, J. Gibb; *Stirling*, J. Kay £500–650
Collectors and Surveyors—Ardrossan, A. Beard; *Ayr*, J. W. Slater; *Borrowstoness*, C. D. Bozman; *Granton*, (vacant); *Methil* (vacant) . £320–450
Surveyor—Burntisland, H. G. Stears £320–450

GENERAL POST OFFICE

Waterloo Place, Edinburgh

Secretary, W. G. C. Kirkwood . £1,000–1,200
Chief Clerk, J. J. Thompson . . £600–800
Principal Clerks, J. T. McGeachy; W. T. C. Bell; J. G. Allan . . £440–540
1st Class Clerks, W. Macnamara, H. J. Harrison, C. S. B. Higgin, H. McPake £315–430
Solicitor, J. S. Pitman, W.S. . . . £500
Medical Officer, K. M. Douglas, M.D. . £1,000
Accountant, J. McG. Thom . . £600–750
Examiner, J. Anderson . . . £500–600
Book-keeper, R. Finlay . . . £500–570
Cashier, A. P. Macmanus . . £440–500
Principal Clerk, J. Allan . . £440–500
1st Class Clerks, T. F. Brisbane, J. Dow, J. Aitken, W. R. Smith, W. Hyslop, J. Kerr £315–430
Controller, Edinburgh Postal District, W. H. Henderson £550–700
Ditto, Telegraph Office, G. Dawkes . £470–530

ROYAL OBSERVATORY

Blackford Hill, Edinburgh

Astronomer Royal for Scotland, R. A. Sampson, D.Sc., F.R.S. £400
First Assist. Astronomer, J. Storey, F.R.A.S. £300
Assist. Astronomers, R. W. Wrigley, B.A.; E. A. Baker, B.Sc. . . . £150–300

SCOTTISH LAND COURT

1 Grosvenor Crescent, Edinburgh

Members, The Hon. Lord Kennedy, LL.D. (*Chairman*); Alex. Dewar; Col. R. F. Dudgeon, C.B.; E. E. Morrison; Norman Reid.
Principal Clerk, William Mackenzie.
Clerk of Court, Auditor, and Legal Assessor, Arthur Morgan.
Clerks of Court and Legal Assessors, Walter Murray, W. A. A. Cairns, G. R. Lamb.
Keeper of the Rolls, Peter Macintyre.

SCOTTISH OFFICE

(*Department of the Secretary for Scotland*)

Office, Whitehall; and 6 Parliament Square, Edinburgh

Estimates, 1916–17, £18,493

Secretary for Scotland, Rt. Hon. H. J. Tennant, M.P. £2,000
Private Secretaries, Vivian Phillipps and D. T. Holmes, M.P. (unpaid)
Permanent Under-Secretary, Sir James Miller Dodds, K.C.B. £1,500
Assist.-Under-Sec. John Lamb, C.B. £900–1,000
Senior Clerks, J. H. Gascoigne, M.V.O., P. J. G. Rose, A. H. Smith . . £600–800
Junior Clerks, W. A. C. Goodchild, L. G. M. Glover, G. W. Milroy, P. R. Laird, W. Hogg £200–500
Clerk Assist. in Charge of Accounts, A. S. Cotton £350–450
Supt. of Registry, R. Penny . . £250–400
Inspector of Local Loans and Audits and Assist. to Accounting Officer, P. B. Moodie £600–850
Inspector of Alkali Works, W. S. Curphey (*Chief*), (£100); J. W. Young . £420–550
Inspector of Anatomy, Sir J. A. Russell, M.B. £100
Inspector of Constabulary, Lt.-Col. A. G. Ferguson . . . . . £750–£850

Lord Advocate's Department

Estimates, 1916–17, £14,736

Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. R. Munro, K.C., M.P. £5,000
Solicitor-Gen., T. B. Morison, K.C. . . £2,000
Legal Secretary, M. Millar Craig, Advocate £750

H.M. OFFICE OF WORKS

3 Parliament Square, Edinburgh

Principal Architect for Scotland, C. J. W. Simpson, L.R.I.B.A.
Assistant Architects, J. T. Galletly; H. Ryle, A.R.I.B.A.; J. H. Willis; A. N. Campbell; J. T. Sinton; J. F. Milne.
Staff Clerk, G. W. Jupp.
Solicitor, T. Carmichael, S.S.C., 10 Duke Street.

Ancient Monuments Branch

30 Chalmers Street, Edinburgh

Assistant Architect, J. W. Paterson, A.R.I.B.A.

ROYAL BOTANIC GARDEN, EDINBURGH

Regius Keeper, Isaac Bayley Balfour, M.D., F.R.S. £160
Assist. Keeper, W. Wright Smith, M.A. £200–400
Assist., Museum, Harry F. Tagg, F.L.S. £150–250
Assist., Laboratory, Matthew Y. Orr £150–250
Assist., Library, James T. Johnstone £150–250
Assist., Herbarium, John F. Jeffrey £150–250
Assist., Studio, Robert M. Adam . £150–250
Principal Gardener, Robert L. Harrow £150–250
Plant Propagator, Laurence B. Stewart £150–250

SCOTTISH LAW COURTS AND OFFICES

The principal Scottish Courts of Law having **civil jurisdiction** are (1) **the House of Lords,** which is the final Court of Appeal in Scottish as well as in English and Irish cases; (2) **the Court of Session,** sitting in Edinburgh, with its two main divisions, **the Inner House** and **the Outer House**; (3) **the Sheriff Courts.**

The principal Courts having **criminal jurisdiction** are (1) **the High Court of Justiciary,** (2) **the Sheriff Courts.**

The **Inner House** hears appeals from the **Lords Ordinary,** who are the judges of the Outer House sitting singly. The **Sheriff Courts** are territorial courts which try actions on contract, however great their value, and actions relating to heritable right or title, if the subject-matter is not more than £50 a year or £1,000 in value, but not actions relating to status. In most cases there is a right of appeal to the Inner House.

The **High Court of Justiciary** tries the more serious criminal cases, and hears appeals from the inferior quasi-criminal courts.

The following is a list of the **judges of the Court of Session,** or, as they are more properly designated, Senators of the College of Justice:

INNER HOUSE—*First Division*

The Lord President (Lord Strathclyde) . £5,000
Lord Mackenzie £3,600
Lord Johnston £3,600
Lord Skerrington £3,600

Second Division

The Lord Justice-Clerk (Lord Scott Dickson) £4,800
Lord Dundas £3,600
Lord Salvesen £3,600
Lord Guthrie. £3,600

OUTER HOUSE—*Permanent Lords Ordinary*

Lord Cullen £3,600
Lord Dewar £3,600
Lord Ormidale £3,600
Lord Hunter £3,600
Lord Anderson £3,600

Principal Clerk of Session, Edwin Adam, K.C. £1,100

Inner House Depute Clerks, John Paton, S.S.C.; I. Antonio . . . £500–600

Inner House, Ordinary Clerks, William Drummond, S.S.C.; R. A. Hannah £250–400

Outer House Depute Clerks, John Moir; John Cairns; Andrew Ross, S.S.C.; J. S. Saunders; John Smart . . £500–600

Outer House Assist. Clerks, R. Maxwell Main; Walter Stewart; R. A. Roxburgh; David D. McLaren; George Hume . . £250–475

High Court of Justiciary (1672)

Lord Justice General, Rt. Hon. Lord Strathclyde.
Lord Justice Clerk, Rt. Hon. Lord Scott Dickson.
Lords Comm. of Justiciary, all the other Judges.
Lord Advocate, Rt. Hon. Robert Munro, K.C., M.P.
Solicitor-General, Thomas Brash Morison, K.C.
Clerk of Justiciary, G. L. Crole, LL.B., K.C.
Assistants and Deputes, Geo. A. Slight; Alex. Rae.
Circuit Clerks, Geo. A. Slight; Alex. Rae.
Honorary Depute Clerk, Harry H. Macbean, W.S.
Advocates Depute, James Duncan Miller, K.C., M.P.; George Morton; James Crabbe Watt, K.C.; M. P. Fraser.
Crown Agent, Sir W. S. Haldane, W.S.

Crown Office

9 Parliament Square, Edinburgh

Crown Agent, Sir W. S. Haldane, W.S. . £1,300
Chief Clerk, W. D. Smart.
Second Clerk, J. K. Young.
Other Clerks, H. Weaver; R. L. Gauldie; V. S. M. Marshall; (one vacancy).

Justiciary Office

2 Parliament Square, Edinburgh

Clerk of Justiciary, G. L. Crole, M.A., LL.B., K.C. £700
1st Assistant and Depute Clerk, George A. Slight £600
2nd Assistant and Depute Clerk, Alexander Rae £475

Court of Lords Commissioners for Teinds

The Judges of the Inner House, and Lord Hunter, *Lord Ordinary on Teinds.*
Clerk of Teinds and Extractor, Andrew Murray £500

Exchequer

1 Parliament Square, Edinburgh

Lord Ordinary, Lord Cullen.
King's Remembrancer, Sir Kenneth Mackenzie, Bt.
Chief Clerk, P. P. Sealy, I.S.O.
1st Class Clerks, R. Mackinlay, William Vickers, D. G. Mackie.

Sheriff Court of Chancery

2 Parliament Square, Edinburgh

Sheriff of Chancery, George Watt, K.C., Adv. £500
Sheriff Clerk of Chancery, James Marchbank, S.S.C.
Depute Sheriff Clerk, D. C. Marchbank.

H.M. Commissary Office

2 Parliament Square, Edinburgh

Commissary Clerk, Ralph Richardson, W.S.
Depute ditto, Joseph Steele.

THE SCOTTISH POLICE

H.M. Inspector of Constabulary for Scotland, appointed under the County and Burghs Police Act, 1857, submits a report annually. According to that for the year ended Dec. 31, 1915, the authorised **strength of the force** was 5,952, of which 2,100 belonged to county forces and 3,852 to city and burgh forces. There are also 282 additional police who are privately employed. 305 temporary and 14,299 special constables were also enrolled. The aggregate cost of the police, excluding the additional police, privately employed and paid for, was £566,942, of which sum £180,000 was the Exchequer contribution, the rest falling on the local rates.

LOCAL TAXATION STATISTICS

The expenditure of the Parish Councils for the year ended May 15, 1914, for poor law purposes amounted to £1,609,358. Towards this £1,308,866 came from rates and £249,327 from grants and Local Taxation moneys.

The expenditure was divided as follows:

Ordinary Poor—Outdoor . .	£594,035
,, ,, Indoor . .	394,114
Lunatic Poor	451,946
General Administration Charges .	169,263

The average annual cost of maintenance of outdoor paupers was £7.19.7¼ per head, and of indoor paupers £30.5.7½.

The total payments to **local taxation accounts** in respect of duties assigned by various Acts to local purposes amounted for the year 1915-16 to £1,167,033, made up of £152,248 additional beer and spirit duties, £380,285 liquor and other licences, £354,085 under the Finance Act, 1894, and £181,975 under the Agricultural Rates Acts.

Carnegie Trust for the Universities of Scotland, The, was constituted in 1901 to administer a sum of $10,000,000, in bonds of the United States Steel Corporation, given by Mr. Andrew Carnegie for improving and extending the opportunities for scientific study and research in the Universities of Scotland, and rendering attendance at these Universities more available to the deserving and qualified youth of that country to whom the payment of fees might act as a barrier to the enjoyment of these advantages. *Chairman*, The Earl of Elgin. *Treasurer*, John Ross, solicitor, Dunfermline; *Sec.* Sir William S. McCormick; *Offices*, The Merchants' Hall, Edinburgh.

IRELAND

Ireland has an area of 32,559 square miles (including 31,798 square miles land area, and 761 square miles of rivers, lakes, and tideways). This area, which is somewhat greater than that of Scotland, constitutes rather more than a quarter of the area of the United Kingdom, and about one-300th part of the British Empire, exclusive of India. The population at the 1911 census was 4,390,219.

Population by Counties and Religion (with Acreage)

County.	Acres.	Roman Catholic Pop. (with percentages).	Non-Roman Catholic Pop.	Total Pop.	Emigrants, 1915.	Lieutenant.
LEINSTER						
Carlow (Carlow)	221,485	32,317 (89·15%)	3,935	36,252	125	Lord Rathdonnell.
Dublin (Dublin)	218,873	122,372 (70·99%)	50,022	172,394	542	Earl of Meath, K.P.
Dublin Co. Borough	7,911	253,370 (83·13%)	51,432	304,802	308	Sir A. Weldon, Bt.
Kildare (Kildare)	418,645	54,684 (82·07%)	11,943	66,627	113	Marquess of Ormonde.
Kilkenny (Kilkenny)	509,458	71,193 (94·97%)	3,769	74,962	113	Earl of Rosse.
King's (Tullamore)	493,263	51,178 (90·05%)	5,654	56,832	330	Earl of Granard.
Longford (Longford)	257,770	40,297 (91·96%)	3,523	43,820	733	Sir H. Bellingham, Bt.
Louth (Dundalk)	202,181	58,303 (91·58%)	5,362	63,665	176	Col. Sir N. T. Everard, Bt.
Meath (Trim)	577,735	60,660 (93·19%)	4,431	65,091	146	Sir Algernon Coote, Bt.
Queen's (Maryborough)	424,838	48,480 (88·74%)	6,149	54,629	109	Lord Castlemaine.
Westmeath (Mullingar)	434,665	54,779 (91·32%)	5,207	59,986	56	Earl of Courtown.
Wexford (Wexford)	580,950	94,413 (92·31%)	7,860	102,273	154	Viscount Powerscourt.
Wicklow (Wicklow)	499,957	47,999 (79·06%)	12,712	60,711		
	4,847,731	990,045 (85·20%)	171,999	1,162,044	2,905	
MUNSTER						
Clare (Ennis)	788,336	102,300 (98·14%)	1,932	104,232	261	Sir M. O'Loghlen, Bt.
Cork (Cork)	1,841,035	288,455 (91·45%)	26,976	315,431	383	Earl of Bandon.
Cork Co. Borough	2,681	67,814 (88·44%)	8,859	76,673	269	Earl of Kenmare.
Kerry (Tralee)	1,161,752	155,322 (97·26%)	4,362	159,691	189	Earl of Dunraven.
Limerick (Limerick)	661,574	101,502 (97·08%)	3,049	104,551	310	Lord Dunalley.
Limerick Co. Borough	2,385	34,865 (90·52%)	3,653	38,518	138	Count de la Poer.
Tipperary (Clonmel)	1,051,304	144,156 (94·57%)	8,277	152,433		
Waterford (Waterford)	453,051	54,060 (95·68%)	2,442	56,502		
Waterford Co. Borough	1,438	25,331 (92·23%)	2,133	27,464		
	5,963,556	973,805 (94·04%)	61,690	1,035,495	1,550	
ULSTER						
Antrim (Carrickfergus)	702,654	39,751 (20·50%)	154,113	193,864	946	Earl of Shaftesbury.
Armagh (Armagh)	312,772	54,526 (45·33%)	65,765	120,291	551	Earl of Gosford.
Belfast Co. Borough	14,937	93,243 (24·10%)	293,704	386,947	—	Lord Pirrie.
Cavan (Cavan)	467,025	74,271 (81·46%)	16,902	91,173	415	Rt. Hon. T. Lough, M.P.
Donegal (Lifford)	1,193,641	133,021 (78·93%)	35.516	168,537	480	Sir John Olphert.
Down (Downpatrick)	608,862	64,485 (31·56%)	139,818	204,303	643	Marquess of Londonderry.
Fermanagh (Enniskillen)	417,912	34,740 (56·18%)	27,096	61,836	131	John E. F. Collum.
Londonderry (L'derry)	512,691	41,478 (41·54%)	58,367	99,845	136	Col. J. Jackson Clark.
L'derry Co. Borough	2.579	22,923 (56·21%)	17,857	40,780		Earl of Leitrim.
Monaghan (Monaghan)	318,990	53.363 (74·68%)	18,092	71,455	239	Lord Rossmore.
Tyrone (Omagh)	779,563	79,015 (51·39%)	63,650	142,665	245	Rt. Hon. E. Archdale.
	5,331,626	690,816 (43·67%)	890,880	1,581,696	3,790	
CONNAUGHT						
Galway (Galway)	1,467,850	177,920 (97·64%)	4,304	182,224	519	Lord Clonbrock.
Leitrim (Carrick)	376,510	58,159 (91·47%)	5,423	63,582	390	Lord Harlech.
Mayo (Castlebar)	1,333,356	188,069 (97·86%)	4,108	192,177	733	Marquess of Sligo.
Roscommon (Rosc'mon)	608,290	91,731 (97·63%)	2,225	93,956	219	The O'Connor Don.
Sligo (Sligo)	442,205	72,125 (91·24%)	6,920	79,045	553	Maj. C. K. O'Hara.
	4,228,211	588,004 (96·24%)	22,980	610,984	2,414	
Total of Ireland	47,112,320	3,242,670 (73·86%)	1,147,549	4,390,219	10,659	

* The figures for Antrim and Down include those parts of Belfast County Borough situated therein.

The population of Ireland has declined since 1841 as shown by the following figures:

Year of Census.	Population.	Population per sq. mile.
1801 . .	5,395,456	166
1811 . .	5,937,856	186
1821 . .	6,801,827	209
1831 . .	7,767,401	239
1841 . .	8,175,124	251
1851 . .	6,552,385	201
1861 . .	5,798,564	178
1871 . .	5,412,377	167
1881 . .	5,174,836	159
1891 . .	4,704,750	144
1901 . .	4,458,775	137
1911 . .	4,390,129	134

In 1911 the **males** numbered 2,192,048 and the **females** 2,198,171. Of the total population in 1911, 73·9% were returned as Roman Catholics, 13·1% as Protestant Episcopalians, 10·0% as Presbyterians, and 1·4% as Methodists. The **number of families** returned was 910,748. The number of **inhabited houses** was 861,879.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1912 . .	101,035	72,187	23,283
1913 . .	100,094	74,694	22,266
1914 . .	98,806	71,345	23,695

The Report on the Banking, Railway, and Shipping Statistics of Ireland for 1915 shows that on Dec. 31, 1915, the deposits in Ireland in Joint Stock Banks amounted to £66,803,000, the balances in Post Office Savings Banks to £11,781,000, and in Trustee Savings Banks to £2,490,000. Each of these three groups of deposits increased in the first six months, but decreased in the second six months of the year; the decrease is said to be largely due to investments in War Loan. The amount of Government stocks on which dividends are payable at the Bank of Ireland was £46,936,000 on Dec. 31, 1915; they increased by £2,232,000 in the first six months, and by £2,662,000 in the second half of the year. The total amounts of bills discounted, advances to customers, and loans on securities by the Irish Joint Stock Banks have decreased owing (1) to the much smaller accommodation required by farmers in consequence of the high prices they are receiving; (2) to the smaller requirements for such industries as building which have had to be curtailed; and (3) to the fact that the Banks, instead of investing large sums as formerly in discounting first-class paper in London, have preferred to buy Treasury Bills. The gross receipts of Irish railways increased from £4,634,000 in 1913, to £4,661,000 in 1914 and to £4,831,000 in 1915.

Imports and Exports at Irish Ports

	Imports.	Exports.
1911 . .	£66,784,536	£65,071,018
1912 . .	73,167,699	67,167,904
1913 . .	73,673,149	73,877,389
1914 . .	73,659,168	77,311,052

Live Stock Exports, 1914

Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
36,846	767,838	572,103	153,102

Local Taxation Account, Ireland

For the year ending March 31, 1915, payments in respect of the Local Taxation (Ireland) Account amounted to £1,562,389, made up of £41,244 Exchequer contribution under the Land Purchase (Ireland) Act, 1891, £727,655 agricultural grant under the Local Government (Ireland) Act, 1898, and £292,907 other grants under the same Act, £124,566 payment of customs and excise duties under the Finance Act, 1907, and £187,985 estate duties.

Poor Law Statistics

The number of indoor **paupers** on the last Saturday of March 1916 was 32,095, and of outdoor paupers 36,658. These figures represent a pauperism of 1 in every 63 of the estimated population of the country, as compared with 1 in 43 eleven years ago. The total poor relief expenditure amounted to £1,357,838.

Area under Crops, Hay, Pasture, Woods and Plantations, and Bog, Marsh, etc., in the year 1914

	Leinster.	Munster.	Ulster.	Connaught.	Ireland.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Corn Crops	362,957	266,348	493,289	124,409	1,247,003
Green Crops	251,624	258,061	345,782	159,939	1,015,406
Flax	51	212	48,747	243	49,253
Fruit	3,294	2,860	9,166	770	16,090
Hay, 1st year's	143,644	121,717	227,555	39,570	532,486
Hay, 2nd and 3rd years'. . . .	147,467	115,930	94,298	49,560	407,255
Permanent Meadow	350,565	530,618	338,239	328,350	1,547,772
Pasture, Rotation, under 5 years . .	370,064	425,559	808,019	155,947	1,759,589
Pasture, Permanent, 5 years and over .	2,362,707	2,722,065	1,361,459	1,721,681	8,167,912
Mountain Land, grazed	221,074	709,702	852,458	732,845	2,516,079
Woods and Plantations	91,474	97,237	57,902	49,880	296,493
Barren Mountain Land, Turf Bog, Marsh .	294,608	432,136	361,474	631,046	1,719,264
Water, Roads, Town and Building Ground, Fences, etc.	248,202	281,112	333,238	233,971	1,096,523
Total	4,847,731	5,963,557	5,331,626	4,228,211	20,371,125

The New HAZELL, 1917

Irish Revenue and Expenditure, 1913–14 to 1915–16

	1913–14.	1914–15.	1915–16.
	£	£	£
Total tax revenue as contributed	9,620,000	10,880,000	16,311,000
Post Office revenue	1,372,000	1,379,000	1,474,000
Other non-tax revenue	142,500	130,500	144,000
Total revenue as contributed	11,134,500	12,389,500	17,929,000
Local expenditure	12,357,000	12,656,000	12,597,000
Excess of local expenditure over revenue as contributed	1,222,500	266,500	*5,332,000

* Surplus available for Imperial expenditure.

Irish Land Purchase

Amount advanced for land purchase up to March 31, 1915:

	£
Under Acts of 1870	518,993
,, ,, ,, 1881	240,801
,, ,, ,, 1885-8	9,992,536
,, ,, ,, 1891-6	13,146,892
,, ,, ,, 1903-9	70,449,472
Labourers (Ireland) Act, 1906	4,411,108
	£98,759,742

Emigration

The collection of emigration returns for Ireland commenced in 1851, and the total number of emigrants who left Ireland from that date to the end of December 1915 amounts to 4,309,300, almost equally divided between males and females. The years of greatest emigration were 1851-4, 1863-5, and 1883, the total for *each* of these years being over 100,000. The total for 1915 (10,659) is the lowest yet recorded, those for 1914 (20,314), and 1908 (23,295) coming next. The following are the figures for the present century:

1900	45,288	1908	23,295
1901	39,613	1909	28,676
1902	40,190	1910	32,457
1903	39,789	1911	30,573
1904	36,902	1912	29,344
1905	30,676	1913	30,967
1906	35,344	1914	20,314
1907	39,082	1915	10,659

Of the 10,659 persons who emigrated in 1915, 2,905 came from Leinster, 1,550 from Munster, 3,790 from Ulster, and 2,414 from Connaught. The United States still takes the largest proportion, 6,681 making that country their destination in 1915; 597 emigrated to Canada, 347 to Australia, 53 to New Zealand, and 68 to South Africa.

ADMINISTRATION

Lord-Lieutenant, Rt. Hon. Lord Wimborne £20,000
Private Sec. S. M. Power.
Comptroller, Maj. E. Hood.
Military Sec. & A.D.C. Capt. Sir G. Prescott.
A.D.C.'s. Capt. H. C. Lloyd; Capt. I. S. J. C. Maxwell; Lt. T. N. Hone.

Chief Secretary's Office

Dublin Castle

Estimates, 1916-17, £24,447.

Chief Secretary, Rt. Hon. H. E. Duke, M.P. £4,425
Under-Secretary, Sir Wm. P. Byrne, K.C.V.O., C.B. £2,000
Assist. do. Sir E. O'Farrell, C.B. £1,000-1,200
Prin. Clerks, W. P. J. Connally, I.S.O.; J. J. Taylor, C.B., I.S.O. £700-900
1st Class Clerks (1st Section), S. J. M. Power, C. M. Martin-Jones £550-650
Ditto (2nd Section), G. C. Duggan, J. Brennan £200-500
Registrar, R. H. Wright £350-500

Irish Office in London

Old Queen Street, S.W.

Chief Clerk, S. J. M. Power.
Draftsman of Parl. Bills, F. N. Greer, C.B. £700-900

Irish Law Officers

Attorney-General, Rt. Hon. James O'Connor, K.C. £5,000
Solicitor-General. £2,000
Chief Crown Solictr. Henry Arthur Wynne £1,200

INSPECTORS OF LUNATIC ASYLUMS

Dublin Castle

Inspectors, T. I. Considine, F.R.C.P.I.; W. R. Dawson, M.D. £1,000-1,200
Staff Officer, J. Smith £350-450

GENERAL PRISONS BOARD

Dublin Castle

Chairman, Max S. Green £1,200
Vice-Chairman, The MacDermot, D.L. £1,000
**Medical Member*, Dr. Edgar Flinn, V.D., F.R.C.S.I. £250
Inspector, Maj. A. F. Owen-Lewis, D.S.O., D.L. £500-600
Secretary, S. H. Douglas, I.S.O. £450-550
Contr. of Industries, E. Metcalfe, I.S.O. £400-500
Clerk of Accounts, J. J. Rafter £350-450
Staff Clerk, J. White £300-400

REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS

Dublin Castle

Chief Inspector, Dr. Edgar Flinn, V.D., F.R.C.S.I. £600-800
Assistant ditto, Miss McNeill £250

GENERAL REGISTER OFFICE

Charlemont House, Dublin

Registrar-General, Sir Wm. J. Thompson, £1,000
Sec. and Assist. do. Daniel S. Doyle, LL.B. £600-800
Medical Supt. of Statistics, N. M. Falkiner, M.D. £400-550
Superintendents, Geo. A. Newnham, Jas. T. Dewar £350-500
Insp. of Registration, R. A. Cammack, B.A. £300-500

* Is also paid a salary as Inspector of Reformatory and Industrial Schools.

UNDER THE PRESIDENCY OF THE CHIEF SECRETARY

Local Government Board

Custom House, Dublin

The principal local authorities are the same as those in England and Wales—viz., county councils, municipal corporations, urban and rural district councils; but there are no parish councils.

President, Rt. Hon. the Chief Secretary.
Vice-President, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry A. Robinson, K.C.B. £1,800
Other Members, The Under-Sec. for Ireland (*ex-officio*); Sir T. J. Stafford, Bt., C.B. (*Medical*); E. Bourke . . £1,000–1,200
Secretary, A. R. Barlas £1,000
Assist. ditto (*Labourers Acts*), M. O'Sullivan £800
Assist. ditto, J. E. Devlin . . . £800
Senior Clerks, E. W. Leach; M. Gregg; J. L. S. Smith £600–700
General Inspectors, R. C. Lynch, E. A. Saunderson, C. H. O'Conor, R. Fitz-Patrick, J. F. MacCabe, F. J. McCarthy, R. J. Pack Beresford, A. P. Delany, Alfred Tennyson, Adrian Robinson, B.L. £500–700
Medical Inspectors, T. J. Browne, Sir J. A. MacCullagh, E. Coey Bigger, Brendan MacCarthy, C. J. MacCormack, E. F. Stephenson, Mrs. Florence Dillon, L.R.C.P. and S.I. £500–700
Lady Inspectors of Boarded-out Children, Miss FitzGerald Kenney (£200–300), Miss E. I. S. Browne £200
Chief Engineering Inspector, P. C. Cowan, D.Sc., M.Inst.C.E. £900
Engineering Inspector, A. D. Price, M.A.I., M.Inst.C.E. £400–600
Senior Architect, L. E. H. Deane, M.R.I.A.I., Assoc.M.I.C.E.I. £400–500
Architect, C. L. Robinson . . £300–400
Insp. of Audits, J. W. Drury, M.A. . . £900
Legal Adviser, G. T. B. Vanston, K.C., LL.D. £1,000
Auditors, R. J. Newell, B.L.; D. B. Sheehan; C. D. Barry, B.L.; Capt. G. O. R. Wynne; Maj. G. M. Eccles; J. A. Baker; J. L. King; J. More O'Ferrall; Cyril E. Browne; A. A. Flynn; St. J. Considine; J. A. Reddy; G. Bryan, LL.D.; R. J. Baker; R. Grubb, B.I.; Maurice Cosgrave, B.L.; E. P. M. Carron, B.L.; A. C. Ellis, B.L.; W. Boughey, LL.D. £300–800

Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction, Ireland

4 Upper Merrion Street, Dublin

[Created in '99. Estimates, 1916–17, £148,170]

Vice-President, Rt. Hon. T. Wallace Russell, M.P. £1,350
Sec. T. P. Gill 1,800
Assist. Secs. J. R. Campbell, B.Sc. (*Agri.*), G. Fletcher (*Tech. Inst.*) . . £1,000–1,200
Chief Clerk, H. G. Smith, M.A., LL.D. £700–900
Senior Staff Clerk, J. V. Coyle, B.L. . £500–600
Staff Clerk, J. Hogan, B.A. . . . £450

Agricultural Branch

Dep. Asst. Sec. and Chief Insp. J. S. Gordon, B.Sc. £950
Inspectors, T. S. Porter (£955), J. H. Hinchcliff, Ph.D., E. Gallagher, J. Pimlott, F.H.A.S., A. R. Robertson, F.H.A.S. £400–600
Vet. Insp. for Live Stock Schemes, M. J. Cleary, M.R.C.V.S. £600
Chief Forestry Insp. A. C. Forbes, F.H.A.S. £400–600
Staff Clerk, F. J. Meyrick M.A. . £400–600
Economic Geologist, E. St. J. Lyburn, A.R.C.Sc.I. £500

Technical Instruction Branch

Senior Insp. W. Vickers Dixon, B.A. £600–800
Inspectors, R. Turnbull, B.Sc., P. O'Sullivan, A.R.C.A., H. Garrett, B.Sc., Ph.D., J. J. M'Caffery £400–600
Insp. for Industries, W. T. Macartney Filgate £300–400
Staff Clerks, A. Kelly (£350–600); P. F. Walsh £300–400

Statistics and Intell. Branch

Supt. Thos. Butler . . . £600–700
Staff Clerks, J. Hooper, B.A. (£350–500); E. A. M. Morris, M.A., B.L. . . £300–400
Inspectors, J. Clibborn Hill, O. W. H. Roulston, B.A., M. I. Jamison, A.R.C.Sc.I. £200–400

Accounts Branch

Clerk-in-Charge, J. P. Walsh . . £400–700
Assistant, M. Killeen . . . £250–400

Registry

Staff Clerk, W. Dalton, B.A. . . £300–400

Fisheries Branch

Chief Insp. E. W. L. Holt . . £700–900
Inspectors, C. Green, B.A., R. H. Lee £400–600

Veterinary Branch

Chief Insp. D. S. Prentice, M.R.C.V.S. £700–900
Supt. Insps. F. Kerr, J. H. Norris, J. Purdy, W. W. Malone . . . £400–600

Royal Veterinary College of Ireland

Principal, A. E. Mettam, B.Sc., M.R.C.V.S., M.R.I.A. £820

Geological Survey of Ireland

Director, Prof. G. A. J. Cole, F.G.S. . . £100
Senior Geologist, W. B. Wright, B.A., F.G.S. £500–600
Geologists, T. Hallisey, B.A., M.R.I.A., H. T. Kennedy, B.A., F.G.S. . £120–400
Office, 14 Hume Street, Dublin.

INSTITUTIONS OF SCIENCE AND ART, ETC.

Estimates, 1916–17, £149,453

Royal College of Science for Ireland

Dean of Faculty, H. H. Jeffcott, B.A., B.A.I., M.I.M.E. (£800). *Professors: Agriculture*, J. Wilson, M.A., B.Sc.; *Botany*, T. Johnson, D.Sc.; *Chemistry*, G. T. Morgan, D.Sc., F.I.C.; *Engineering*, The Dean; *Forestry*, A. Henry, M.A., F.L.S.; *Geology*, G. A. J. Cole, F.G.S.; *Mathematics*, W. M'Fadden Orr, M.A., F.R.S.: *Physics*, W. Brown, B.Sc., M.I.E.E.; *Zoology*, G. H. Carpenter, M.Sc. (£600–700). *Lecturers*; *Agri. Biology*, D. Houston, F.L.S.; *Agricultural Chemistry*, Geo. Stephenson; *Organic Chemistry*, A. O'Farrelly, M.A.; *Phys. and Metallurg. Chem.*, J. H. Pollok, D.Sc.; *Engineering*, J. Taylor, M.A.; *Mathematics*, J. P. Johnston, M.A., D.Sc.; *Physics*, F. E. Hackett, Ph.D. (£350–450); *Registrar*, P. A. E. Dowling, B.A. (£300–450).

National Museum

Kildare Street, Dublin

Keepers, R. F. Scharff, Ph.D. (£600); J. J. Buckley, M.R.I.A.; E. C. R. Armstrong, F.S.A. £400–550

National Library

Librarian, T. W. Lyster, M.A. . . £550–650

School of Art

Head Master, J. Ward, A.R.C.A. . £600–700

Royal Botanic Gardens

Keeper, Sir F. W. Moore, M.R.I.A. . . £550

VARIOUS BOARDS

Congested Districts Board

23 Rutland Square, Dublin

Estimates, 1916–17, £169,750

Commissioners (1915–1920), The Right Hon. H. E. Duke, M.P. (*Chief Secretary for Ireland*), Most Rev. Patrick O'Donnell, D.D., Most Rev. John Mangan, D.D., Rt. Hon. Sir David Harrel, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., I.S.O., Rt. Hon. Sir Horace C. Plunkett, K.C.V.O., Right Hon. T. W. Russell, M.P. (*Vice-President Dept. of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland*), Right Hon. Sir Robert Chalmers, G.C.B. (*Under-Secretary for Ireland*), Sir Hy. Grattan Bellew, Bt., Rev. Denis O'Hara, P.P., Very Rev. Patrick Canon Glynn, P.P., John Fitzgibbon, M.P., W. J. D. Walker, C.B.

Sec. J. R. O'Brien £900
Solicitor, J. O'Connor.
Chief Clerk, F. S. Sheridan, B.L. . . £600
Permanent Members, Sir Henry Doran; W. L. Micks, M.A. £2,000

Outdoor Staff

Chief Land Inspector, H. R. Vereker . £900
Senior Inspectors, F. G. Townsend Gahan, Cecil Fletcher Kelly, A. H. McLean and Leslie Edmunds £600
Supt. Surveyor, R. Freestone . . . £600
Insp. of Industries, J. G. Phelan . . £400
Fishery Superintendents, A. J. Ruane and Thomas Burke £300

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

National Education Board

Tyrone House, Marlborough Street, Dublin

(See also article EDUCATION)

1916–17, £1,812,704; administration, £30,004

Resident Commissioner, W. J. M. Starkie, Litt.D., LL.D. £1,500
Secretaries, W. J. Dilworth, M.A. (£850–1,000); A. N. Bonaparte Wyse, M.A. . £800
Accountant, D. Frizzell £800
Chief Inspectors, J. McNeill, B.A.; T. P. O'Connor, B.A. £750–800
Examiners, W. J. Purcell, D. Carroll, W. Bright, LL.D. £520–600

SECONDARY EDUCATION

Intermediate Education Board

1 Hume Street, Dublin

(See also article EDUCATION)

Assistant Commissioners, W. F. Butler, M.A., W. A. Houston, M.A.
Inspectors, R. C. B. Kerin, B.A., E. Ensor, B.A., J. J. O'Neill, M.A., J. E. Maguire, B.A., T. Rea, M.A., W. Miller, M.A., D.Sc., J. Bithrey, M.A., G. Nicholls, M.A.
Chief Clerk, S. A. O. Fitzpatrick.

Endowed Schools Commission

6 Grafton Street, Dublin

A Board of twenty Commissioners of Education (ten appointed by the Lord Lieutenant and ten by Local Boards of Education) administer certain educational endowments, which produced in 1915 a total revenue of £6,600. The Commissioners had at disposal, with previous balances, altogether £8,550. The major portion of the fund is derived from the Ulster Royal School Endowments, under which are benefited 11 colleges with a total accommodation for 1,386 and a total on the rolls of 714.

Chairman, Sir James H. Stronge, Bt., D.L.
Secretary, Stanislaus Murphy, LL.B., B.L.
Clerk, T. P. Craig.

Commissioners of Charitable Donations and Bequests

2 Kildare Place, Dublin

Secretaries, Arnold F. Graves, B.L., Thomas Bodkin, B.L. £500–600
Clerk and Bookkeeper, J. R. Boyd . £150–450
2nd Clerk, R. A. Boyd £150–300

BRANCHES OF UNITED KINGDOM SERVICES

Customs and Excise

Custom House, Port of Dublin

Customs

Collectors, J. H. Morton (*Dublin*), £800; J. W. Crook (*Waterford*), and J. Dawson (*Newry*) . . . . . £320–£450
Surveyors (*Port of Dublin*), L. M. Balfe, D. T. Jewell (£550), J. Halligan . £470

Excise

Collectors, J. Langan (*Dublin*), £800; J. W. Malcolm (*Dundalk*); A. H. Woods (*Kilkenny*); E. Marrable (*Galway*) £500–650

Customs and Excise

Collectors, G. S. Sterling (*Belfast*) £700–800; W. R. Twichett (*Limerick*), M. T. Counahan (*Cork*), H. Morphy (Londonderry) £500–650

Inland Revenue

Custom House, Dublin

SOLICITOR'S OFFICE

Solicitor and Special Commiss. of Income Tax, R. J. Martin £1,000–1,200
Chief Clerk, B. Collins £600–700

STAMPS AND TAXES

Assist. Sec., Comptroller and Assist. Reg. of Joint-Stock Companies, J. Simpson, I.S.O. £850–1,000
Committee Clerk, A. W. Beatty . £600–800
Senior Clerks, T. F. Lynch, E. Eckersley (£450–550); W. Abbott, P. Hughes £350–450

ESTATE DUTY OFFICE

Assist. Sec. and Registrar, A. Whewell £850–1,000
Principal Clerks, T. J. Maguire, J. Roche £600–800
Assist. ditto, M. Kelly (£580); H. H. Grace £550
1st Class Clerks, J. A. Carroll, A. F. Plunkett, J. Brown, C. F. Sweeny, T. Jack, R. J. Mackrell . . £350–500

Post Office

General Post Office, Sackville Street, Dublin

Secretary, A. H. Norway. . . £1,000–1,200
Chief Clerk, J. MacMahon . . £600–800
Principal Clerks, J. J. Coonan, T. B. McDowell, J. Cahalan . . £440–540

1st Class Clerks, P. J. Keawell, J. Booth, J. M. Stephenson, W. H. Hennessy, J. J. Ridler £310–430
Telephone Superintendent, F. Cowley £500–600
Solicitor, E. R. Bate . . . £600–900
Accountant, E. M. Browne . . £600–750
Examiner, P. Mackesy . . . £500–600
Bookkeeper, H. N. Bowesman . . £500–570
Cashier, J. P. O'Connor . . . £440–500
Principal Clerk, R. R. Jones . . £440–500
1st Class Clerks, H. J. Knowles, J. S. Plaisted, W. G. Woodman, E. Ellis, S. J. Harrison, E. A. Ingram . £315–430
Controller, Dublin Postal District, H. J. Tipping £550–700
Ditto, Telegraph Office, J. J. Kenny . £470–530
Superintending Engineer, E. Gomersall £520–700
Surveyors, G. A. Whiteman (*Northern Dist.*), W. Brown (*Southern Dist.*) . . £650–900

Treasury Remembrancer's Office

Dublin Castle

Treasury Remembrancer, M. F. Headlam . £1,200
Chief Clerk, O. Campbell . . £600–700
Clerk, E. Fahy, B.L. . . . £350–500
Examiners, P. J. Walsh, B.A. (£50 extra as senior), J. Maher, A.S.A.A., W. Maguire, B.A., LL.B., B.L. £180–350

National Teachers' Superannuation

Superintendent, The Treasury Remembrancer.
First Clerk, James Duncan . . £400–600
Staff Clerk, T. Rae £300–400

Valuation and Boundary Survey

6 Ely Place, Dublin

Acting Commissioner, James Carroll . £1,000
Chief Valuer, Charles J. Boland, F.S.I. £550–700
Acting Head Valuer, Finance Act Branch, Wm. Jas. Ward.
Chief Clerk, Alfred Beckett . . . £550

Board of Public Works

51 St. Stephen's Green, East Dublin

Estimates, 1916–17, £42,871

Chairman, Sir G. A. Stevenson, K.C.B., C.V.O. £1,500
Commissioners, P. Hanson, T. P. Le Fanu £1,200
Sec. Hy. Williams, M.V.O., I.S.O. . £650–800
Assist. do. G. E. Shanhan . . £500–600
Staff Officers, J. Healy, T. F. Foley, G. Price, LL.D., H. P. Boland (£350–500) J. C. Tew (*Registrar*) £400
Accountant, J. L. Collins . . . £600–800
Heads of Divisions, J. J. Healy (£650); A. H. Sidwell and J. Halligan . . £550
Staff Officers, P. J. Lee, D. Coghlan, B.A., C. G. Herbert, T. Macnerny, P. T. Dixon, P. Branagan . . . £300–400
Engineer, T. M. Batchen . . £750–900
Assist. do. C. H. Olley . . . £400–600
2nd Assist do. J. Chaloner Smith . £300–400
Princip. Surveyors of Buildings, J. Howard Pentland, B.E., F.R.I.B.A., and A. Robinson, M.V.O. £500–650
Assist. do. W. M. Paton, A. K. Brown, E. Twist, H. Allberry . . . £400–500
Solicitor, and Treas.-Col. in Ireland, J. Donnelly £1,000–1,200

National Health Insurance Commission (Ireland)

Pembroke House, Upper Mount St., Dublin

Estimates, 1916–17, £393,475 of which salaries, wages, and allowances are £43,815.

Chairman, Sir Joseph A. Glynn . . £1,500
Private Sec. J. B. Shortt . . . £100
Deputy Chairman, W. S. Kinnear . . £1,200
Commissioners, W. J. Maguire, Mrs. M. L. Dickie (£1,000); the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies.
Secretary, J. Houlihan . . . £850–1,000
Assist. ditto, P. Kent . . . £550–700
Accountant, D. P. Gallagher . . £550–700
First-Class Clerks and Assist. Accountants, J. Duffy, V. J. Fielding, J. E. Finn, W. R. Maconkey, J. A. McCarron, A. F. J. Moran, C. J. Murphy . . £350–500
Medical Officers, J. O'Donoghue, C. Dickson £550–700
Assist. ditto, S. O'Beirn . . . £100–350
Legal Adviser, H. Horan . . £500–600

Outdoor Staff

Chief Inspector, C. H. Darley . . £550–700
Inspectors, J. Cassedy, S. Clandillon, F. Guy, T. Roche, W. Walker . . £350–500

H.M. Stationery Office

Dublin Branch, Custom House

Superintendent, H. E. Pitman . £450–600
Deputy ditto, E. H. Chapman . £300–400
Technical Officer, J. E. H. Wilson . £200–350
Editor, Printer and Publisher of "Dublin Gazette," Alex. Thom & Co., Ltd., Middle Abbey Street, Dublin.

Friendly Societies Registry

12 South Frederick Street, Dublin

Assistant Registrar for Ireland, D. O'C. Miley £360

Board of Trade

27 Eden Quay, Dublin

Principal Officer, Capt. M. J. O'Sullivan.
Ship Surveyor, T. D. Taylor.
Engineer Surveyor, F. Carruthers.

Belfast

Ship Surveyors, W. H. Chantler, T. Dickerson.
Engineer Surveyors, W. C. Ward, J. S. Herriot, N. S. Couch.

Londonderry

Engineer Surveyor, T. Kendall.

Cork

Ship Surveyor, R. Blake.
Engineer Surveyor, G. M. Gray.

Queenstown

Nautical Surveyor, Capt. E. J. Sharpe.
Medical Officer, W. McLean, M.D.

MARINE DEPARTMENT

Mercantile Marine Office, 26 and 27 Eden Quay, Dublin; and Victoria Road, Cork.

ROYAL NAVAL RESERVE, DUBLIN

Registrar, Capt. J. D. Keatinge, R.N.R.

Royal Naval Reserve, Cork

Registrar, John George Clements, R.N.R.

Labour Exchange and Unemployment Insurance

Lord Edward Street, Dublin

Divisional Officer for Ireland, Maj. T. W. M. Fuge £600–800
Assistant ditto, B. J. Gwynn . . . £350–500

Commissioners of Irish Lights

D'Olier Street, Dublin

Sec. Hubert G. Cook.
Accountant, C. P. R. James, M.A.
Cashier, E. A. M. Leggett.
Insp. of Lights, R. Deane.
Assist. do. H. H. Manders.
Engineer, C. W. Scott, B.A.I.
Assist. do. S. W. Nugent, B.A.I.

THE IRISH JUDICIARY, ETC.

The House of Lords is the final Court of Appeal. There is a Supreme Court, divided into a Court of Appeal and a High Court of Justice, the latter being subdivided into (1) the Chancery Division (including the Landed Estates Court) and (2) the King's Bench Division (including the Courts for Probate and Matrimonial Causes, Admiralty, and Bankruptcy).

County Courts.—These have jurisdiction in matters of contract and tort up to £50, in equity and probate up to £500, and in lunacy up to £700. There is an appeal, in equity, to the Chancery Division or to a Judge of Assize; and, in common law, to a Judge of Assize.

Criminal Courts.—There are (1) the Court of Crown Cases Reserved, and (2) the Assize Courts, similar to those in England; also (3) Courts of Quarter Sessions (presided over by a County Court judge), with wider jurisdiction than in England; (4) the Courts of Summary Jurisdiction and Petty Sessions for preliminary inquiries and minor offences.

SUPREME COURT OF JUDICATURE IN IRELAND

Four Courts, Dublin—£112,570

Court of Appeal

Ex-officio Judges, Lord Chancellor, Lord Chief Justice, Master of the Rolls.
Lords Justices, Rt. Hon. Stephen Ronan; Rt. Hon. Thomas F. Molony . each £4,000
Registrar and Clerk of Errors, R. C. de Versan £1,200

Chancery Division

Lord Chancellor, Rt. Hon. Sir Ignatius J. O'Brien, Bt. £6,000
Clerk of the Crown and Hanaper and Permanent Secretary, Gerald Horan . . £800
Private Secretary, J. Gerald Dougherty . £500
Chief Clerk, Edward D. MacLaughlin, LL.B. £1,000
Master of the Rolls, Rt. Hon. Chas. A. O'Connor, M.A. £4,000
Registrar, P. J. Hogan £1,000
Chief Clerk, Edward W. Salmon . . £1,000
Chancery Judge, Hon. D. P. Barton . . £3,500
Registrar, P. L. Nolan £1,000
Chief Clerk, T. W. Ellerker . . . £1,000
Land Judge, Rt. Hon. J. Ross, LL.D. . £3,500
Registrar, J. M. Kennedy . . . £1,000

King's Bench Division

Lord Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. J. H. M. Campbell, LL.D. £5,000
Justices, Rt. Hon. John G. Gibson, M.A.; Rt. Hon. Dodgson H. Madden, LL.D., *Probate and Matrimonial*; Rt. Hon. William Kenny, M.A.; Rt. Hon. William Huston Dodd, M.A.; Rt. Hon. Jonathan Pim, M.A., *Bankruptcy*; Rt. Hon. John Gordon, *Admiralty* . . . each £3,500
Master, Arthur H. Courtenay, C.B., D.L. . £1,500
Registrar and Clerk of the Crown, James O'Brien £900
Registrar, H. Vivian Yeo, B.A. . . £1,000
Associate, F. C. Kennedy . . . £700
Assistant Registrar, T. O'Brien . £600–700

Probate and Matrimonial Branch

Chief Registrar, Henry C. Warren . . £1,100
Assistant Registrar, J. T. Geoghegan, M.A. £800

Admiralty

Registrar, Charles T. Waters . . . £500

Bankruptcy

Official Assignee, Alfred G. Hollinshead . £1,200
Chief Registrar, W. H. Boyd . . . £800
Chief Clerk, Hugh Doyle . . . £800
Court Registrar, R. G. Daniell . . £600

Consolidated Offices of Supreme Court

Taxing Masters, Valentine Kilbride; James A. Denning; John F. Culhane each £1,000
Accountant-General, Luke A. Teeling . £1,000
Clerk of Judgments, etc. J. M. Lowry £800–1,000

IRISH LAND COMMISSION

Judicial Commissioners, Rt. Hon. Mr. Justice Wylie (£3,500); Hon. Mr. Justice Fitzgerald £3,000
Land Commissioners, Rt. Hon. F. S. Wrench (£3,500), Rt. Hon. W. F. Bailey, C.B., W. H. Stuart . . each £2,000
Secretary, C. T. Beard, I.S.O.

Office of Public Trustee

32 Nassau Street, Dublin

Public Trustee, A. McClintock . . £1,200

Registry of Deeds

The Temple, Henrietta Street, Dublin

Registrar, Richard Manders, C.B., K.C. . £1,400

Public Record and State Paper Offices

Four Courts, Dublin, and Record Tower, Dublin Castle

Keeper of the Records (ex-officio), Rt. Hon. the Master of the Rolls.
Deputy Keeper, M. J. McEnery, B.A., M.R.I.A. £700–800
Assist. Deputy Keeper, H. Wood, B.A., M.R.I.A. £520–700

Recorders and County Court Judges

(*With the Counties and Cities in which they exercise jurisdiction*)

RECORDER of :—	First Apptd.
Dublin (City and Co. of Dublin) (£2,500), Rt. Hon. T. L. O'Shaughnessy, K.C. .	1905
Cork (City and Co. of Cork, E.R.) (£2,000), M. J. Bourke, M.A., K.C. . . .	1908
Belfast (Belfast and Co. of Antrim) (£2,000), J. Walker Craig, M.A., K.C. .	1897
Londonderry (City and Co. of Lon'derry) (£1,500), Andrew Todd, LL.D., K.C. .	1909
Galway (Town and Co. of Galway) (£1,500), R. J. Doyle, M.A., K.C. . . .	1913

COUNTY COURT JUDGES (each £1,400):—

Co. of Down, James Orr, M.A., K.C. . 1891
Queen's Co., City and Co. of Kilkenny, City and Co. of Waterford, Hon. David Fitzgerald, B.A., K.C. . . . 1892
Co. of Tipperary, J. H. Moore, M.A. . 1898
Cos. of Carlow, Kildare, Wicklow, and Wexford, T. W. Brereton Barry, B.A., K.C. 1902
Co. of Donegal, John F. Cooke, LL.B., K.C. 1903
Cos. of Roscommon and Sligo, J. Wakely, M.A., K.C. 1904
King's Co., and Cos. Longford, Meath, and Westmeath, M. Drummond, M.A., K.C. 1904
Co. Clare, M. McD. Bodkin, K.C. . . 1907
City and Co. of Limerick, P. H. Law Smith, LL.D., K.C. 1908
Cos. of Armagh and Louth, G. O. Green, B.A., K.C. 1909
Co. of Mayo, Charles F. Doyle, M.A., K.C. 1910
Cos. of Fermanagh and Monaghan, W. J. Johnston, M.A., LL.B., K.C. . . . 1911
Co. of Tyrone, John Linehan, K.C. . 1912
Co. of Kerry, Chas. Dromgoole, LL.D., K.C. 1913
Cos. of Cavan and Leitrim, Wm. H. Brown, M.A., LL.B., B.Sc., K.C. . . . 1914
Co. Cork, W.R., John W. Bynes, M.A., K.C. 1915

DUBLIN METROPOLITAN POLICE

The Dublin Metropolitan Police are under the immediate direction of a Commissioner and an Assistant Commissioner, and the offices of Receiver and Secretary are consolidated. At the end of 1915 the effective strength of the force was 1,143.

Chief Commissioner, Lt.-Col. W. Edgeworth-Johnstone £1,000
Assistant Commissioner, Fergus Quinn . £500
Secretary and Accountant, W. A. Magill, B.A., Dublin Castle £400–500
Finance Clerk, E. L. Cuthbert . . £300–380

POLICE COURTS, DUBLIN

Inn's Quay, Dublin, and Kingstown

Chief Magistrate, E. G. Swift, M.A., K.C. . £1,200
Magistrates, T. C. Drury, M.A., LL.B.; M. C. Macinerney, K.C.; (vacant) . each £1,000
Chief Clerk, M. Colgan £600

ROYAL IRISH CONSTABULARY

This is a semi-military force, consisting of, in 1916–17, 235 head constables, 1,695 sergeants, 294 acting sergeants, and 7,636 constables; total, 9,860. They are drilled and disciplined as soldiers, live in barracks, and are armed with rifles, swords, bayonets, and revolvers. It was established by Act of Parliament in '36, is paid for out of Imperial funds, and is directly controlled by the Irish Government. In '67 the title of Royal Irish Constabulary was conferred on the force by command of H.M. Queen Victoria. The force discharges numerous civil services not imposed upon police forces in the United Kingdom.

Inspector-General, Brigadier-General J. A. Byrne £1,500–1,800
Deputy Insp.-Gen. W. A. O'Connell £1,000–1,200
Assist. do. W. M. Davies, E. H. Pearson, and H. D. Tyacke . . . £700–800
Prin. Staff Officer, H. M. Metcalfe . £600–800
Clerk in Charge of Acts, W. Campbell £600–800
Assist. do. G. McConkey . . £350–550
Staff Officers (*1st Class Clerks*), W. Kelly, J. Robb, W. J. Rundle (£350–500), J. J. Moore £300–400
Depot, Phœnix Park: Commandant, E. H. Pearson £600
Surgeon to the Force, Pryce Peacock, L.R.C.P. and S.I. £400
Barrack Master, O'Neill F. Kelly.
Adjutant, G. A. Morant.
Commissioner of Police, Belfast, Thomas J. Smith £600

County Inspectors (£350–500)

Antrim, R. D. Morrison, Lisburn.
Armagh, C. C. Oulton, Armagh.
Carlow, J. H. Price, Carlow.
Cavan, T. E. Galt-Gamble, Cavan.
Clare, J. F. Gelston, Ennis.
Cork, E.R., T. H. Howe, Cork.
Cork, W.R., Thos. Tweedy, Bandon.
Donegal, A. A. Roberts, Letterkenny.
Down, William Irwin, Downpatrick.
Dublin, R. G. C. Flower, Howth.
Fermanagh, John Hughes, Enniskillen.
Galway, E.R., E. M. Clayton, Ballinasloe.
Galway, W.R., G. B. Ruttledge, Galway.
Kerry, H. O'H. Hill, Tralee.
Kildare, K. L. Supple, Naas.
Kilkenny, P. C. Power, Kilkenny.
King's County, H. W. Crane, Tullamore.
Leitrim, R. C. Rainsford, Carrick-on-Shannon.
Limerick, H. E. W. Yates, Limerick.
Londonderry, E. G. Cary, Londonderry.
Longford, W. H. R. Heard, Longford.
Louth, F. C. V. Ireland, Dundalk.
Mayo, D. A. Steadman, Castlebar.
Meath, G. B. Heard, Navan.
Monaghan, E. P. Tyacke, Monaghan.
Queen's County, C. C. Yeldham, Maryborough.
Roscommon, F. R. St.L. Tyrrell, Roscommon.
Sligo, R. I. Sullivan, Sligo.
Tipperary, N.R., E. W. Mulliner, Nenagh.
Tipperary, S.R., W. H. Langhorne, Clonmel.
Tyrone, W. J. Miller, Omagh.
Waterford, W. P. C. Hetreed, Waterford.
Westmeath, R. I. Maunsell, Mullingar.
Wexford, J. R. Sharpe, Wexford.
Wicklow, H. B. Morell, Wicklow.
Offices, Lower Castle Yard, Dublin.

Table showing for Ireland and certain other countries the numbers of persons, cattle, sheep, and swine per 1,000 acres of total area.

—	Per 1,000 Acres of Total Area.			
	Persons.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Swine.
Ireland .	216	240	177	59
England .	1,051	163	427	68
Scotland .	248	64	371	8
Wales .	428	165	779	45
Belgium .	1,040	250	—	186
Denmark .	285	260	54	264
Holland .	749	262	105	168
France .	302	96	95	38
Germany .	490	163	41	190
Austria .	389	124	33	87
Hungary .	260	77	82	84
Italy .	492	88	158	35
Switzerland .	382	146	16	58

STATISTICS OF THE EMPIRE

The area of the British Empire and its Protectorates is about 11,500,000 square miles—more than one-fifth of the total land-surface of the world. The population exceeds 417,000,000—about one-fourth of the world's inhabitants.

The area and population of the British Empire are shown in the following table :

	Area in sq. m.	Population, 1911	Population per sq. m.
United Kingdom	121,000	45,217,000	373
India	1,802,000	315,156,000	177
Other Colonies and Possessions	9,451,000	56,845,000	6
	11,374,000	417,218,000	37

The following table shows the increase per cent. of the population of the United Kingdom and the principal colonies as compared with those of other countries in three intercensal periods :

Countries.	Increase per cent. in 1881 to 1891	Increase per cent. in 1891 to 1901	Increase per cent. in 1901 to 1911
United Kingdom	8·2	9·9	9·1
England and Wales	11·7	12·2	10·9
Scotland	7·8	11·1	6·4
Ireland (*decrease*)	*9·1*	*5·2*	*1·7*
Australian Commonwealth	41·1	18·9	18·1
New Zealand	27·9	23·3	30·5
Dominion of Canada	11·8	11·1	34·1
Indian Empire	13·2	2·5	7·1
Ceylon	9·0	18·6	15·1
Union of South Africa	—	—	15·1
Denmark	10·3	12·8	12·6
Norway	10·3	12·0	6·8
Sweden	4·8	7·3	7·5
German Empire	9·3	14·0	15·2
Austria	7·9	9·4	9·3
Hungary	11·0	10·3	8·5
The Netherlands	12·4	13·1	14·8
Belgium	9·9	10·6	10·9
France	1·8	1·6	1·6
Switzerland	3·1	13·4	13·2
Italy	—	—	6·8
United States	25·5	20·7	21·0

The following table compares in "round numbers" the area and present population of the United Kingdom with the areas and populations of other countries forming the motherlands or administrative centres of widespread dominion :

	Sq. miles (Thousands)	Pop. (Millions)
United Kingdom	121	45
China	1,532	407*
France	207	40
Germany	209	65
Russia	2,052	105
U.S.A.	2,974	92

The following table compares the area and present population of the over-sea dominions and dependencies of Great Britain with the areas and populations of the provinces and dependencies of the countries named above :

	Sq. miles (Thousands)	Pop. (Millions)
British	11,254	372
Chinese	2,745	26
French	4,000	46
German	1,026	13
Russian	6,326	23
U.S.A.	716	10

The following table, combining the figures of the two tables which precede it, compares the area and population of the whole British Empire with the areas and populations of the countries above named and their provinces and dependencies :

	Sq. miles (Thousands)	Pop. (Millions)
British	11,375	417
Chinese	4,277	433*
French	4,207	86
German	1,235	78
Russian	8,378	128
U.S.A.	3,690	102

The total **revenues of the Empire** amounted to about £75,000,000 in 1837. In 1913 the revenues of the Empire amounted to over £400,000,000.

The total **trade of the British Empire with Foreign Countries** was :

	1890	1912	1913
Imports	£408,053,000	£823,850,000	£845,475,000
Exports	319,795,000	669,158,000	711,684,000

The **trade of the United Kingdom with British Colonies and Possessions** was :

Imports	101,080,000	236,316,000	240,899,000
Exports	106,518,000	218,267,000	231,566,000

The **Intercolonial Trade** was :

Imports	34,697,000	82,705,000	79,062,000

The **percentage proportions** were :

Foreign trade	75·0	73·5	73·8
Inter-Imperial trade	25·0	26·5	26·2

The late Sir Robert Giffen, at the meeting of the British Association in 1903, put forward the following estimates as to the **aggregate income and wealth** of the people of the British Empire at that date :

Aggregate Income

United Kingdom	£1,750,000,000
Canada	270,000,000
Australasia	210,000,000
India	600,000,000
South Africa	100,000,000
Remainder of Empire	200,000,000
Total	£3,130,000,000

Capital or Wealth

United Kingdom	£15,000,000,000
Canada	1,350,000,000
Australasia	1,100,000,000
India	3,000,000,000
South Africa	600,000,000
Remainder of Empire	1,200,000,000
Total	£22,250,000,000

* The figures for China are official, but are believed by European authorities to be greatly exaggerated.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA

The Indian Empire is a great country of Asia under British rule, having an *area* of 1,802,657 sq. miles and a *population* at the 1911 census of 315,156,396, an area and population almost equal to the area and population of Europe without Russia. Part of the territory is under the direct administration of British officials, and part consists of native states, all subordinate, in varying degrees of relationship to the suzerain power. There are many different races, speaking upwards of 200 different languages.

Boundaries.—India is separated on the N. from the rest of Asia by vast ranges of mountains, known as the Himalayas. The north-west corner is formed by Kashmir, from where southwards India is separated from Afghanistan by the Safed Koh and Suliman ranges; on the W. and S.W. the Arabian Sea and Indian Ocean form boundaries. On the E. the Bay of Bengal stretches, until on the N.E. the Himalayas again, as on the N.W., throw out spurs which separate Eastern Bengal from Assam and Burma. On the S.E. a succession of ranges separate Burma, running down to Point Victoria (9° 59′ N., 98° 32′ E.) from the neighbouring kingdom of Siam. In addition to the territory comprised within these boundaries there are the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, the Laccadive Islands, Aden, and Perim, as well as protectorates over Socatra, Bahrein, Basra, and other districts and chieftainships in Arabia and the coast of the Persian Gulf.

Population.—The population of the Indian Empire at the 1911 Census showed that it constituted more than three-fourths of the population of the entire Empire. The details are as follows:

PROVINCE, STATE, OR AGENCY.	Area in Square Miles.	PERSONS.				
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.
Ajmer-Merwara	2,711	266,198	235,197	501,395	140,394	361,001
Andamans and Nicobars	3,143	19,570	6,889	26,459	—	26,459
Assam	53,015	3,467,621	3,246,014	6,713,635	136,668	6,576,967
Baluchistan	54,228	239,181	175,231	414,412	49,609	364,803
Bengal	78,699	23,365,225	22,117,852	45,483,077	2,945,622	42,537,455
Bihar and Orissa	83,181	16,859,929	17,630,155	34,490,084	1,285,752	33,204,332
Bombay (*Presidency*)	123,059	10,245,847	9,426,795	19,672,642	3,738,571	15,934,071
Bombay	*75,993*	*8,275,233*	*7,837,809*	*16,113,042*	*3,210,500*	*12,872,512*
Sind	*46,986*	*1,939,324*	*1,574,111*	*3,513,435*	*451,906*	*3,061,529*
Aden	*80*	*31,290*	..	..	..	..
Burma	230,839	6,183,494	5,931,723	12,115,217	1,127,975	10,987,242
Central Provinces and Berar	99,823	6,930,392	6,985,916	13,916,308	1,176,225	12,740,083
Coorg	1,582	97,279	77,697	174,976	9,981	164,995
Madras	142,330	20,382,955	21,022,449	41,405,404	4,892,626	36,512,778
North-west Frontier (*Districts and Administered Territories*)	13,418	1,182,102	1,014,831	2,196,933	291,714	1,905,219
Punjab	99,779	10,992,067	8,982,889	19,974,956	2,211,964	17,762,992
United Provinces of Agra and Oudh	107,267	24,641,831	22,540,213	47,182,044	4,810,614	42,371,430
Total, British Territory	1,093,074	124,873,691	119,393,851	244,267,542	22,817,715	221,449,827
Assam State (Manipur)	8,456	170,666	175,556	346,222	74,650	271,572
Baluchistan States	80,410	227,238	193,053	420,291	9,950	410,341
Baroda State	8,182	1,055,935	976,863	2,032,798	405,017	1,627,781
Bengal States	5,393	438,368	384,197	822,565	22,625	799,940
Bihar and Orissa States	28,648	1,955,125	1,990,084	3,945,209	37,201	3,908,008
Bombay States	63,864	3,765,401	3,646,274	7,411,675	1,166,657	6,245,018
Central India Agency	77,367	4,801,459	4,555,521	9,356,980	786,114	8,570,866
Central Provinces States	31,174	1,053,630	1,063,372	2,117,002	36,824	2,080,178
Hyderabad State	82,698	6,797,118	6,577,558	13,374,676	1,295,305	12,079,371
Kashmir State	84,432	1,674,367	1,483,759	3,158,126	300,879	2,857,247
Madras State	10,549	2,411,758	2,400,083	4,811,841	348,892	4,462,949
Mysore State	29,475	2,934,621	2,871,572	5,806,193	658,329	5,147,864
North-west Frontier Province (*Agencies and Tribal Areas*)	25,500	864,876	757,218	1,622,094	..	1,622,094
Punjab States	36,551	2,322,908	1,889,886	4,212,794	355,318	3,857,476
Rajputana Agency	128,987	5,515,275	5,015,157	10,530,432	1,343,095	9,187,337
United Provinces States	5,079	431,440	400,596	832,036	89,657	742,379
Total, Native States	709,583	36,465,244	34,423,616	70,888,854	6,930,513	63,958,341
GRAND TOTAL, INDIA	1,802,657	161,338,935	153,817,461	315,156,396	29,748,228	285,408,168

Physical Features.—Apart from Burma, the whole territory of India may be described as consisting of three separate and well-defined tracts, viz. the Himalaya region, the northern river-plains, and the southern table-land.

The Himalayas.—The Himalayas consist of ranges of mountains, with the loftiest peaks in the world. They extend for a distance of some 1,500 miles along the northern frontier of India, and contain the sources of all the great rivers that drain India and Burma. The three highest peaks are those of Mount Everest, 29,002 ft.; Mount Godwin-Austen, 28,250 ft.; and Kinchinjunga, 28,146 ft. The

ordinary limit of perpetual snow is about 18,500 ft., though there are years in which the ranges may be crossed at that height without finding any snow upon them. On the slopes of the Himalayas are many "hill stations," such as Simla, Naini Tal, Darjeeling, etc., the mean summer temperature of which is about 65° F. The flora of this district varies considerably, the humid regions of the east being covered with dense forest up to 12,000 or 13,000 ft., though the tropical forms usually cease at about 5,000 ft. Cultivation, except in the valleys behind the largest peaks, seldom extends above 7,000 ft. Rhododendrons begin at about 6,000 ft., and flourish right up from 10,000 to 14,000 ft. The pine, oak, fir, deodar, and other trees are common, but few are of much value. The cinchona, introduced from South America, is being successfully grown in the Sikkim Himalaya. The fauna of the Himalayas, owing to the vast range of temperature, is extremely varied, particularly with regard to birds. The yak, musk-deer, wild sheep and goat, fox, wolf, lynx, ounce, marten, and ermine are common. Bears and leopards are frequent, and the tiger wanders to considerable elevations. The elephant occurs in the outer forests as far as Jumna, and the rhinoceros as far as the Sarda. Of reptiles, the python and other venomous species occur in the hotter regions, and the cobra is found as high as 8,000 ft.

The Great Plains extend from the Bay of Bengal on the east to the Afghan frontier and the Arabian Sea on the west. They contain the most densely populated provinces of the empire, and are watered by the three great river-systems of the Indus, Ganges, and Bramaputra. These rivers collect the drainage of the slopes of the Himalayas, and with it, water the great plains through which they flow. By modern developments of engineering, the waters of the Indus and Ganges, with their tributaries, are available, through an extensive system of irrigation by canals, over a wide area.

The Southern Table-land or Deccan (Dakshin) covers the southern part of the Indian Peninsula. It rests, on its northern side, on the range of the Vindhya mountains, which, in ancient times, formed a barrier between northern and southern India. The other two sides of the southern triangle are known as the Eastern and Western Ghats. Within these ranges is a triangular plateau of from 1,000 to 3,000 ft. above the level of the sea. Here and there are various ranges, the best known being the Nilgiris, which contain the summer capital of Madras, Ootacamund, some 7,000 ft. above the sea. The climate varies much according to the height of the mountain ranges; near the coast the moisture is excessive, but in the central table-lands the rainfall is low and the heat excessive. Forests, under the India Forest Service, cover nearly 20,000 sq. miles. teak, ebony, rosewood, sandalwood, and redwood abounding. The elephant, bison, sambar, and ibex are common, and snakes everywhere abound. Crops include cotton, indigo, coffee, tea, cinchona, tobacco, sugar-cane, and chilies. The principal food staples are rice and millet.

Climate.—The climate of India ranges through all the extremes of climate known to the tropical and temperate zones. In Northern India the characteristics are land winds, with dryness of the air; the winters are rather cold. In Southern or tropical India there is a greater uniformity of temperature, with greater dampness of the air. There are two great divisions of the year, the dry season or N.E. monsoon, and the rainy season or S.W. monsoon. This latter usually sets in during the first fortnight in June and lasts the better part of three months. The most unhealthy part of the Indian year follows after the rains, and malaria is then most prevalent.

Caste.—Caste is defined in the Census report of 1901 as a collection of families or groups of families bearing a common name, which usually denotes or is associated with a specific occupation; claiming common descent from a mythical ancestor, professing to follow the same calling, and forming a single homogeneous community. The whole life of the modern Indian is regulated by the inexorable rules as to caste, which forbid him to marry outside the group to which he belongs, his social status also being regulated or the occupation of his group, and their habits in respect of diet. At the census of 1911 six chief castes were distinguished, the Sheikh, the Brahman, and the Chamar being the most numerous.

Religions.—The religions of India, according to the 1911 census, include 217,569,343 Hindus, 65,841,928 Mahommedans, 10,721,228 Buddhists (mostly in Burma), 3,876,196 Christians (mostly in Madras, Travancore, and Cochin), 3,011,095 Sikhs, 1,248,182 Jains, 100,096 Parsees, and 10,217,544 Animists.

Occupations.—72·27% of the population were in 1911 dependent on exploitation of the surface of the earth. Industrial occupations support 35,323,041 persons, of whom 8,306,501 are engaged in the textile industries; 2,648,005 persons were engaged in public administration, and 5,325,357 persons in the professions and liberal arts; 4,599,080 persons were engaged in domestic service.

Languages.—The number of languages spoken in India totals 220. They fall into four principal families: (1) the Indo-European (Aryan), 232,822,511; (2) the Dravida, 37,094,393; (3) the Andhra, 24,097,411; and (4) the Tibeto-Burman, 10,932,775. The principal languages are Hindu, spoken by 82,003,235 persons; Bengali, 48,367,915; Telugu or Andhra, 23,542,861; Marathi, 19,806,636; Tamil, 18,128,365; Panjabi, 15,876,758; Rajasthani, 14,067,590; Western Hindi, 14,037,882; Gujarati, 10,682,248; Hanarese, 10,525,739; Oriya, 10,162,321; followed by Malayalam, Western Panjabi, and Sindhi.

POPULATION OF PRINCIPAL TOWNS (*with Cantonments*)

Calcutta	1,222,313	Allahabad	171,697	Surat	114,868
Bombay	979,445	Poona	158,856	Dacca	108,551
Madras	518,660	Amritsar	152,756	Nagpur	101,415
Hyderabad	500,623	Karachi	151,903	Bangalore Station	100,834
Rangoon	293,316	Mandalay	138,299	Juppulpore	100,651
Lucknow	259,798	Jaipur	137,098	Baroda	99,345
Delhi	232,837	Patna	136,153	Multan	99,243
Lahore	228,687	Madura	134,130	Peshawar	97,935
Ahmedabad	216,777	Bareilly	129,462	Bangalore City	88,651
Benares	203,804	Srinagar	126,344	Rawalpindi	86,483
Agra	185,449	Trichinopoly	123,512	Ajmer	86,222
Cawnpore	178,557	Meerut	116,227	Moradabad	81,168

The New HAZELL, 1917

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

The British territory in India was acquired by the East India Company, by conquest or treaty, in the course of one hundred years, dating from the battle of Plassey (1757). As a result of the mutiny of the Sepoy army (1857–8), the East India Company ceased to exist; and the direct sovereignty was vested, by the Government of India Act, 1858, in the Crown. In accordance with the Royal Titles Act, 1876, the King of Great Britain and Ireland assumes the additional title of Emperor of India. The Parliament of the United Kingdom is supreme over India; but all the statutes relating to India were in the nature of either constitutional enactments or financial provisions. The law is now consolidated by the Government of India Act, 1915.

The **Secretary of State for India** presides over **a Council** which consists of not fewer than 10 nor more than 14 members selected for seven years from among Indian ex-officials for the most part. Since 1907 two of the members have been natives of India. The Council controls the expenditure of the Indian revenues, both in India and elsewhere, and generally conducts the business done in England in regard to the government of India. In England every measure concerning India runs in the name of the Secretary of State; and he alone is responsible to Parliament. In practice he is always a Cabinet minister of the first rank.

In India the supreme authority, both executive and legislative, is vested in the **Governor-General in Council.** The Governor-General, or **Viceroy,*** who generally holds office for five years, receives a salary of £16,720 a year, and has power to overrule his Council in cases of emergency. The **Council** is composed of six ordinary members, all appointed, like the Governor-General himself, by the Crown for a period of five years. Since 1909 one of the members has been a native of India. For *personnel* of Governor-General's Council see p. 381. For purposes of legislation this Council is expanded into an Imperial Council of 68 members, of whom 36 are nominated and 32 elected by various native and commercial interests under the provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1909. No person is eligible if the Government is of opinion that his election would be contrary to public interest. The **seat of the Supreme Government of India** was in 1912 removed from Calcutta to Delhi; where new capital buildings are in course of construction, at present estimated to cost £2,800,000. The Government migrates to the hill-station of Simla for the hot season. It is anticipated that the Government city at Delhi, which is a separate province under a chief commissioner, will be completed in 1917. Meanwhile the staff is housed in temporary buildings. (See p. 382.)

The Administration

As regards the **work of administration,** Madras, Bombay, and Bengal are styled Presidencies, and enjoy a certain precedence, are each ruled by a Governor, appointed by the Crown, with legislative and executive councils modelled on those of the Governor-General. The United Provinces, the Punjab, Burma, and the Province of Bihar and Orissa are each under a Lieut.-Governor appointed by the Viceroy with the approval of the Crown, and have each a legislative council. Bihar and Orissa has also an executive council. The Central Provinces, the N.W. Frontier Province, and Assam are under Chief Commissioners appointed by the Viceroy in Council. A Chief Commissioner presides over each of the following: Delhi, Coorg, Ajmer-Merwara, British Baluchistan, and the Andaman Islands. Powers to create legislative councils in districts under a Chief Commissioner are granted by the Government of India Act, 1915. In addition, there are some smaller tracts under the direct administration of the Governor-General. Within the provinces, and under the control of the secretariat, or central provincial bureau, the actual unit of administration is **the district,** which forms the charge of an officer, usually styled **Collector** or **Deputy-Commissioner.** His principal duties are executive, magisterial, and fiscal; but he also exercises supervision over police, jails, schools, public works, forests, etc. There are 267 districts in British India. As to justice, the collector in each district is usually judge both of first instance and appeal. Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and Agra have each a High Court, from which there is an ultimate appeal to the Privy Council in England. The Punjab has a Chief Court, and Burma, the Central Provinces, Oudh and Sind have each a Judicial Commissioner's Court, Burma having also a Chief Court. For local government purposes there are 713 **municipal bodies,** appointed on the elective principle as to the majority, but with some Government members in all cases, and having charge of municipal business generally, including the care of roads, fairs and markets, open spaces, water supply, drainage, education, hospitals, etc. Their aggregate income amounts to about £6,500,000. In the rural districts there are 1,131 district and local boards, and committees having charge of local roads, sanitation, education, hospitals, etc. Port trustees have charge of harbour works, pilotage, etc.

The **staff of administration*** consists of: (1) the covenanted civil service, appointed after competitive examination in England; (2) the statutory civil service, selected from among natives; (3) military officers of the staff corps in civil employ; (4) a miscellaneous class of uncovenanted civil servants of different grades, who may be either Europeans or natives.

Candidates for the covenanted Civil Service are required to pass a competitive examination in England—the examinations being as a rule held annually during August in London. Candidates must be above 22 and under 24 on Aug. 1 of the year in which the examination is held; but during the continuance of the war, and for two years

* Viceroys of India under the Crown:

Sir John (Lord) Lawrence	1861–69
Lord Mayo	1869–72
Lord Northbrook	1872–76
Lord Lytton	1876–80
Marquess of Ripon	1880–84
Marquess of Dufferin	1884–88
Marquess of Lansdowne	1888–94
Lord Elgin	1894–99
Lord Curzon	1899–1905
Lord Minto	1905–10
Lord Hardinge	1910–16
Lord Chelmsford	1916–

* The offices reserved to the covenanted Civil Service are: (1) secretaries, joint secretaries, deputy secretaries, and under secretaries to the several Governments in India, except the secretaries, deputy secretaries, and under secretaries in the Army, Marine, and Public Works Departments; (2) accountants-general; (3) members of the Board of Revenue in the Presidencies of Bengal and Madras, the United Provinces, and the Province of Bihar and Orissa (4) secretaries to those Boards of Revenue; (5) commissioners of customs, salt, excise, and opium; and in the "Regulation Provinces," (7) district and sessions judges; (8) additional district or sessions judges and assistant sessions judges; (9) district magistrates; (10) joint magistrates; (11) assistant magistrates; (12) commissioners of revenue; 13) collectors of revenue, or chief revenue officers of districts; and (14) assistant collectors.

thereafter, by a special Act of 1915, appointments can be made without examination. Applications for information as to the **India Forest Service** and **India Police Force** should be addressed to the Secretary, Judicial and Public Department, India Office, London, S.W.

Educational institutions are of two kinds—public, which are under the Department of Public Instruction, and private, which are not. There are five non-teaching universities (Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Punjab, and Allahabad), and a sixth, with residential colleges, at Decca. A seventh is being constructed at Benares; it also will be residential, and will have special facilities for instruction in the Hindu religion. In addition, there are 197 arts and professional colleges, teaching 47,337 scholars; 6,876 secondary schools, teaching 1,075,724 scholars; 131,444 primary schools, teaching 5,522,043 scholars; 7,208 institutions for special instruction (training schools, art, law, medical, engineering, technical and industrial, commercial and agricultural schools), teaching 206,062 scholars; and 39,859 private institutions, teaching 680,349 scholars. The number of natives able to read and write rose in the last census decennium from 98 males and 7 females per 1,000 to 106 males and 11 females.

In order to assist **Indian students in the United Kingdom** (of whom there are in normal times some 1,500 or 1,600), the India Office has established a Students' Department under a *Secretary for Indian Students*, Mr. C. E. Mallet (£1,000). Dr. T. W. Arnold, C.I.E. (£800), acts as Educational Adviser in London, Mr. S. M. Burrows at Oxford, Mr. E. A. Benians at Cambridge, Mr. H. Richardson at Manchester, Dr. J. Miller at Edinburgh, and Mr. H. Bamford at Glasgow—all as officers of this department. At 21, Cromwell Road, S.W., the Secretary of State has leased a large house, which is the headquarters of several activities connected with Indian students, and here students arriving from India can find accommodation, and receive information and advice.

Indian National Congress

The *Chairman of the British Committee* is Sir W. Wedderburn. The **official report** of the various sessions of the **Congress** may be obtained from the British Committee, 84 and 85, Palace Chambers, Westminster, S.W. A weekly journal, named *India*, is published at the same address.

All-India Moslem League

The League is established to promote concord and harmony among the different nationalities of India, to work in the furtherance of the general interests of the country so far as possible in concert with other communities, and to safeguard and prosecute by all constitutional and loyal methods the special interests of the Moslems of India. *Headquarters*, Lucknow. *President* of the London Moslem League, Rt. Hon. Ameer Ali, P.C., C.I.E.; *Vice-President*, C. A. Latif. *Hon. Sec.* Syed Aziz Qutb. *Offices*, 41 Sloane Street, S.W.

Industries

The large majority of the population are engaged **in agricultural pursuits**, nearly 200,000,000 being either engaged in tilling the soil or dependent upon those so engaged; and the land-tax is, next to the income from railways, the chief source of Indian revenue. There is an Agricultural Department in every large province, for the purpose of improving agricultural methods and disseminating information, with an Inspector-General of Agriculture appointed by the Supreme Government. **Co-operative credit societies** are making headway. In 1914–15 there were 16,295 societies (of which 16,016 were agricultural), with a membership of 761,935, and a working capital of £5,718,380. Metal and textile workers, glass and pottery workers, with their dependants, number close on 20,000,000, and there are large numbers employed in service. Great irrigation works have been carried out, the area irrigated being 46,836,019 acres.

The **principal crops** cultivated are rice, wheat, millet, pulse, and other food grains, oil-seeds, tea, cotton, sugar-cane, tobacco, and indigo. The acreage and yield of wheat in 1914–15 was 32,230,000 acres, yielding 10,269,000 tons, of rice 76,181,000 acres, yielding 27,964,000 tons, of sugar 2,315,100 acres, yielding 2,367,200 tons. The **area devoted to tea** in 1914–15 was 622,600 acres, chiefly in Assam and Bengal, and the production was 312,976,200 lb., the greater part of which was exported to the United Kingdom. There were 3,328,900 acres under linseed, the yield being 394,800 tons. The indigo crop greatly increased owing to the high prices on account of the war. The acreage under indigo in 1915–16 was 314,300 acres. The cultivation of opium is a Government monopoly. The area under cultivation is 170,503 acres, but is contracting as the result of an agreement with China to restrict the export. The Government receive the crop and manufacture it at the factories at Patna and Ghazipur for the foreign market. Malwa opium is grown in Baroda and in some of the Native States, and heavy duties are levied on the exports of this opium, a duty being also paid to the Indian Treasury. All salt imported into or manufactured in India has to pay duty. There were in 1914–15 24,634,000 **acres under cotton**, the yield being 5,233,000 bales. The cotton mills of India represent a paid-up capital of £13,045,000. There are 96,869 looms and 6,209,000 spindles. Of the 266 cotton mills at work, 104 are exclusively spinning and 21 exclusively weaving mills. The majority of the mills are in the Bombay Presidency, and the industry as a whole is largely in the hands of Indians. 3,358,700 acres were under **jute** in 1914–15, the yield being 10,443,900 bales. The jute industry represents a paid-up capital of £9,295,000, and the 70 mills have 38,379 looms and 796,716 spindles. Other industries in 1914–15 included 5 **woollen** mills (1,154 looms and 39,028 spindles, producing goods valued at £493,000), 8 paper mills (producing 28,700 tons of paper, valued at £548,000), 21 breweries, and various other factories.

There are two kinds of tenure under which the land is held. The first, the **zamindárí tenure**, prevails principally in Bengal, the Punjab, and the United Provinces, while it also exists in the Central Provinces, Madras, and Assam. Under this system the land is held in large estates, averaging about 800 acres, by zamindárí and by village communities, and the state revenue is assessed and paid on each estate as a whole for stated periods. About 318,000,000 acres are held under this system. **The ryotwárí system** prevails in Bombay, Madras, Sind, Burma, Assam, and to some extent in the Central Provinces. Under this system the land is held by petty proprietors direct from the Government, and the revenue is assessed with each holding, and is paid directly to the State. About 278,000,000 acres are held under this system.

Special attention is paid to **afforestation**, and huge forest tracts have been demarcated and

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reserved in recent years, while the Forest Department has a less complete control over the "protected" and "unclassed" forests. The forest area in 1914 was 82,621,975 acres. The country is rich in **coal**, though little mining has as yet been done. The production in 1914 was 16,464,263 tons, of which more than four-fifths came from Bengal and Bihar and Orissa. The production of **gold** was 607,388 oz., valued at £2,338,355, the greater part coming from the Mysore gold-fields. The production of petroleum was 259,342,710 gall., valued at £958,565. Since the introduction of European drills the production of **petroleum** in Burma has rapidly risen. Other minerals are manganese (682,898 tons, value £877,264), mica (of which India is the leading producer, although the output returns are unreliable), tungsten, iron-ore, lead, chromite, tin-ore, and monazite. The **railways** of India have been constructed either by private companies to which the State guarantees interest, or directly by the State. The **chief exports** are wheat, rice, jute, cotton, hides and skins, opium, tea, and oil-seeds.

Besides the three Presidency **banks**, there are 513 joint-stock banks, as well as small native banks. In the autumn and winter of 1913–14 there was a banking and commercial crisis of some severity in Northern and Western India, and among the more important institutions that failed were the People's Bank, the Credit Bank, and the Indian Specie Bank. The question of the future regulation of banking methods in India is engaging attention.

Budget, 1916–17

The Budget of 1916–17, owing to the necessities of the war, introduced additional taxation to the extent of £3,500,000 a year. Nearly two-thirds of this additional revenue was proposed to be obtained by raising the general import tariff from 5% to 7½%, with small export duties on jute and tea. The free list was curtailed and the sugar duty raised to 10%. A fractional increase was put on the salt duty. A graduated income-tax, bringing the highest rates up to 1*s.* 3*d.* in the £, was also introduced.

Burden of Taxation.—On the assumption that the whole of the taxation, including that on salt, excise, and customs, is paid by the inhabitants of British India, the payment per head works out at: 1913–14, 2*s.* 2·4*d.*; 1914–15, 2*s.* 0·9*d.*; 1915–16, 2*s.* 0*d.*

Debts and Assets.—On March 31, 1915, the debt of India amounted to £284,248,976 (viz. rupee debt, converted into sterling at 1*s.* 4*d.* the rupee, £100,684,219, and sterling debt, £183,564,757). Other obligations (savings bank balances, etc.) amounted to £29,854,446, as well as the annual charge on railway annuities of £929,427. Up to the same date the Government of India had devoted £162,383,319 to the construction of railways, and £41,166,300 to the construction of irrigation works. It had purchased nine railways, on which, at the time of purchase, £108,092,386 had been spent from capital raised by the companies. It had advanced to railway companies £7,943,337, and had lent £12,602,956 to native states, etc. Other assets were the gold standard reserve, consisting of £5,238,184 held in rupees in India, £7,000,000 temporarily advanced to Treasury Balances in India, sterling securities of a market value of £12,148,746, £1,250,000 in gold at the Bank of England, and £8,150 in cash at short notice in London, cash balances in India of £14,733,333, and cash balances in England, £7,905,201.

Railways.—The total length of railways in India open for traffic on March 31, 1914, was 34,656 miles, of which 1,053 miles were opened in the preceding year. The total mileage under construction or sanctioned for construction was 2,442 miles. Consequent on the large decline in the traffic carried in 1914–15, the Budget estimate shows a decrease under surplus profits, the payments on this account being based on the profits earned in the preceding year.

Irrigation.—The capital outlay on irrigation works up to March 31, 1915, amounted to £38,514,877. The net earnings in 1913–14 gave a return of 8·40% on the capital expenditure.

Home Charges.—The net expenditure in England charged on the revenue of the year amounted in 1913–14 to £19,455,055, the principal items being: Interest on debt, £1,768,519; railway revenue account, £8,923,098; non-effective charges (including India Office pensions), civil £1,443,371, army and marine £3,056,824; furlough, £1,044,835; and India Office, £204,914.

Currency.—Up to 1893 the standard of value in India was silver. In view of the embarrassment arising from the depreciation in the sterling value of silver, it was decided in that year that silver should no longer be coined on presentation by the public, but the right was given to the public to demand from Government rupees in exchange for gold at the rate of 15 rupees for £1 without limit of amount (*i.e.* 1*s.* 4*d.* to the rupee). Since 1898–9 the exchange value of the rupee has remained steady at about 1*s.* 4*d.* In 1914 a Royal Commission on Indian Finance and Currency made a number of recommendations on particular aspects of Indian currency (see ANNUAL for 1915), but a decision on the main questions is likely to be deferred in view of the abnormal conditions arising out of the war. Owing to the present low price of silver, there is a considerable net profit from its coinage. Up to 1906 practically the whole amount was remitted to England and applied to the purchase of British Government securities, but in that year it was decided that a portion of the reserve should in future be held in silver in India. In 1907–9 half the profits were applied to capital expenditure on railways. In June, 1912, it was decided to form a gold standard reserve, and that no portion of the profits on coinage should be used for railway purposes until the total sterling assets of the gold standard reserve amounted to at least £25,000,000. The constitution of the reserve on March 31, 1915, was: sterling securities held in England, £12,148,746; cash held in England, £8,150; gold held at the Bank of England, £1,250,000; gold held in India, £5,238,184; due from Treasury balances, £7,000,000—total, £25,645,080. India has a paper currency, paper notes of, 5, 10, 50, and 100 rupees being legal tender throughout India, whilst 500, 1,000, and 10,000 rupee notes are legal tender in seven currency circles. The total value of the notes in circulation is £44,078,400. The reserve to meet the paper issue comprises: gold, £21,056,900; silver coin, £13,689,900; Indian Government securities, £6,666,700; British Government securities, £2,666,600. The smaller coins are the *pice* (¼*d.*) and the *anna* (1*d.*).

The principal Indian journals are largely the organs representative of the services or the English trading classes living at the centres of government. There are a large number of vernacular papers published in India. The total number of newspapers is 673, and of periodicals, 2,395.

FINANCES

The following statement shows the revised estimated **Revenue** and **Expenditure** for 1915–16, compared with the results of 1914–15.

Revenue

	1914–15.	1915–16.
Principal Heads of Revenue:	£	£
Land Revenue	21,221,539	21,837,000
Opium	1,572,218	1,887,000
Salt	3,910,790	3,490,500
Stamps	5,082,043	5,414,500
Excise	8,856,881	8,546,200
Provincial Rates	38,814	39,300
Customs	6,347,201	5,825,400
Income Tax	2,036,733	2,048,300
Forest	1,980,652	2,015,600
Registration	485,295	509,900
Tributes (Native States)	609,827	605,200
Total	£52,141,993	52,218,900
Interest	1,023,307	1,095,083
Posts and Telegraphs	3,596,973	3,764,825
Mint	69,498	74,031
Receipts by Civil Depts.:		
Law and Justice	701,102	700,500
Police	141,281	140,200
Ports and Pilotage	140,339	129,800
Education	266,250	293,500
Medical	84,758	87,462
Other Departments	171,390	194,659
Total	£1,505,120	1,546,121
Miscellaneous	677,750	661,860
Railways (Net Receipts)	15,728,458	17,646,950
Subsidised Cos.	70,691	92,423
Total	£15,799,149	17,739,373
Irrigation:		
Major Works, Direct Receipts	2,758,490	2,768,300
Major Works, Portion of Land Revenues due to Irrigation	1,667,864	1,734,000
Minor Works	254,615	267,500
Total	£4,680,969	4,769,800
Other Public Works	288,219	288,500
Military Services	1,374,688	1,166,697
Total Revenue	£81,157,666	83,325,190

Expenditure

	1914–15.	1915–16.
Direct Demands on the Revenues:	£	£
Refunds and Drawbacks	408,173	336,500
Assignments and Compensation	1,250,292	1,288,500
Collection Charges, viz.:		
Land Revenue	3,914,018	3,977,284
Opium	654,089	1,105,838
Salt	360,517	384,396
Stamps	119,863	151,863
Excise	459.685	478,519
Customs	264,279	264,511
Income Tax	32,626	34,700
Forest	1,217,808	1,271,360
Registration	257,980	260,000
Total	£8,939,330	9,553,471
Interest	1,191,257	1,128,439
Posts and Telegraphs	3,257,263	3,195,680
Mint	141,682	85,397
Exp. on Civil Depts.:		
Gen. Administration	2,048,238	1,989,541
Law and Justice	4,310,797	4,431,419
Police	5,237,008	5,405,357
Ports and Pilotage	208,656	217,900
Education	3,308,814	3,175,802
Ecclesiastical	127,219	131,122
Medical	1,514,235	1,514,872
Political	1,123,335	1,172,757
Other Departments	1,031,675	1,067,174
Total	£18,909,977	19,105,944
Miscellaneous Civil Charges:		
Territ. & Pol. Pensions	208,621	215,150
Furlough & Absentee Allowances	360,439	236,119
Superannuation	3,479,734	3,477,749
Stationery & Printing	732,266	757,955
Miscellaneous	530,324	438,896
Total	£5,311,384	5,125,869
Famine Relief & Insrnce.	1,000,000	999,064
Railway Rev. Account	13,641,115	13,997,372
Irrigation	3,754,268	3,769,489
Other Public Works	7,177,209	5,459,322
Military Services	21,809,603	23,127,533
Excess or Deficiency on Provincial Adjustments	—2,190,152	— 565,000
Total Expenditure	£82,942,936	84,982,580

The figures in the foregoing statement are of gross revenue, and include the net receipts of railways without any deduction on account of interest charges, the total receipts (without any deduction on account of interest charges, working expenses, etc.) derived from the other commercial undertakings of the Government of India, *i.e.* irrigation works, post-office and telegraphs, and from the sale of opium, and the receipts of certain spending departments; while the figures of expenditure are also gross, and include refunds and assignments, the interest charges of railways, the working expenses and interest charges of other commercial undertakings, and the cost of cultivation and manufacture of opium. The revenue and expenditure available for administrative purposes appear, therefore, much greater than they really are. The following are the latest figures published giving the net revenue and expenditure:

NET

Revenue	1913–14	1914–15
	£	£
I. Land Revenue, etc. :		
1. Land Revenue	20,621,481	20,260,400
2. Forest	2,219,936	1,988,300
3. Tributes	412,618	399,600
Total	£23,254,035	22,648,300
II. Opium	606,348	903,000
III. Taxation :		
1. Salt	3,182.501	3,502.800
2. Stamps	5,260.120	4,983,200
3. Excise	8,790,777	8,699,700
4. Provincial Rates	179,688	36,800
5. Customs	7,410,846	6,190,500
6. Assessed Taxes	1,936,772	1,991,000
7. Registration	517,976	491,200
Total	£27,278,680	25,895,200
IV. Commercial Undertakings :		
1. Posts and Telegraphs	325,535	229,200
2. Rly. Rev. Acc.	4,789.533	1,913,600
3. Irrigation	1,264,981	964,200
Total	£6,380,049	3,107,000
V. Mint	207,211	81,500*
VI. Exchange	119,741	71,700
Total Net Revenue	£57,846,064	52,543,700

Expenditure	1913–14	1914–15
	£	£
I. Debt Services (excluding interest on railways and irrigation)	163,534	459,300
II. Military Services :		
1. Army	18,585,733	19,174,700
2. Marine	423,303	366,500
3. Works	887,077	965,500
Total	£19,896,113	20,506,700
III. Collection of Rev.	6,684,914	6,706,400
IV. Civil Services :		
1. Civil Depts.	16,525,913	17,455,300
2. Miscellaneous	4,750.966	4,712,600
3. Works	6,795,087	6,744,200
Total	£28,071,966	28,912,100
V. Famine Relief	1,000,000	1,000,000
VI. Adjustments	282,886*	2,255,000*
Total Net Expenditure	£55,533,641	55,329,500
	+£2,312,423	−2,785,800

* Deficit.

Trade.—The following table gives a summary of the sea-borne trade of India for the years 1912–13, 1913–14, and 1914–15 :

Imports	1912–13	1913–14	1914–15
	£	£	£
Merchandise :			
Private	107,332,400	122,165,300	91,940,100
Government	3,754,000	5,373,400	4,667,800
	111,086,400	127,538.700	96,607,900
Treasure :			
Gold	27,527,200	18,817,600	7,135,900
Silver	13,694,000	10,142,100	7,403,000
	£41,221,200	£28,959,700	£14,538,900
Grand Total of Imports	152,307,600	156,498,400	111,146,800

Exports			
	£	£	£
Ind. Produce	160,899,300	162,801,000	118,282,700
Foreign goods, etc., exported	3,160,000	3,118,200	2,737,800
Govt. Stores	86,200	85,800	397,700
	164,145,500	166,005,000	121,418,200
Treasure :			
Gold	4,859,700	3,268,400	2,037,600
Silver	2,228,100	1,453,500	1,488,700
Grand Total of Exports	171,233,300	170.729,900	124,944,500

The following were the principal items imported 1914–15 :

Imports	£
Fruits and Vegetables	761,500
Liquors	1,032,800
Provisions	1,404,800
Spices	1,145,800
Sugar	7,021,700
Raw Materials :	
Oils	3,118,200
Textile Materials	1,126,600
Manufactured Articles :	
Apparel	1,078,800
Carriages and Carts	920,300
Chemicals and Drugs	1,484,300
Cutlery and Hardware	2,860,100
Dyes and Colours	1,003,300
Glass and Earthenware	944,800
Machinery	4,307,700
Metals	9,158,100
Yarns and Textile Fabrics	36,191,900

The following were the principal articles exported in 1914–15 :

Exports	£
Food :	
Grain	19,365,700
Tea	10,346,500
Raw Materials :	
Gums and Resins	1,109,100
Hides and Skins	5,207,500
Seeds	9,769,300
Textile Materials	33,262,200
Manufactures :	
Chemicals and Drugs	1,573,900
Hides and Skins	3,173,000
Yarns and Textile Fabrics	22,700,200
Dyes and Colours	1,079,200

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Supreme Government, Delhi

Viceroy and Governor-General, His Excellency the Rt. Hon. Lord Chelmsford, P.C., G.M.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.M.I.E (assumed charge of office, April 4, 1916) (*per mensem*) Rs. 20,833

Private Sec. J. L. Maffey, C.I.E. . Rs. 2,250
Comptroller, Major J. Mackenzie, C.I.E. Rs. 1,450
Military Sec. Maj. R. Verney . . Rs. 1,500
Assist. Private Sec. H. A. F. Metcalfe . Rs. 880
Aides-de-Camp, Lt. W. A. Brown, Lt. R. T. Viscount Errington, M.V.O., Capt. C. A. V. Sykes, Capt. W. Holland Hibbert.
Indian A.D.C.'s, Muhi-ud-din Khan, Risaldar Major, *Sardar Bahadur*, 31st Lancers; Risaldar Major Karm Singh, 13th Lancers.
Surgeon, Maj. L. Cotterill, M.B., R.A.M.C. Rs. 1,200
Council of the Governor-General.—Ordinary Members, Sir W. S. Meyer, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E.; C. H. A. Hill, C.S.I., C.I.E.; Sir C. Sankaran Nair, Kt., C.I.E.; G. R. Lowndes; Sir W. H. H. Vincent, K.C.S.I.; Sir G. S. Barnes, K.C.B. . . each Rs. 6,667
Extraordinary Member, His Excellency Lt.-Gen. (temp. Gen.) Sir C. C. Monro, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief in India . . . . . Rs. 8,333

Secretariat

Revenue and Agriculture Department

Secretary, R. A. Mant . . . Rs. 4,000
Under do. A. E. Gilliat . . . Rs. 1,300
Insp.-Gen. of Forests, G. S. Hart, C.I.E. Rs. 2,650
Assist. do. R. S. Troup . . . Rs. 1,250

Finance Department

Secretary, J. B. Brunyate, C.S.I., C.I.E. (*on leave*); H. F. Howard, C.I.E. (*offg.*) Rs. 4,000
Deputy do. M. M. S. Gubbay, C.I.E.; G. Rainy (*offg.*) . . . . Rs. 2,520
Under do. A. A. L. Parsons . . Rs. 1,300
Assist. do. B. N. Mitra, C.I.E. (on special duty)
Officiating Assist. Sec. A. V. V. Aiyar . Rs. 9500
Registrar, E. W. Baker, I.S.O. . . Rs. 80
Financial Adviser (Military Finance), G. B. H. Fell, C.I.E. . . . Rs. 3,000
Deputy do. W. C. Ashmore, C.I.E. . Rs. 1,700
Additional do. Maj. E. B. Peacock, I.A. Rs. 1,700
Assist do. E. Burdon . . Rs. 1,000–1,300
Assist. Finan. Adviser, Maj. W. D. Gray. Rs. 1,000–1,300

Foreign and Political Department

Political Sec. Hon. J. B. Wood, C.S.I., C.I.E. . . . . Rs. 4,000
Foreign Sec. Hon. A. H. Grant, C.S.I., C.I.E. . . . . Rs. 4,000
Deputy do. (*Foreign*), D. de S. Bray Rs. 2,250
Deputy do. (*Political*), R. E. Holland Rs. 2,000
Under Sec. H. D. G. Law . . Rs. 1,300
Assist. do. Maj. R. H. Chenevix-Trench Rs. 1,600

Home Department

Secretary, Sir James Du Boulay, K.C.I.E. Rs. 4,000
Deputy do. S. R. Hignell . . Rs. 2,000
Under-Sec. G. M. Young . . Rs. 1,300

Education Department

Secretary, Sir E. Maclagan, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. Rs. 3,583/5/4
Senior Assist. do. Kunwar Maharaj Singh, C.I.E. . . . . Rs. 1,000–1,300
Junior Assist. do. G. Anderson . Rs. 850

Registrar, R. H. Blaker, I.S.O. . Rs. 800
Educational Commissioner, H. Sharp, C.S.I., C.I.E. . . . Rs. 2,500–3,000
Curator Bureau of Education, G. R. Kaye Rs. 600–1,000

Legislative Department

Secretary, A. P. Muddiman, C.I.E. . . Rs. 3,000
Deputy do. H. Moncrieff Smith . Rs. 2,000
Legal Assist. S. C. Gupta . . Rs. 1,200–1,500

Army Department

Secretaries, Lt.-Gen. Sir W. R. Birdwood, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O.; Maj.-Gen. A. H. Bingley, C.B., C.I.E. Rs. 3,500
Deputy do. Lt.-Col. A. H. O. Spence Rs. 2,100
Assist. Secs. Maj. A. W. Chitty, A. A. Whelan, and Maj. G. C. Ogilvie.
Registrar, R. Tharle-Hughes.

Public Works Department

Secretary (Irrigation, Roads, and Buildings), F. O. Rose . . . Rs. 3,500
Deputy do. A. J. R. Hope . . Rs. 2,000
Under do. D. G. Harris . . Rs. 1,050
Assist. do. J. E. Lacey, I.S.O. . Rs. 1,800
Insp.-Gen. of Irrigation, M. Nethersole, C.S.I. . . . . Rs. 3,500
Consulting Architect, J. Begg . Rs. 2,450
Electrical Adviser, J. W. Meares . Rs. 1,550
Registrar, W. J. Drake, I.S.O. . Rs. 800

Commerce and Industry Department

Secretary, C. E. Low, C.I.E. . . Rs. 4,000
Under Secretaries, I. D'O. Elliott, G. S. Hardy (each Rs. 1,300), E. P. Jones Rs. 800

Railway Board

President, Sir R. Gillan, K.C.S.I., B.A., LL.B. . . . . Rs. 5,000
Members, A. R. Anderson, C.I.E., and F. D. Couchman . . . Rs. 4,000
Secretary (War), T. Ryan . Rs. 2,200–2,500
Secretary (ordinary), F. H. Hadow . Rs. 2,000
Chief Engineer, Sir Robert Gales, Kt., F.C.H., M.Inst.C.E. . . . . Rs. 2,500
Assist. Secs. A. T. Stowell (Rs. 1,500); S. C. Tomkins (Rs. 1,300); B. Stanley (Rs. 1,150); W. R. Horn (Rs. 900); J. C. Highet, F.C.G. . . . Rs. 800
Registrar, J. O'Reilly, V.D. . . . Rs. 800

High Court of Judicature, Calcutta

Chief Justice, Sir Lancelot Sanderson, K.C. . . . . Rs. 6,000
Puisne Judges, Sir J. George Woodroffe, Kt., Sir A. Mukharji, Kt., C.S.I., C. W. Chitty, E. E. Fletcher, Digamber Chatarji, Nalini Ranjan Chatterjee, W. Teunon, T. W. Richardson, Asutosh Chaudhuri, C. P. Beachcroft, H. Walmsley, W. E. Greaves, B. B. Newbould, R. Sheepshanks, and A. H. Cuming each Rs. 4,000
Advocate-Gen. Sir Satyendra Prasanna Sinha (*offg.*) . . . . Rs. 4,000
Govt. Solicitor, C. H. Kesteven . Rs. 5,000

Director-Gen. of Posts and Telegraphs, Sir W. Maxwell, K.C.I.E., M.V.O. Rs. 3,500–4,000
Mint Master, Calcutta, Lt.-Col. A. L. O. McCormick, R.E. . . . Rs. 3,000
Mint Master, Bombay, Maj. G. H. Willis Rs. 2,000
Surveyor-Gen. of India, Col. Sir S. G. Burrard, K.C.S.I. . . . . Rs. 3,000

Director, Geological Survey, H. H. Hayden, C.I.E. . . . . Rs. 2,000
Director, Botanical Survey, Maj. A. T. Gage . . . . . Rs. 1,850
Director-Gen. of Archæology, Sir J. H. Marshall, C.I.E., Litt.D. . . Rs. 1,700
Agricultural Adviser, J. Mackenna, M.A. Rs. 2,500
Director-Gen. Indian Medical Service, Surg.-Gen. Sir C. P. Lukis, K.C.S.I., M.D. . . . . Rs. 3,000
Sanitary Commissioner, Lt.-Col. W. W. Clemesha, M.B., I.M.S. . . Rs. 2,000
Chief Insp. of Mines, G. F. Adams . Rs. 1,800
Controller of Patents and Designs, H. G. Graves . . . . Rs. 1,400–1,800
Commr. N.I.S.R. J. F. Connolly . Rs. 2,500
Dir.-Gen. of Commerical Intelligence, H. A. F. Lindsay.
Chief Insp. of Explosives, Lt.-Col. C. A. Muspratt-Williams, R.A. . . Rs. 2,000
Control of Printing, Stationery, and Stamps, M. J. Cogswell . . . . Rs. 2,250
Actuary to the Govt. of India, H. G. W. Meikle . . . . Rs. 1,750–2,000
Director of Statistics, G. Findlay-Shirras, M.A. . . . . Rs. 1200–1,400

PROVINCES OF INDIA

Delhi, proclaimed the capital of India in 1911, was constituted a province in 1912. It has an *area* of 573 sq. m., and a *pop.* of 416,656, the population of Delhi city being 225,471.

Chief Commissioner, Hon. William Malcolm Hailey, C.S.I., C.I.E. . . . . Rs. 3,000

Madras (officially styled Fort St. George), with the native states of Mysore, Travancore, Banganapalle, and Pudukkotai, occupies the entire south of the Indian peninsula; it is the oldest of the three original Presidencies, although the territories comprising it were acquired at different dates. The greatest accession of territory was that of the dominions of the Nawab of the Carnatic in 1801. The total *area* is 142,330 sq. m., with a *pop.* of 41,405,404, of whom 36,806,978 are Hindus, 2,740,408 Mahommedans, and 1,191,266 native Christians. The languages principally spoken are Tamil (16,692,417) and Telugu (15,735,835). The province is very hilly and artificial irrigation is impossible over the greater part of the area, but in the deltas of the Godavari, Kistna, and Cauvery rivers good and profitable results have been obtained from irrigation. Rice, millet, and other food-grains, oil-seeds, coffee, indigo, tea, cotton, and cinchona are grown. The mineral wealth of the Presidency is undeveloped, but manganese is mined and exported. Garnets are abundant, and diamonds of moderate value. There are few manufactures, but the sea-coast, 1,730 m. in length, has helped to create a widely-diffused trade; there are not, however, any natural harbours, and Madras, through which comes the bulk of the trade, is purely artificial. Large sums of money have been spent on it without much success, and it is practically an open roadstead, protected by two breakwaters. The Governor is assisted by an Executive Council of three members. The Legislative Council consists of a maximum of 50 members, part nominated and part elected. The CAPITAL is Madras city (518,660), and other towns are Madura (134,130) and Trichinopoly (122,028). The *Laccadive Islands* (pop. 10,274) for administrative purposes form a part of the Presidency.

Governor, H.E. Rt. Hon. Lord Pentland, P.C., G.C.I.E. (Oct. 1912), *b.* '60 Rs. 10,000
Private Sec. T. E. Moir . . . Rs. 1,500
Military Sec. Capt. H. F. Collingridge, 2/9th Gurkha Rif. . . . . .
A.D.C.s. W. D. F. Liston; L. B. Gasson, Ind. Police; Capt. E. H. Gilpin, 1st Bn. Durham L.I.; Lt. L. M. Peet, 6th Jat. L.I.; Risaldar Maj. Malik Sher Bahadur, 26th K.G.O. Lt. Cav.
GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL: Hons. Sir Harold Stuart, K.C.V.O., K.C.S.I.; Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.; Sir Alexander Cardew, K.C.S.I. . . Rs. 5,333

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT

Chief Sec. L. Davidson, C.S.I. . Rs. 3,750
Revenue Dept. Sec. J. P. Bedford . Rs. 3,000
Local, etc., Departs. C. G. Todhunter Rs. 2,750
Home Dept. Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achari . . . . Rs. 2,750
Public Works, Col. W. M. Ellis, R.E., C.I.E. Rs. 2,750
Public Works (Joint Sec.), S. B. Murray Rs. 2,750
Board of Revenue, R. B. Clegg (Rs. 3,750); N. S. Brodie (Rs. 3,500); L. E. Buckley and H. F. W. Gillman (Rs. 3,000).

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir J. E. P. Wallis (on leave); Hon. Abdur Rahim (*offg.*) Rs. 5,000
Judges, Hons. Abdur Rahim, Sir W. B. Ayling, F. Du Pre Oldfield, T. S. Ayyar, C. G. Spencer, V. M. C. Trotter, T. V. S. Ayyar, C. Krishnan (*offg.*) . each Rs. 4,000

Bombay.—The first English settlement in Bombay was in 1618, when a factory was established at Surat. In 1661 the island of Bombay was ceded to the English Crown, as part of the dower of the Infanta Catherine of Portugal on her marriage with Charles II, and, as it was not esteemed of much value, it was made over, in 1668, to the East India Company, for an annual payment of £10. The present territory of the Presidency was obtained by conquest over the Mahrattas, and by lapse of various native states. The *area*, including Sind (conquered in 1843) and Aden, is 123,059 sq. m., with a *pop.* of 19,672,642; of whom 14,922,965 are Hindus, 4,024,485 Mahommedans, and 233,246 Christians. The principal languages spoken are Marathi (9,016,228), Gujarati (3,347,490), Sindhi (2,897,267), and Kanarese (2,462,195). Millet, rice, wheat, and barley are cultivated. Cotton is largely grown—the American varieties having been introduced with great success—and is manufactured into finished goods in the numerous factories in the neighbourhood of Bombay city, Ahmedabad, and Khandesh. Deccan hemp is of great importance. Other manufactures include silk-weaving, pottery, and brass ware. The chief railways are the Great Indian Peninsula, Indian Midland, Bombay, Baroda & Central India, and the North Western. The Governor has an Executive Council of three members, while the Legislative Council has a maximum of 50 members, part nominated and part elected. The CAPITAL is Bombay (979,445), and other chief towns are Ahmedabad (216,777), Poona (158,856), Surat (114,868), and Karachi (151,903).

Governor, H.E. Rt. Hon. Lord Willingdon, G.C.I.E. . . . . Rs. 10,000
Private Sec. J. Crerar, M.A. . Rs. 1,500
Military Sec. Maj. J. G. Greig . Rs. 1,000
A.D.C.s. Capt. K. O. Goldie, 16th Lanc.; Lt. Earl of Lathom, Lancs. Yeo.; Lt. E. de Geijer, 2/7 Hants R. . . . .
COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR: George Carmichael, C.S.I.; G. S. Curtis, C.S.I.; M. B. Chaubal . . . . Rs. 5,333

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT

Chief Sec., Revenue, Finance, and Separate Departs. (vacant) . . . .
Under-Sec. C. W. A. Turner . .
Political and Judicial, L. Robertson, C.S.I. Rs.3,125
Under-Sec. A. F. Kindersley . .
Legal Remembrancer, P. E. Perceval Rs. 2,500
Assistant, J. Nissim . . . .
General, Educational, Marine, and Ecclesiastical, J. L. Rieu . . . Rs. 2,500
Public Works, H. F. Beale (Rs. 2,750), and Lt.-Col. W. V. Scudamore (Rs. 2,500).

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Basil Scott . Rs. 5,000
Judges, Hons. Sir S. L. Bachelor, F. C. O. Beaman, J. J. Heaton, N. C. Macleod, L. A. Shah, M. H. W. Hayward, A. B. Marten . . . . . Rs. 4,000
Judicial Commissioner of Sind, E. M. Pratt . . . . . Rs. 3,000
Additional, H. N. Crouch . . .

Bengal.—The Presidency of Bengal comprises the deltas and lower valleys of the Ganges, and has a total *area* of 78,412 sq. m., and a *pop.* of 45,483,077, or, with the native states of Cooch Behar and Hill Tippera the *area* is 83,805 sq. m. and the *pop.* 46,305,655. The old Bengal Presidency, which formerly included Eastern Bengal and Assam, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, and Bihar, was under the immediate control of the Governor-General of India until 1854, when a lieutenant-governor was appointed. Assam was made a separate province in 1874, and in 1905 a further distribution took place, Eastern Bengal and Assam being formed into a new province. To this new province certain districts were transferred, and the arrangement existed until 1912, when the Presidency was re-created, and a new province—that of Bihar and Orissa—formed. Of the inhabitants 23,989,719 are Mahommedans and 20,380,720 Hindus. Bengali is spoken by the bulk of the people (41,899,210), the other chief language being Hindi, spoken by 1,712,602. Owing to the richness of the soil and a regular and copious rainfall, agriculture flourishes, the chief products being rice, jute, maize, wheat, barley, grain, millet, oilseeds, sugar-cane, and tobacco; tea is cultivated at Darjeeling. Muslin and cotton goods are manufactured, and jute is worked up into gunny-bags, sails, and quilts. The chief town and port is CALCUTTA (1,222,313); Chittagong, which is older than Calcutta, is concerned with the shipment of jute, rice, and tea; Dacca (108,551), the second city in size, lies inland on a branch of the Meghna.

**Governor*, H.E. the Rt. Hon. Lord Carmichael, G.C.I.E., K.C.M.G. (*app.* 1912) Rs.10,000
Private Sec. W. R. Gourlay . Rs. 1,500
Military Sec. Capt. H. G. Vaux . . Rs. 1,000

COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR

Hons. P. C. Lyon, C.S.I.; N. D. Beatson Bell; Sir Satyendra Prasanna Sinha each Rs. 5,333

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT

Chief Sec. J. G. Cumming, C.I.E., C.S.I. (on deputation); J. H. Kerr (sub. *pro tem.*) Rs. 3,750
Financial, J. Donald . . . Rs. 2,750
Revenue, J. H. Kerr, C.I.E. (Chief Sec. *pro tem.*); L. Birley (sub. *pro tem.*) . Rs. 2,750
General and Municipal, L. S. S. O'Malley Rs. 2,750
Legislative Sec. and Sec. to the Legislative Council, A. W. Watson (on deputation); A. M. Hutchison (*offg.*) . . Rs. 2,500

* Lord Ronaldshay from April, 1917.

Public Works, H. H. Green . . Rs. 2,750
Irrigation and Marine, F. A. A. Cowley (on leave); C. P. Walsh (*offg.*) . .

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Lancelot Sanderson Rs. 6,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. Sir J. G. Woodroffe (on furlough); Sir A. Mukharji, C.I.E.; Sir C. W. Chitty; E. E. Fletcher; D. Chatarji; N. R. Chatarji; W. Teunon; T. W. Richardson; A. Chaudhuri; C. P. Beachcroft (on furlough); H. Walmsley; W. E. Greaves; B. B. Newbould; R. Sheepshanks (*offg.*); A. H. Cuming . . . . each Rs. 4,000

The United Provinces of Agra and Oudh

The province of Agra was first formed in 1834; in 1836 its name was changed to that of the "North-West Provinces"; Oudh was annexed in 1856, and in 1902 the provinces received their present name. The provinces occupy the upper basins of the Ganges and Jumna, and have an *area* of 107,494 sq. m.; the two native states, Rampur and Tehri, have an area of 5,079 sq. m. The total *pop.* is 47,182,044, of whom 40,253,433 are Hindus and 6,658,373 Mahommedans. The Hindi or Western Hindi languages are universal. About 66% of the people are dependent on pasture and agriculture. The chief products are rice, wheat, barley, gram, maize, pulse, and oilseeds. The provinces contain the richest wheat-growing country in India, and the natural fertility has been increased by a magnificent series of irrigation works. The sugar-cane and indigo are also grown. There are over 13,000 sq. m. of forests. Iron and copper are found in the Himalayan districts, but they are not worked with commercial success. The chief city of Agra is ALLAHABAD (171,697), the capital of the provinces; Lucknow (259,798) is the chief city of Oudh; other important cities are Agra (185,449), which contains the Taj Mahal and other well-known architectural works; the sacred city of Benares (203,804), a great manufacturing centre; Bareilly (129,462); Meerut (116,227).

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir James Scorgie Meston, K.C.S.I., LL.D., V.D. (*app.* 1912) Rs. 8,333
Private Sec. W. K. Porter . . . Rs. 991
A.D.C. S. V. L. de M. Gordon, I.P. .

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT

Chief Sec. Hon. R. Burn . . . Rs. 3,000
Financial Sec. Hon. A. W. Pim . Rs. 2,250
Judicial Sec. Hon. S. P. O'Donnell. Rs. 1,833
Public Works Secs., Buildings, Roads and Railway, Hon. W. G. Wood, C.S.I.; *Irrigation*, Hon. G. T. Barlow, C.I.E. ea. Rs. 2,500

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir H. G. Richards . Rs. 5,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. Sir G. E. Knox; Sir Pramada Charan Banarji; W. Tudball; Muhammad Rafiq; T. C. Piggott; C. Walsh . . . . . each Rs. 4,000
Judicial Commr. of Oudh, B. Lindsay Rs. 3,500
1*st Addit. ditto*, L. Stuart . . Rs 3,333
2*nd Add. ditto*, Rai Kanhaiya Lal Bahadur Rs. 3,333

Punjab.—The Punjab, or land of the five rivers, occupies the extreme north-west corner of the Indian Empire, and with the exception of the North-West Province, comprises all of British India north of Sind to Rajputana, and west of the river Jumna. Inclusive of the 34 feudatory states which form part of the administration, most of

them of small importance, the Punjab includes an *area* of 136,330 sq. m., with a *pop.* of 24,187,750. The main elements of the population are Mahommedans, who comprise one-half; Hindus three-eighths, and Sikhs one-eighth, the last-named forming a distinctive feature of the province. Punjabi and Hindi are the chief languages. The British portion of the Punjab is divided into 28 districts, with an area of 99,779 sq. m. and a pop. of 19,974,956. The climate is of the most pronounced continental character, extreme heat alternating with great winter cold. Earthquakes of a severe character are not uncommon. Agriculture is the main industry, occupying 56% of the people. The rainfall is not plentiful, and artificial irrigation is required, mainly from wells and canals. The principal crops are wheat (of which about 500,000 tons are exported annually), barley, maize, rice, cotton, oilseeds, hemp, sugar-cane, tea, and indigo. The Punjab is not rich in minerals; saltpetre, carbonate of soda, and sal-ammoniac are produced in the plains. Coal is mined near Dandot, and iron and copper ores could be worked but for difficulties of carriage and absence of fuel. There are rich deposits of rock-salt. Cotton-spinning is the great domestic industry, cotton cloth, cotton rugs, and cotton-pile carpets being produced, as well as blankets and woollen rugs. The carpets of Amritsar, made of *pashm*, the fine hair of the Tibetan goat, have a great reputation. The town and surrounding area of Delhi were separated from the Punjab and constitution on Oct. 1, 1912, and formed into a separate administration, reducing the area and population given above by some 500 sq. m. and 380,000 souls respectively. The capital of the Punjab is LAHORE (228,687), but during part of the year Simla is shared with the Supreme Government as the summer headquarters.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir Michael Francis O'Dwyer, K.C.S.I. (app. 1913) Rs. 8,333

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT

Chief Secretary, Hon. J. P. Thompson .Rs. 3,000
Financial Sec. Hon. O. F. Lumsden .Rs. 2,025
Revenue Sec. Hon. H. D. Craik .Rs. 1,750
Addit. Sec. L. French, C.I.E. .Rs. 2,050
Public Works Secs., Irrigation, T. R. J. Ward, C.I.E., M.V.O., M.I.C.E.; W. F. Holms; *Buildings and Roads*, D. W. Aikman, C.I.E. . . . each Rs. 2,750
Financial Commissioners, Hons. H. J. Maynard, C.S.I., P. J. Fagan .Rs. 3,500

CHIEF COURT

Chief Judge, Hon. Sir D. C. Johnstone Rs. 4,000
Judges, Hons. H. A. B. Rattigan, Mian Muhammad Shah Din, W. Chevis, H. S. Smith, R. B. Shadi Lal, W. A. Le Rossignol . . . . . each Rs. 3,500

Burma.—Burma comprises a vast tract of country in southern Asia, bounded on the N. and N.E. by the mountainous ranges of Tibet, Assam, and Manipur, on the W. and S. by the Indian Ocean, and on the S.E. by Siam. It has an *area* of 230,839 sq. m. and a *pop.* of 12,115,217. There are nine main racial groups in the country, the chief being the Burman, which, with its allied groups, is derived from the great prehistoric invasion of Burma by the Tibeto-Burman family of tribes which probably started originally from the interior of Tibetan China. The Chin, Kachin, and numerous other tribes inhabit the outlying highlands that skirt Upper Burma. The Shan States lie on the east between Burma and China.

Burmese (7,883,299) and Karen (1,067,363) are the chief languages. In the neighbourhood of the Irrawaddy delta and the plains round Mandalay is practically the only level ground in the country. The climate had at one time an unenviable notoriety for unhealthiness, but jungle-clearing and conservancy have very greatly improved it. Agriculture is the main industry, rice being grown everywhere where there is sufficient moisture; the export of rice in 1914–15 amounted to 2,191,769 tons; it is milled at Rangoon. Other crops grown are wheat, cotton, tobacco, chillies, sugar-cane, onions, plantains, mango-trees, pine-apples, and oranges. There are extensive forests of teak, and the minerals include petroleum, wolfram, rubies, and jade-stone. The capital of Lower Burma is RANGOON (293,316), and of Upper Burma, Mandalay (138,299).

Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Spencer Harcourt Butler, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (*app.* 1915) .Rs. 8,333
Private Sec. Capt. F. L. Roberts, I.A. . Rs. 650

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT

Chief Sec. W. F. Rice, C.S.I. . . . .Rs. 3,000
Revenue Sec. W. J. Keith . . . .Rs. 1,800
Secretary, C. M. Webb . . . .Rs. 1,800
Secs. Public Works Depart. C. H. Wollaston (Rs. 2,750); H. E. W. Martindell Rs. 2,250
Financial Commissioner, H. Thompson, C.S.I. . . . . .Rs. 3,500

CHIEF COURT OF LOWER BURMA

Chief Judge, Sir C. E. Fox . . . Rs. 4,000
Judges, Sir H. S. Hartnoll, E. W. Ormond, D. H. R. Twomey, S. M. Robinson, C. P. R. Young . . . each Rs. 3,500
Judicial Commissioner, Upper Burma, L. H. Saunders. . . . . .Rs. 3,500

Bihar and Orissa.—The Province of Bihar and Orissa, constituted in 1912, comprises the Patna, Tirhut, Bhagalpur, Chota-Nagpur, and Orissa divisions. It has an *area* of 83,181 sq. m., with a *pop.* of 34,490,084. Hindus constitute 81% of the population, Mahommedans 10%, and Animists 3%. The languages spoken chiefly are Hindi (24,146,192), Oriya (4,905,470), Bengali (2,186,020), and Santali or Har (1,172,460). The climate is somewhat similar to that of Bengal; there have been, on several occasions, disastrous famines, as well as earthquakes of considerable violence. The rainfall is copious and regular, and irrigation is not so necessary as in some other parts of India. Rice is the principal crop, Patna being the centre of the great rice-growing areas; wheat, barley, oilseeds, tobacco, and sugar are also grown. Coal is the chief mining industry, over 85% of the total output of coal in India is mined in this province; iron is smelted at Barakar; mica is found in the Gaya, Hazaribagh, and Monghyr districts; some saltpetre is also worked. The capital is PATNA (136,153). The town of Puri contains the famous shrine of Juggernaut.

Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir Edward Albert Gait, K.C.S.I., C.I.E. (*app.* 1915) Rs. 8,333

COUNCIL OF THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR

Hon. Sir Edward Vere Levigne, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.; Hon. Maharaja Bahadur Sir Rameswar Singh, G.C.I.E., of Darbhanga; Hon. Sir William Hy. Hoare Vincent, Kt. . . . each Rs. 5,000

SECRETARIES TO GOVERNMENT

Chief Secretary, H. McPherson, Rs. 3,000 (on leave), H. Coupland (*actg.*) . .
Revenue and Judicial Sec. H. Coupland (Rs. 2,250); H. K. Briscoe (*actg.*) .

Financial and Municipal, E. L. L. Hammond . . . . . Rs. 1,800
Public Works Secs., Irrigation, F. Clayton; *Buildings and Roads*, G. Stanley each Rs. 2,500

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE

Chief Judge, Hon. Sir Edward M. DesC. Chamier . . . . . Rs. 5,000
Judges, Hons. Syed Sharfuddin, E. P. Chapman, B. K. Mullick, F. R. Roe, Rai Bahadur Jwala Prasad . each Rs. 4,000

Central Provinces.—The Central Provinces comprise a large portion of the broad belt of hill and plateau country which lies between the plains of Hindustan and the Deccan. Berar, permanently leased to the British Government by the Nizam of Hyderabad, is attached to the Central Provinces for administrative purposes; the *area* of the whole is 130,997 sq. m., of which 99,823 are British territory, and the remainder held by feudatory chiefs. The *pop.* is 16,035,043, including 2,117,406 in native states. The bulk of the population is Hindu, and the languages spoken comprise Hindi (6,044,184), Marathi (4,865,980), Eastern Hindi (1,032,832), and Gond (917,113). 75% of the population are either wholly or partially engaged in agriculture: wheat, linseed, grain, cotton, and millet are grown, but rice is the most important crop. Coal is found and worked at Ballarpur in the Chanda district, Mohpani in the Narsinghpur district, and in the Pench Valley in the Chhindwara district. The only important manufactures are cotton spinning and weaving, while pottery and cement are manufactured on a small scale in Jubbulpore; but the industry of extracting and exporting manganese ore is of some importance, and industries connected with cotton are rapidly expanding.

The capital is NAGPUR (101,415).

Chief Commissioner, Sir Benjamin Robertson, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., LL.D. Rs. 5,667
Financial Commissioner, Hon. H. A. Crump, C.S.I. . . . . Rs. 3,500
Chief Sec. Hon. F. S. A. Slocock, C.I.E. Rs. 2,700
Second Sec. Hon. J. T. Marten . Rs. 2,450
Third Sec. Hon. J. Hullah . . Rs. 1,950
Legal Sec. Hon. C. S. Findlay . Rs. 2,000
Public Works Secs. A. J. Wadley (*Irrigation*), Lt.-Col. S. G. Rivett-Carnac (*Roads and Buildings*) . . . . each Rs. 2,650
Commissioner of Settlements and Director of Land Records, Hon. P. Hemingway . .
Judicial Commissioner, Sir H. V. Drake-Brockman, Kt. . . . . Rs. 3,500
Addit. Jud. Commissn. J. K. Batten, H. J. Stanyon, C.I.E. (each Rs. 3,000); H. F. Hallifax (on military duty), F. W. A. Prideaux (*actg.*), J. C. Mitra.

The North-West Frontier Province comprises five British districts and also the tribal areas under the political control of the British Government which stretch northward and westward towards Afghanistan. In 1901 it was constituted a separate administration and placed under the control of a Chief Commissioner with his headquarters at PESHAWAR (pop. 1911, 97,935). The total *area* of the province is 38,918 sq. m., and the *pop.* at census 3,819,027. The British districts, from north to south, are Hazara, Peshawar, Kohat, Bannu, and Dera Ismail Khan, all but the first-named being situated west of the Indus. The tribal area is divided for administrative purposes into five political agencies, viz. Dir, Swat and Chitral, Khyber, Kurram, Tochi and Wana; and there are in addition certain tracts under the political control of the Deputy Commissioner in charge of the adjoining British district. The tribal area, which comprises some 25,500 sq. m., is mountainous and barren, except in certain favoured spots, and only contributes 1,622,094 to the total pop. of the province. In the British districts the soil is fertile and water abundant, except in Dera Ismail Khan. The principal crops are wheat, barley, and gram in the spring, and maize and various varieties of millet in the autumn.

Chief Commissioner, Hon. Sir George Roos-Keppel, K.C.S.I., K.C.I.E. . . Rs. 4,000
Resident in Waziristan, Sir John S. Donald, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. . . . .
Revenue Commissioner, Lt.-Col. D. B. Blakeway, C.I.E. . . . . .
Judicial Commissioner, W. P. Barton, C.I.E.
Sec. to the Chief Commissioner, E. H. Kealy
Public Works Secs. Col. W. J. D. Dundee, C.I.E., R.E. (*Roads and Bldgs.*), F. W. Carne (*Irrigation*) . . . . .
Insp.-Gen. of Police, H. A. Close, C.I.E. .
Chief Med. Officer, Maj. H. Crossle . . .
Inspecting Officer Frontier Corps, Lt.-Col. J. S. Kemball . . . . . .
Commandant Frontier Constab. R. C. Boyle . . . . . .
Director of Public Instruction, J. A. Richey
Supt. Archæological Survey, Sir Aurel Stein, K.C.I.E. (*on deputation*), Pandit Aiyar V. Natesa (*offg.*) . . .

Assam, which in 1905 was united with Eastern Bengal to form a Lieutenant-Governorship, was in 1912 again made a separate province under a Chief Commissioner. It has an *area* of 53,015 sq. m. and a *pop.* of 6,713,635, of whom 3,637,828 are Hindus, 1,886,528 Mahommedans, and 1,109,187 Animists. Bengali is the principal language (3,224,130), but Annamese is spoken by 1,532,332. The cultivation and manufacture of tea is the great commercial industry of the province; in 1915 there were 779 gardens, the total area under crop being 383,821 acres, producing 245,385,920 lb. of manufactured tea. The capital is SHILLONG (13,639).

Chief Commissioner, Hon. Sir Archdale Earle, K.C.I.E. . . . . Rs. 5,000
Chief Secretary, Hon. B. C. Allen . Rs. 2,650
Second Sec. Hon. A. W. Botham . Rs. 1,950
Sec. Public Works, Hon. F. O. Oertel Rs. 2,650

The **Andaman and Nicobar Islands** lie in the Bay of Bengal. They have an *area* of 3,143 sq. m., and a *pop.* of 24,801, including 1,882 Andamanese, 6,310 Nicobarese, and 16,914 resident in the convict settlement. They are administered by a Chief Commissioner. The Andamans contain valuable forests, and the Nicobars produce coconuts. The convict settlement is in the Andaman Islands.

Chief Commissioner, Lt.-Col. M. W. Douglas, C.I.E., I.A. . . . . Rs. 3,000

Ajmer-Merwara is a British district in Rajputana, and has an *area* of 2,711 sq. m. with a *pop.* of 501,395, consisting mainly of Hindus, though there are 81,000 Mahommedans. The principal crops produced are millet, wheat, cotton, and oil-seeds, but the value of the harvests is dependent upon the monsoons, which are very variable.

Chief Commissioner, Sir Elliot G. Colvin, K.C.S.I. . . . . Rs. 4,000

Coorg, a province on the plateau of the Western Ghats, has an *area* of 1,582 sq. m. with a *pop.*

of 174,976. It is for the most part under forest, but rice is cultivated.

Chief Commissioner, Hon. H. V. Cobb, C.S.I., C.I.E. . . . . .Rs. 4,000

Baluchistan is a country in southern Central Asia, lying to the south of Afghanistan, and extending to the Persian Gulf. Persia is on the west and British India on the east. It includes (1) **British Baluchistan,** consisting of the tahsils of Shahrig, Sibi, Duki, Pishin with Shorarud, and the Chaman subdivision; (2) **the Agency territories,** consisting of the Quetta, Loralai (excluding Duki tahsil), Zhob and Chagai districts, the Nasirabad subdivision, the Kohlu subtahsil, and the Bolan Pass; (3) **the tribal areas,** inhabited by the Marri and Bugti tribes; and (4) **the Native States of Kalat and Las Bela.** The districts of Sibi and Pishin were assigned to Britain by the Treaty of Gundamak. Quetta, the Bolan, the Nasirabad subdivision, including the Manjuthi lands and Nushki, are held on a perpetual lease from the Khan of Kalat. The total *area* is about 134,638 sq. m.; population 834,703. The British territory is administered from Quetta, the headquarters of the Province, by a Chief Commissioner, and the Agency territories and other portions of Baluchistan by the same officer as Agent to the Governor-General. This administered territory has an *area* of 54,228 sq. m.; *pop.* 414,412. There are six administrative districts under Political Agents, one of whom is also Agent for Kalat. The principal chief of the *native states* is H.H. Sir Mir Mahmud Khan, G.C.I.E., Khan of Kalat, who receives an annual subsidy from the Indian Government of 100,000 rupees, and enjoys a salute of 19 guns. He succeeded his father in '93. The ruling chief of Las Bela is Jam Mir Kamal Khan, C.I.E., who succeeded in '96 (personal salute of 9 guns). Kalat has an area of 73,278 sq. m.; pop. 359,086. Area of *Las Bela* 7,132 sq. m.; pop. 61,205. Baluchistan is of great strategic importance, commanding the numerous passes to the south of the great caravan route through the Gomal to Ghazni, Kabul, and Kandahar. The railways include the Quetta-Nushki line (83 miles), and their total length is 482 miles. The trans-frontier trade in 1915-16 amounted to: **imports** into India, £139,791; **exports** from India to Afghanistan and Persia, £165,029.

Chief Commissioner and Agent to the Governor-General, Hon. Lieut.-Col. Sir J. Ramsay, K.C.I.E., C.S.I. . . .Rs. 4,000
Judicial and Rev. Commr. Lt.-Col. A. McConaghey, C.I.E. . . . . .Rs. 2,750

Bhutan is a state in the Eastern Himalayas, whose external relations are controlled by the Government of India. It is bounded on the north-east and north-west by Tibet and on the south by British India, and has an *area* of 18,000 sq. m. with a *pop.* estimated at 400,000. The population is mostly Buddhist. Part of Tibet runs between Sikkim and Bhutan, and forms the valley of Chumbi, through which is the best route from India to Tibet. The Indian Government pay to Sir Ugyen Wangchuk, K.C.I.E., Maharaja of Bhutan, a subsidy of £6,666.

Nepal.—A kingdom in the Himalayas, with Tibet on the N., Sikkim on the E., and British India on the S. and W., which is independent, but maintains friendly relations with the Indian Government, who have a Resident at the capital, **Katmandu** (pop. 50,000). It has an *area* of 54,000 sq. m. and a *pop.* estimated at 5,939,092, mostly of mixed character, but the Ghoorkas predominate. The titular ruler is the Maharajadhiraja, but the real power is in the hands of the Prime Minister.

Resident at Katmandu, Lieut.-Col. S. F. Bayley, I.A. (Rs. 2,750).

Sikkim is a state in the Himalayas, bounded on the N. and E. by Tibet, on the S. by Darjeeling, and on the W. by Nepal. It has an *area* of 2,818 sq. m. and a *pop.* of 87,920. It is under the protection of Great Britain, which controls both its foreign relations and internal affairs, a *Political Officer* advising the Maharaja and his Council. Trade with Tibet is carried on through Sikkim.

Political Officer, C. A. Bell, C.M.G.

The Native States.—The native or feudatory states occupy more than one-third of the country. The British Government has control over them, but not of the direct character which it exercises over the wholly British territory. Some, but not all, of these states pay tribute to the Supreme Government. The nature of British control over these states varies, and is exerted chiefly through a Political Resident, who assists the native prince. These princes can manage their internal affairs, but have no power to make war or peace. Their external relations are in the hands of the Supreme Government, and they can only maintain a limited military force. They have a total *area* of 709,583 sq. m., with a *pop.* of 70,888,854. The states may be divided into two main heads: (1) states having direct political relations with the Government of India, and under the direct supervision of the Governor-General in Council; (2) states having direct political relations with the several local Governments of India. Those belonging to Class I are Hyderabad, Mysore, Baroda, Kashmir and Jammu, Baluchistan Agency (which includes Kalat, Kharan, and Las Bela), Rajputana Agency (includes 17 Rajput states, 2 Jat, and 1 Mahommedan—the chief states are Jaipur, Jodhpur, and Udaipur), the Central India Agency (includes 8 principal states—Gwalior, Indore, Bhopal, etc.), Sikkim (*see ante*), Bhutan, Nepal (*see ante*), and North-West Frontier Province.

Hyderabad is the premier state in India with an *area* of 82,698 sq. m. and a *pop.* of 13,374,676. The ruling dynasty is of Turkoman origin, the first sovereign, Asaf Jah, having been appointed Viceroy of the Deccan with the title of Nizam-ul-Mulk in 1712. Telugu and Marathi are the principal languages, but over 3,000,000 speak either Kanarese or Western Hindi. Wheat, rice, and cotton are produced. *Mysore.*—This state is situated in Southern India, and has an *area* of 29,433 sq. m., with a *pop.* of 5,449,800, of whom more than 94% are Hindus. Kanarese is the chief language. In early times Mysore was the chief seat of the Jains. Owing to the misrule of the native chief, the administrative control of the province was resumed by the British Government from 1831 to 1881, when it was handed over to the native diwan, and a political resident appointed to represent British interests. Millet, pulse, and rice are the chief crops; there are some important goldfields. *Baroda* consists of four isolated divisions, interlaced in the most intricate fashion with British territory, situated in Western India, three in Gujarat and the fourth in Kathiawar. The total *area* is 8,099 sq. m., with a *pop.* of 1,952,692, over 79% of whom are Hindus. The reigning Gaekwar, who was adopted on the deposition for misrule of the previous Gaekwar in 1875, is a descendant of the founder of the family. *Kashmir and Jammu* include, in addition

to the district of Kashmir proper, Jammu, Pooneh, and the governorships of Ladakh and Gilgit; subordinate to it are the petty chiefships of Hunza and Nagar. The *area* is 80,900 sq. m., with a *pop.* of 3,157,352, three-fourths of whom are Mahommedans, chiefly of the Sunni sect, but the ruling family is Hindu. After the victory of the British against the Sikhs in 1846, the possession of the kingdom was confirmed to Gulat Singh, the first Maharaja. *Rajputana* has, within the limits given to the district, 20 native states, together with the British district of Ajmer-Merwara. The combined *area* is 127,541 sq. m. with a *pop.* of 10,530,432. The more important of these are Jaipur (pop. 2,644,072), Jodhpur or Marwar (pop. 2,050,131), and Udaipur or Mewar (pop. 1,276,472). The states of *Central India* comprise an *area* of 78,772 sq. m. with a pop. of 9,356,980. The principal states are 8 in number: Gwalior (pop. 2,933,001), Indore, Bhopal, Rewa (pop. 1,327,385), Dhar, Jaora, Datia, and Orchha; besides these there are a multitude of petty states held by their rulers under the immediate guarantee of the British Government, but having feudal relations with one or other of the larger states. The total number of states amounts to 153. The *Madras Presidency* includes 5 native states having an *area* of 10,087 sq. m., with a *pop.* of 4,811,841. The more important of these are *Travancore* and *Cochin*, which represent ancient Hindu dynasties, and Pudukattai, which is the inheritance of a chieftain called the Tondiman. The native states in the *Bombay Presidency* number 377, and have an *area* of 65,761 sq. m. with a *pop.* of 7,411,675. The largest is *Kolhapur*, with a pop. of 910,011. Under the Government of *Bengal* are two states—*Cooch Behar* (*area*, 1,307 sq. m., *pop.* 592,965) and *Hill Tippera* (*area*, 4,086 sq. m., *pop.* 229,613). Under the Government of *Bihar and Orissa* are 24 native states, the inhabitants being mostly hill-men of Holarian or Dravidian origin, and their condition is still very primitive. Under the Government of the *United Provinces of Agra and Oudh* there are two native states, *Rampur*, with a Mahommedan dynasty, and *Tehri* or *Garhwal*, with a Hindu dynasty. Under the Government of the *Punjab* are 34 native states, varying considerably in size and importance. The whole have an *area* of 36,532 sq. m., with a *pop.* of 4,212,794. 23 of the states are hill states. By far the most important of all the states in Bengal is *Patiala*, with a pop. of 1,407,659. Under the Government of *Burma* are 4 Shan states, with an *area* of 7,374 sq. m. and a *pop.* of 67,051, mostly Buddhists. There are in addition 48 petty states, with an *area* of 58,835 sq. m. and a *pop.* of 1,358,498 Buddhists and Animists. In *Assam* there is *Manipur*, with an *area* of 8,456 sq. m. and a *pop.* of 575,835, as well as 15 petty chiefships. In the *Central Provinces* there are 15 native states with an *area* of 31,114 sq. m. and a *pop.* of 2,117,002. The principal states are *Bastar* and *Sirguja*.

Table of Salutes to Ruling Chiefs

Salutes of 21 *guns*

Baroda, The Maharaja (Gaekwar) of
Hyderabad, The Nizam of
Mysore, The Maharaja of

Salutes of 19 *guns*

*Bhopal, The Begam (or Nawab) of
*†Gwalior, The Maharaja (Sindhia) of
*Indore, The Maharaja (Holkar) of
*Jammu and Kashmir, The Maharaja of
Kalat, The Khan (Wali) of
†Kolhapur, The Maharaja of
†Mewar (Udaipur), The Maharana of
†Travancore, The Maharaja of

Salutes of 17 *guns*

Bahawalpur, The Nawab of
Bharatpur, The Maharaja of
Bikaner, The Maharaja of
Bundi, The Maharao Raja of
†Cochin, The Raja of
Cutch, The Rao of
†Jaipur, The Maharaja of
Karauli, The Maharaja of
Kotah, The Maharao of
Marwar (Jodhpur), The Maharaja of
Patiala, The Maharaja of
Rewa, The Maharaja of
Tonk, The Nawab of

Salutes of 15 *guns*

Alwar, The Maharaja of
Banswara, The Maharawal of
Bhutan, The Maharaja of
Datia, The Maharaja of
Dewar, The Senior Raja of
Dewas, The Junior Raja of
Dhar, The Raja of
Dholpur, The Maharaj Rana of
Dungarpur, The Maharawal
Idar, The Maharaja of [of
Jaisalmer, The Maharawal of
Khairpur, The Mir of
Kishangarh, The Maharaja of
†Orchha, The Maharaja of
Partabgarh, The Maharawal
Sikkim, The Maharaja of [of
Sirohi, The Maharo of

Salutes of 13 *guns*

Benares, The Raja of
Cooch Behar, The Maharaja of
Jaora, The Nawab of
Rampur, The Nawab of
Tippera, The Raja of

Salutes of 11 *guns*

Ajaigarh, The Maharaja of
Baoni, The Nawab of
Bhavnagar, The Thakur Sahib of
Bijawar, The Maharaja of
Cambay, The Nawab of
Chamba, The Nawab of
Charkhari, The Maharaja of
Chhatarpur, The Raja of
Dhrangadhra, The Raj Sahib
Faridkot, The Raja of [of
Gondal, The Thakur Sahib of
Janjira, The Nawab of
Jhabua, The Raja of
Jhalawar, The Raj-Rana of
Jind, The Maharaja of
Junagadh, The Nawab of
Kahlur (Bilaspur), The Raja of
Kapurthala, The Maharaja of
Mandi, The Raja of
Manipur, The Raja of
Morvi, The Thakur Sahib of
Nabha, The Maharaja of
Narsinghgarh, The Raja of
Navanagar, The Jam of
†Palanpur, The Diwan of
Panna, The Maharaja of
Porbandar, The Rana of
Pudukkottai, The Raja of
Radhanpur, The Nawab of
Rajgarh, The Raja of
Rajpipla, The Raja of
Ratlam, The Raja of
Sailana, The Raja of
Sanathar, The Raja of
Sirmur (Nahan), The Raja of
Sitamau, The Raja of
Suket, The Raja of
Tehri (Garhwal), The Raja of

There are also 31 other chiefs entitled to salutes of 9 guns. As to other salutes, the major ones are: the Imperial Salute to the King and Emperor when present in person, 101 guns; to members of the Royal Family, the Royal Standard and Royal Salute, and the Viceroy and Governor-General in India, 31 guns; the Governors of Presidencies, 17 guns; Lieutenant-Governors of provinces, 15 guns; General and Admirals, or their flags, 15 guns; Chief Commissioners of provinces, 13 guns; Residents, 13 guns.

* Within their own territories these chiefs have salutes of 21 guns permanently.

† The present chief has a personal salute of 2 additional guns, or, in the case of Jaipur, of 4 additional guns.

PRECEDENCE IN INDIA

1. Governor-General and Viceroy of India.
2. Governors of Madras, Bombay, and Bengal.
3. President of the Council of the Governor-General.
4. Lieut.-Governor when in his own territories.
5. Commander-in-Chief in India.
6. Lieutenant-Governor.
7. Chief Justice of Bengal.
8. Bishop of Calcutta, Metropolitan of India.
9. Ordinary Members of the Council of the Governor-General.
10. Commander-in-Chief of Her Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies.
11. Chief Justice of a High Court other than that of Bengal.
12. Bishops of Madras and Bombay.
13. Ordinary Members of Council in Madras, Bombay, and Bengal.

BRITISH DOMINIONS BEYOND THE SEAS

The area of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, exclusive of India, is 9,451,000 square miles—seventy-eight times the area of the United Kingdom. The population at the 1911 census was 56,845,000, the population of the United Kingdom being then 45,217,000.

COLONIES IN EUROPE

Gibraltar

Gibraltar is a rocky promontory 2¾ m. long with an extreme breadth of ¾ m., on the south of Spain, connected with Andalusia by a low isthmus. The name is a corruption of Jebel el Tarik, the Mount of Tarik. It has an *area* of 1⅞ sq. m. and a *pop.* (1916) of 17,943, excluding the navy and garrison. The rock rises to 1,439 ft. and is strongly fortified; it was under the dominion of the Moors until the 14th century, when it was incorporated with the Spanish kingdom of Granada. It was captured by the British in 1704, and ceded by the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713. It was successfully defended in the great siege of 1779–83, by General Elliott (afterwards Lord Heathfield). It is ruled as a Crown colony by a military governor. The town lies within the bay, on the western side. There are small port and harbour dues (maximum £4), and a small duty is paid on wines, spirits, and tobacco imported otherwise. The port is free, and is the *entrepôt* of a considerable trade between North Africa and the United Kingdom. It is also an important coaling-station. The customs, post office and rents of Crown property are the principal sources of revenue. The naval harbour contains a water area of 440 acres; there are three large graving docks for naval purposes, and a small dock for merchant vessels of light draught.

	1913	1914	1915
Revenue	£104,634	£89,721	£95,544
Expenditure	82,077	121,420	142,119
Exports to U.K.	27,209	25,556	74,383
Imports from (and of) U.K.	827,806	789,210	915,598

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Sir Herbert S. G. Miles, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.V.O. £4,500 from civil sources and £500 military.
Assist. Mil. Sec. Maj. O. H. Pedley . 292
A.D.C. Capt. S. F. Carrington, Wilts. R. 192
A.A. and Q.M.G. Col. F. W. N. Wogan-Browne 529
Garrison Adjt. and Q.M. Maj. E. Bankes .
Chief Engineer, Lt.-Col. A. T. Moore (*actg.*) 748
Commanding Royal Artillery, Maj.-Gen. J. T. Johnston, C.B.
Assist. Director of Ordnance Stores, Lt.-Col. E. L. H. James 639
Officer commanding A.S. Corps, Lt.-Col. J. C. L. Black.
Dep. Dir. Medical Services, Col. H. H. Johnston, C.B., M.D.
Command Paymaster, Col. E. W. Newland.
Admiral Superintendent, Vice-Ad. B. Currey.

Colonial Secretary, W. C. F. Robertson . £1,000
Assist do. J. Porral 400
Treasurer and Collector, A. C. Greenwood 400–600
Chief Justice, B. H. T. Frere, LL.B. . . 1,000
Attorney-General, C. J. Griffin, K.C. . . 800
Captain of the Port and Shipping Master, Commdr. W. H. Niles 500
Govt. Engineer, J. Rowland Crook . 500–600
Police Magistrate, W. P. Michelin . 500–600
Postmaster-General, C. W. Hill . 400–500
Registrar, Supreme Court, J. Discombe 400–500
Mail transit: 4 days.

Malta

An island in the Mediterranean Sea, 58 m. from Sicily and about 180 from the African coast; about 17 m. in length, by 9 m. in breadth, and having an *area* of 91½ sq. m. The colony includes the adjoining island of Gozo (area 25·8 sq. m.) and Comino (about 1 sq. m.), the whole having an area of 117 sq. m. The civil *pop.* in 1916 numbered 220,968. Malta alone contains about 196,866 inhabitants. The religion of the island is Roman Catholic. The Maltese dialect, which is generally spoken, is of Semitic origin, and considered to be derived from the Carthagenian and Arabic tongues, but contains a large admixture of Italian terms. The inhabitants of the country districts are of Phœnician origin, but the upper classes are of Norman, Spanish, and Italian origin. The Maltese order of nobility consisted at the British occupation of about two dozen families, bearing titles of nobility granted or recognised by the Grand Masters. The climate of the island is equable and very healthy in winter. In August the heat is, however, almost tropical. The mean maximum temperature during the three coldest months (Dec. Jan. Feb.) is 58·8°, and the mean minimum 50·6°; during the four hottest months (June, July, Aug. Sept.) the maximum is 81·6° and the minimum 70·6°. Malta is the chief coaling-station of the British Mediterranean Fleet, and is provided with extensive dockyard accommodation. It is a port of call for nearly all the Mediterranean lines of steamers, and for vessels passing to Egypt and the East. Internal communications include a railway of 7¾ m. and an electric tramway service. The government is administered by a Governor (military), advised and assisted by an Executive Council. Legislation is carried on by a Council of Government, consisting of the Governor (President), a Vice-President, the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Secretary to Government, the Crown Advocate, with other official and elected members. Education is free in the day and night elementary schools—1915–16 enrolment, 24,188—while secondary education is provided at a very moderate rate. The Lyceum is attended by about 500 boys, and the University by about 180 students. There are also many private schools. The island is highly cultivated, the principal **products** exported being potatoes, onions, cummin-seed, and oranges. The CAPITAL is Valletta (civil pop., with suburb of Floriana, 30,028); it is a fine city, commanding two noble harbours, and surrounded by massive fortifications which are picturesque, but antiquated. The old capital, Citta Vecchia, is in the interior of the island, and has a pop. of 8,896. The number of vessels which entered the port of Valletta in 1915–16 was 1,532, with a tonnage of 2,372,512, while 1,501, with a tonnage of 2,366,055, cleared.

The earliest inhabitants of Malta were a race from Northern Africa, who were the original builders of the megalithic monuments found in the island; after them came the Phœnicians. In the 6th century B.C. the Carthagenians came to the island, to be subsequently displaced by the Romans. Publius was chief of the island when St. Paul was shipwrecked in A.D. 58 and converted the island to Christianity. It was for a time under

the domination of the Moors, but in 1090 was conquered by Count Roger the Norman, master of Sicily. Under the rule of that kingdom and subsequently of the Aragonese it remained until 1530, when it was handed over to the Knights of St. John. In 1565 began the great siege of Malta which made the island and its knights famous. The Turks, with a force of some 40,000, were finally repulsed by the valour of the Grand Master, de la Valette. Under the rule of the Knights much money was expended in fortifying the island and carrying out many magnificent works, until, in 1798, they were expelled by Napoleon. Before the year was out the Maltese rose in rebellion against the French, and Nelson, with the assistance of Neapolitan troops, compelled the French to capitulate in 1800. The Treaty of Amiens (1802) provided for the restoration of the island to the Order of St. John, but the inhabitants strongly protested against this, and the Treaty of Paris (1814), with the strong assent of the Maltese, confirmed the British in possession of the island.

	1913-14	1914-15	1915-16
Revenue	£423,108	£410,725	£463,002
Expenditure	402,521	382,283	410,389
Imports	2,510,934	2,069,187	3,213,890*
Exports	1,053,854	662,412	558,749†

	1913	1914	1915
Exports to U.K.	£31,364	£22,469	£70,492
Imports from (and of) U.K.	1,105,199	832,920	1,595,489

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency F. M. Lord Methuen, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., C.M.G. (Residences: Valletta, Verdala, and Sant Antonio Palaces) . £5,000
A.M.S. Capt. E. F. W. Arkwright.
A.D.C.'s. Lt. Hon. A. P. Methuen, Lt. A. G. Mitchell.
Colonial A.D.C. Capt. J. Teuma Castelletti, Contino, M.V.O., K.O., Malta Mil.
Commanding R.A. Maj.-Gen. W. C. Hunter-Blair, C.B.
A.A.G. Maj. C. Howard-Vyse, R.G.A.
A.Q.-M.-G. Lt.-Col. W. S. W. Radcliffe.
D.A.Q.-M.-G. Maj. H. G. L. Hall, A.S.C.
Chief Engineer, B.-Gen. A. C. Painter.
Director of Medical Services, Surg.-Gen. M. T. Yatt, A.M.S.
Assist. Dir. of Ordnance Stores, Col. M. Spencer, A.O.D.
Adm. Superintendent, Vice-Ad. Arthur S. Limpus, C.B.
King's Harbour Master, Capt. F. A. L. Andrews.
Chief Engineer, Eng.-Commdr. J. G. Liversidge.
Naval Chaplain, Rev. E. Sutcliffe, M.A.
Fleet Surg. J. Lawrence Smith, M.V.O., M.B.

Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Secretary to Government, H. A. Byatt, C.M.G. (Residence, Casa Leoni, Hamsun) . . £1,600
Assist. ditto, E. L. Bonavia . . . 450
Crown Advocate, Prof. Michel Angelo Refalo, B.A., LL.D. 750
Supt. Public Works Dept. L. Gatt, C.M.G. 500
Director of Public Instruction, Prof. E. Magro, M.D.
Collector of Customs and Supt. of Ports, R. J. Briffa 400
Treasurer, Joseph Huber 400
Chief Govt. Med. Off. G. Caruana Scicluna, M.D. 500

* Exclusive of bullion and specie, £238,179.
† Exclusive of bullion and specie, £4,769.

Auditor, J. C. Fisher . . . £400–450
Supt. of Posts, Lt.-Col. H. W. Engerer 400
Chief Justice and Pres. of Court of Appeal, Sir V. Frendo-Azopardi, C.M.G., LL.D. 1,000
Judges, G. Pullicino, A. Micallef, S. Micallef, A. Parnis, G. Agius . . each 600
Supt. of Police, C. W. Duncan . . 500

Mail transit: 4 days.

Cyprus

An island in the Eastern Mediterranean, lying between 34° 33′ and 35° 41′ N. and 32° 20′ and 34° 35′ E., 40 m. south of Asia Minor and 60 m. west of Syria; for the most part it has an average width of from 35 to 50 m., but towards the north-east it narrows to about 10 m., from whence a long, narrow tongue of land runs out, to about a distance of 46 m. The total *area* of the island is 3,584 sq. m., with a *pop.* (1911) of 274,108, of whom 214,480 are Greek Christians, 56,428 Turks, and 144 military. From 1439 to 1571 Cyprus belonged to the Republic of Venice, when it was conquered by the Turks, who retained possession of it until 1878, when it was ceded to Great Britain for administrative purposes. Under the Convention an annual tribute of £92,800 was payable to the Sultan. On the outbreak of war with Turkey in 1914 the island was formally annexed by proclamation (Nov. 5, 1914). The island is administered by a High Commissioner, with an Executive Council of 7 members and a Legislative Council of 18 members, of whom 12 are elected—3 by Moslems and 9 by non-Moslems, on separate registers. The island is divided into six districts. An annual grant of £50,000 is made from the Imperial Exchequer.

The climate is varied, being hot and dry in the plains in the summer and damp on the coast, but on the hills bracing and healthy. The rainy and cool season is from October to March. Agriculture is the chief industry, the soil being remarkably fertile; methods and appliances, however, are still in a primitive state, but a great deal of instructional and experimental work is now being undertaken by the government. Cyprus was noted in antiquity for its forests, but these in course of years were destroyed; the government has taken in hand reafforestation, and mulberry, olive, carob, and other fruit trees are increasing rapidly. Efforts are being made to revive the tobacco industry, which was once flourishing. In the past the island has suffered much from plagues of locusts, but the "screen and pit" system was successful in combating them, and now there are only scattered locusts, which are purchased alive by the government. Cyprus wine, which is pure and strong, enjoys a considerable reputation; the practice of storing it in tarred skins, which spoiled the flavour, is being gradually given up. A large amount of copper was produced in the island at one time, but little has been extracted of recent years; salt, gypsum, and asbestos are at present mined. The chief **products** of the island are cotton, wine, currents, wheat, barley, wool, silk, spirits, asbestos, sponges, and raisins. A new harbour has been made at Famagusta, and a railway runs from Famagusta to Evrychou, a distance of 76 m. *Principal towns:* Nicosia (16,052) the capital; Larnaca (9,262); Limassol (10,302).

	1913–14	1914–15	1915–16
Revenue	£341.816	£540,110	£363,692
Expenditure	388,965	409,214	387,118
Public debt	—	—	200,800

The New HAZELL, 1917

	1913	1914	1915
Imports	£619,338	£569,216	£496,744
Exports	620.591	550,239	650,490
Exports to U.K.	138,785	216,313	366,080
Imports from (and of) U.K.	147,488	146,835	188,518

High Commissioner, His Excellency Major Sir J. E. Clauson, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (*b.* '66) £3,000
Chief Secretary, Capt. C. W. J. Orr . . 870
Chief Assist. Secretary, J. C. D. Fenn . 450
Commissioners:
Nicosia, C. S. Cade 600
Larnaca (vacant) 650
Limassol, Maj. W. N. Bolton . . 580
Famagusta, F. R. S. Baxendale . . 550
Paphos, Maj. G. C. Bayly . . . 500
Kyrenia, E. E. McDonald . . . 450
Treasurer, W. A. Bowring . . . 660
Chief Collector of Customs, W. J. D. Ansell, I.S.O. 550
Registrar-General, F. O. J. Ongley . . 610
Auditor, E. du Boulay 575
Chief Justice, Sir C. R. Tyser . . . £1,080
Puisne Judge, S. Fisher 820
Presidents of District Courts:
Nicosia, J. R. Holmes . . . 580
Larnaca, W. H. H. Thorne . . . 550
Limasol, A. L. C. Stuart . . . 580
Famagusta, J. C. Macaskie . . . 550
Paphos (vacant) 500
Kyrenia, H. A. Bros 500
King's Advocate, W. A. Russell . . 820
Chief Commdt. of Police, Capt. A. E. Gallagher, D.S.O. 550
Chief Medical Officer, Dr. R. A. Cleveland 550
Principal Forest Officer, A. K. Bovill . 600
General Manager Railways, G. A. Day . 600
Director Public Works, E. H. D. Nicolls . 600
Director of Agriculture, W. Bevan . . 450
Island Postmaster, E. H. Hore . . . 475
Chief Inspector of Schools, Canon F. D. Newham 390
Curator of Ancient Monuments, G. E. Jeffery *fees*

Mail transit: 7 days.

COLONIES IN ASIA

Aden

A town and territory on the south coast of Yemen, Arabia, 100 m. east of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb. It has a total *area* of 75 sq. m., and a *pop.* of 46,165. A Resident acts as military and civil governor, subject to the Government of Bombay. The harbour is the *entrepôt* of trade between Europe and America on the one hand, and India, Southern Arabia, and the east coast of Africa on the other. It is a coaling station for the British Navy, and as such is strongly fortified. The islands of *Perim* and *Kuria-Muria* off the coast of Arabia, and *Socotra* off the coast of Africa, are dependencies of Aden. Perim has an area of about 5 sq. m., and is used as a coaling depôt for the mercantile marine. Socotra has an area of 1,382 sq. m. and a pop. of 12,000 of Arab descent. CAPITAL, Hadibo. Products, aloes, dates, figs, etc.

	1913	1914	1915
Exports to U.K.	£309,120	£231,554	£501,743
Imports from (and of) U.K.	483,171	377,791	337,780

Political Resident, Maj.-Gen. J. M. Stewart, C.B. (Rs. 3,500 *per mensem*).
First Assistant Resident, Lt.-Col. H. F. Jacob, I.A.
Second ditto, Lt.-Col. W. Beale.
Third ditto, Maj. W. M. P. Wood.
Fourth ditto, Capt. B. R. Reilly.
Chairman, Port Trust and Aden Settlement, J. B. S. Thubron.
1st Class Magistrate, Khan Bahadur Syed Rustornali.

Bahrein Islands

These islands in the Persian Gulf have been under British protection since 1847. They have a *pop.* of 105,000. The chief town is Muharrak, on the island of that name (pop. 20,000), but the commercial capital is Manama (pop. 20,000). The ruling chief is Sheikh Esa bin Ali Al Khalifa, C.S.I. Since 1904 a British officer has resided at Manama, as Political Agent of the Government of India, working under the Resident in the Persian Gulf. The chief industry is pearl fishing, but there is a large transit trade with Arabia.

	1914–15	1915–16
Imports	£758,418	£1,172,764
Exports	461,624	368,903

Resident in the Persian Gulf, Hon. Lt.-Col. Sir Percy Cox, K.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. (Basra).
Deputy Resident, Persian Gulf, Maj. A. P. Trevor, C.I.E. (Bushire).
Political Agent, Capt. T. C. Fowle (Manama).

Mesopotamia, Occupied Territories of

The rich country at the head of the Persian Gulf was occupied by the British in view of the military expedition to Baghdad. It is the former Turkish vilayet of Basra, and has an *area* of 53,580 sq. m. with a *pop.* of 600,000. The country is one of the most fertile in the middle east, but its cultivation has been entirely hampered by Turkish methods. CAPITAL, Basra.
Resident in the Persian Gulf, Hon. Lt.-Col. Sir Percy Cox, K.C.I.E., K.C.S.I. (Basra).
Principal Military Governor, Lt.-Col. d'Arcy Charles Brownlow, C.I.E.
Adviser to ditto, R. W. Bullard, C.I.E.
Deputy Military Governor, Lt.-Col. F. W. Radcliffe, C.I.E.
Assist. Political Officer, Maj. G. E. Leachman, C.I.E.
Revenue Commissioner, H. R. C. Dobbs, C.S.I.
Telegraph Officer, E. L. Bagshawe, C.I.E.
Postal Officer, C. J. E. Clerici, C.I.E.

British North Borneo

British North Borneo comprises the northern portion of the island of Borneo (*q.v.*). It is not an official dependency, but is the property of the British North Borneo Company, to whom a royal charter was granted in 1881. In 1888 a formal protectorate was proclaimed over the territory. It has an *area* of 31,000 sq. m. and a *pop.* of 208,183. Acting under the instructions of the Court of Directors, the administration of the territory is in the hands of a Governor, assisted by a Council of 7 official and 5 unofficial members. Residents preside over the 5 residences into which the territory is divided; these again are subdivided into districts. The laws are based on the Indian Penal, Criminal and Civil Procedure Codes, supplemented by local ordinances and proclamations. There is an Imaum's Court for Mahommedan law.

The chief wealth of the country at present lies in its jungle produce. There is a great profusion of excellent timber, and guttapercha, rattans, mangrove bark, edible birds' nests, guana, are

also largely exported. The principal cultivated produce includes tobacco (export in 1915, £273,322), sago, coconuts, coffee, pepper, gambier, and sugar-canes. The export of rubber in 1915 was £274,422. Coal of excellent quality is now being worked in the neighbourhood of Cowie Harbour and elsewhere.

A railway, 125 m. long, inclusive of sidings, runs from Jesselton, Gaya Bay, on the west coast, to Melalap in the interior; a branch some 20 m. long runs from Beaufort Junction to Weston, Brunei Bay. Wireless telegraph stations have been constructed at Jesselton, Sandakan, Tawao-Sebatik, and Kudat.

The chief town and seat of the administration is SANDAKAN (pop. 8,256) on the east coast; Jesselton, on the west coast, is the other important town.

	1913	1914	1915
Revenue	£210,197	£207,944	£232,408
Expenditure	115,545	119,018	120,864
Total imports	634,538	554,783	522,648
Total exports	863,115	730,366	865,561
Exports to U.K.	94,041	103,853	164,479
Imports from (and of) U.K.	63,616	43,039	26,753

The British North Borneo Company

Court of Directors

Rt. Hon. Sir West Ridgeway, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., K.C.S.I. (*Chairman*).
Edward Dent (*Vice-Chairman*).
Vice-Admiral Sir Bouverie F. Clark, K.C.B.
The Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone.
Sir Montagu F. Ommanney, G.C.M.G., K.C.B., I.S.O.
Maj.-Gen. Sir A. E. Turner, K.C.B.
G. E. B. Bromley-Martin.
London Offices: 37 Threadneedle Street, E.C.
Secretary, Harington G. Forbes.

Establishment

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency A. C. Pearson	£1,600
Government Secretary, F. W. Fraser	$6,200
Assist. Gov. Sec. T. A. Robertson	3,000
Finance Commissioner, J. McDowell	£1,000
Commissioner of Lands, G. C. Woolley	$5,100
Chief Surveyor, E. A. Pavitt	5,700
Judicial Commissioner, S. Sawrey-Cookson	6,400
Auditor, C. P. Van Kinschot	4,800
Commandant, Maj. C. H. Harington	6,525
Protector of Labour Contracts, R. G. L. Horton (*actg.*)	3,960
Principal Medical Officer, (vacant)	£800
Supt. of Posts and Telegraphs, R. Scott-Atkinson	$5,100
Supt. Public Works, F. S. Budden	6,000
Residents:	
Sandakan, W. W. Smith (*actg.*)	4,200
Kudat, C. F. Skinner (*off.-in-charge*)	3,696
East Coast, G. C. Irving (*actg.*)	4,200
West Coast, E. H. Barraut	6,600
Interior, H. W. L. Bunbury	4,800
Commissioner of Customs and Excise, M. M. Clark	5,200
Gen. Manager Railways, J. W. Watson	£1,000

Mail transit: 24 days.

Brunei

Brunei, or Borneo Proper, is a state in the island of Borneo, lying N.E. of Sarawak. It has an *area* of 4,000 sq. m. and a *pop.* of 30,000. The CAPITAL is Brunei, with a pop. of about 12,000. It is ruled by a Sultan, Mohamed Jemalulalem, C.M.G. (*b.* '89). A protectorate was proclaimed over Brunei by England in 1888, and in 1906 a British Resident was appointed with governors to control the general administration of the State.

	1913	1914	1915
Revenue	$165,082	$126,647	$129,529
Expenditure	138,665	163,352	114,518
Debt	—	—	439,750
Exports to U.K.	£510	£435	£2,610
Imports from (and of) U.K.	562	299	192

High Commissioner, The Governor of the Straits Settlements.
British Resident, (vacant).

CEYLON

Ceylon is an island in the Indian Ocean off the southern extremity of India, lying between 5° 55′ and 9° 51′ N. and 79° 41′ and 80° 54′ E.; it is almost joined to the mainland by a chain of reefs and sandbanks, called Adam's Bridge, now surmounted by a viaduct. Its extreme length is 266 m. and its width 140 m. It has a total *area* of 25,481 sq. m., and a *pop.* in 1915 of 4,424,309; more than half of the population are Buddhists, the Hindus number 997,384, and the Mahommedans and Christians number about 303,761 and 441,718 respectively. The bulk of the population are Singhalese, then Tamil, Moormen (Arabs), Burghers, Eurasians, and Malays. An aboriginal nomadic race, the Veddahs, occupy the interior, and number about 5,000. Europeans number 7,500.

The **Government** is in the hands of a Governor nominated by the Crown, an Executive Council of 6, and a Legislative Council of 21 members, which is composed of the Executive Council, 5 other official members, and 10 non-official members, of whom 6 are nominated and 4 elected. Colombo, Kandy, and Galle have municipal government, and there are 21 local boards. The basis of the law is Roman-Dutch, but the criminal law has been remodelled from the Indian Penal Code. *Education* is unsectarian, and in the case of vernacular schools, free.

The *climate* is comparatively healthy, the temperature being cooler than on the mainland. There is hardly a month without rain, so that the vegetation is luxurious. Coffee was formerly Ceylon's principal product for export; but the tea industry has developed by leaps and bounds, the export in 1915 being 215,632,727 lb.; rubber has also remarkably developed of late years, 435,748 cwt. being exported in 1915, and these, with the products of the coconut, are now the chief staples. Other products are plumbago, cocoa, grain, rice, and cinnamon. Experiments are being made with cotton in the dry zones. Railways, owned and worked by the Government, extend 672 m.

The **Maldive Archipelago** is tributary to Ceylon; it consists of groups of islets 400 m. west of Ceylon, inhabited by a Mahommedan population estimated at 72,237. Mali is the chief island. The produce consists of millet, fruit, and coconuts.

CHIEF TOWNS: COLOMBO (251,338), the capital of the island, has an excellent harbour, at which most ships for the East and for Australasia call: there are graving-dock, patent slip, and a coaling depôt. Other towns are Galle (39,960); Jaffna (40,441); Kandy (29,451).

	1913	*1914	1915
Revenue	£3,411,502	£4,481,464	£3,436,365
Expenditure	3,178,061	4,624,493	3,343,200
Public debt	—	—	5,750,862

* Owing to the decision that the financial year of the Colony should in future run from Oct. 1 to Sept. 30, instead of from July 1 to June 30, the figures for 1914 are for a period of 15 months.

The New HAZELL, 1917

	1913	1914	1915
Total imports	£13,309,386	£11,487,836	£10,909,184
Total exports	15,657,570	14,557,589	18,225,066
Exports to U.K.	7,797,000	8,084,791	12,197,417
Imports from (and of) U.K.	4,185,172	2,849,609	1,956,498

Governor, Sir John Anderson, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. (*b.* 1858) £6,400
Colonial Secretary, R. E. Stubbs, C.M.G. . 2,000
Principal Assist. ditto, M. Stevenson . 900
2nd Assistant, A. G. Clayton . . 900
3rd Assistant, E. B. F. Sueter . . 800
4th Assistant, (vacant) . . . 475
Office Assistant, W. G. Christoffelsz, I.S.O.
Controller of Revenue, A. S. Pagden . Rs. 20,250
Colonial Auditor, W. W. Woods . . £900
Treasurer, B. Senior, C.M.G., I.S.O. . . 1,450
Government Agents:
West Province, J. G. Fraser, C.M.G. Rs. 19,125
North Province, B. Horsburgh . 18,000
South Province, R. B. Hellings . 19,687
East Province, R. A. G. Festing . £900
N.W. Province, C. R. Cumberland Rs. 17,437
N.C. Province, H. R. Freeman . 19,687
Uva, F. Bartlett 16,875
Sabaragamuwa, B. Constantine . 16,875
Chief Justice, Sir A. Wood Renton . £2,250
Puisne Judge, G. F. M. Ennis . . 1,400
Junior Puisne Judges, W. S. Shaw, T. de Sampayo . . . . each 1,400
Attorney-General, Sir A. Bertram, K.C. . 1,450
Solicitor-General, T. F. Garvin, Junr. . 1,200
District Judges:
Colombo, H. A. Loos 1,200
Kandy, F. R. Dias 1,200
Galle, L. W. C. Schrader . . . 1,150
Jaffna, P. E. Pieris . . . Rs. 15,750
Principal Collector Customs, F. Bowes, C.M.G. 16,875
Director Public Works, T. H. Chapman . £1,350
Surveyor-General, W. C. S. Ingles . 1,050
Settlement Officer, H. O. Fox . . Rs. 18,000
Registrar-General, W. L. Kindersley 16,875
Postmaster-General, F. J. Smith . 16,312
Director of Public Instruction, E. B. Denham £900
Assist. ditto, E. Evans.
Director of Agriculture, R. N. Lyne . £1,000
Conservator of Forests, H. F. Tomalin . 1,100
Prin. Medical Officer, G. J. Rutherford . 1,250
Inspector-General Police, H. L. Dowbiggin 1,150
Prisons, Maj. A. W. de Wilton . . 1,200
Manager Railways, G. P. Greene . . 1,400

Mail transit: 16 days.

HONG-KONG

An island and Crown colony, situated close to the mouth of the Canton river, and divided from the southern coast of China by the Ly-ee-moon pass, about ¼ mile in breadth. It lies between 22° 9′ and 22° 1′ N., and 114° 5′ and 114° 18′ E. and has an area of 35 sq. miles. It was ceded to Great Britain in 1841, being then a desolate island, inhabited by a few fishermen. *Kowloon Peninsula*, with various small adjacent islands, was added in 1860, and other territory on the mainland (356 sq. miles) in 1898. The total *area* of the colony is 392 sq. miles with a *pop.* (in 1916) of 509,160. The island of Hong-Kong itself is mainly composed of granite, and rises in irregular masses to a height, in Victoria Peak, of 1,825 ft. The CAPITAL, Victoria, built on the slope of the hills, and facing the sea, is very picturesque; the harbour, with its area of 10 sq. miles, is one of the most magnificent in the world. The Praya reclamation or esplanade, completed in 1903, is more or less devoted to shipping and shipping interests. The Government buildings are situated midway up the island, and at the top, or "Peak" District, are the summer quarters of the wealthier inhabitants. The temperature has a yearly range of from 45° to 99°, and the mean rainfall is about 90 in., the greater portion of which falls in the wet season, May–August. Hong-Kong is a free port, and the centre of a vast distributive trade for China and the East, cottons, coal, iron and steel, and other manufactured articles being the principal **imports**, whilst tea, silk, sugar, flax, rice, salt, umber, sandalwood, ivory, betel, etc., are the chief **exports**.

Government is in the hands of a Governor, with executive (eight members) and Legislative Councils (fourteen members), the latter including seven official and six unofficial members, four of whom are nominated by the Crown on the recommendation of the Governor (two being usually Chinese); one is nominated by the Justices of the Peace from their body, and one by the Chamber of Commerce. The island is a naval and military station, with an Imperial garrison; it is strongly fortified. **Education** is grant-aided. The Hong-Kong University was opened in 1912; it had 172 students in 1915—101 taking engineering, 37 medicine, and 34 arts. In the various schools subject to Government supervision there were 19,856 pupils in 1915. The **shipping** entered and cleared in 1915 was 531,602 vessels, with a tonnage of 33,884,919.

	1913	1914	1915
Revenue	$8,512,308	$11,007,273	$11,786,107
Expenditure	8,658,012	10,756,225	15,149,268
Public Debt	—	—	£908,783
Exports to U.K.	£675,276	£598,876	921,801
Imports from (and of) U.K.	4,354,128	3,629,409	2,093,409

Governor, His Excellency Sir Francis Henry May, K.C.M.G. (*b.* 1860) . . £6,000
Private Secretary, Richard Ponsonby-Fane 300
Commanding the Forces, Maj.-Gen. F. Ventries 1,600
Colonial Secretary, Claud Severn . . $7,200
Secretary for Chinese Affairs, E. R. Hallifax $7,200
Auditor, H. R. Phelips £800
Treasurer, A. M. Thomson . . . $7,200
Director of Public Works, W. Chatham, C.M.G. 7,800
Postmaster-General, E. D. C. Wolfe . . 5,400
Harbour Master, Commdr. B. R. H. Taylour £900
Chief Justice, Sir W. Rees-Davies . . 2,000
Puisne Judge, H. H. J. Gompertz . . $8,400
Police Magistrate and Coroner, F. H. Hazeland 7,200
Attorney-General, J. H. Kemp . . £1,500
Crown Solicitor, G. H. Wakeman . . 1,080
Superintendent of Police, C. McI. Messer . $7,200
Principal Civil Medical Officer, J. T. C. Johnson £1,000
Director of Education, E. A. Irving . . 1,000
Superintendent Imports and Exports, R. O. Hutchison 720

Mail transit: 27–30 days.

SARAWAK

Sarawak is a state on the north-west coast of Borneo, with a sea-board extending 500 m., an *area* of about 50,000 sq. m., and a *pop.* in 1915 of 600,000.

In 1888, while remaining an independent state, it came by treaty under the protection of Great Britain, all its foreign relations being conducted by H.M. Government. The government of Sarawak was handed over by the Sultan of Brunei in 1842 to Sir James Brooke, who ruled as Raja

until 1868, when he was succeeded by his nephew, H.H. the Raja Sir Charles Johnson Brooke, G.C.M.G. The Raja married in 1869 Margaret Alice Lily de Windt, and his *heir* is the Raja Muda, Charles Vyner Brooke (*b.* Sept. 26, 1874). Under the just and equitable rule of the Brookes, Sarawak has been reclaimed from barbarism. Further concessions of territory have been obtained from time to time—in 1861, 1882, 1885, and in 1890, when the Limbang River was obtained. The Lawas River was added in 1905. At Paku, in Upper Sarawak, and in the Batang Lupar Residency, Chinese are engaged in working gold, the output in 1914 being $1,078,600. The Borneo Company possesses a monopoly of the mineral rights, other than coal and oil, over most of Sarawak. Oil is worked by the Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Company at Miri. The output of coal in 1914 was 47,049 tons. There is a considerable export of timber from the Rejang River to Hong Kong. Coffee, pepper, and sago are extensively cultivated, and other products include diamonds, quicksilver, gutta-percha, rubber, canes, rattans, camphor, bees' wax, birds' nests, tapioca, gambier, and silver.

CAPITAL: Kuching (pop. 25,000), on the Sarawak River, about 23 m. inland; it is the headquarters of the Bishop of Labuan and Sarawak. Sibu has a large population of Chinese traders.

In 1912 a Government Agency was established in London.

	1913	1914	1915
Revenue	$1,462,032	$1,410,797	$1,536,762
Expenditure	1,399,431	1,403,918	1,313,328
Debt	—	—	*nil*
Imports	8,299,458	7,885,442	8,432,848
Exports	8,865,153	7,709,372	10,287,506
Exports to U.K.	£1,428	£5,202	£7,692
Imports from (and of) U.K.	36,460	18,739	9,153

Residents: Hon. H. S. B. Johnson ($6,600); Hon. J. Baring-Gould ($6,000); Hon. R. Stair Douglas $5,760
Treasurer, Hon F. H. Dallas . . . 7,200
Commissioner of Works, E. L. Grove . 7,200
Postmaster-General, Hon. C. C. Robison . 5,700
Principal Med. Officer, D. L. Greene, M.B. 5,700
Chief of Police, H. A. Adams . . 4,200

Advisory Council in England

Bertram Brooke (H.H. the Tuan Muda).
C. A. Bampfylde.
H. F. Deshon.
C. H. Willes Johnson.

Offices, Millbank House, Westminster, London, S.W.
Secretary, J. F. Rowlatt.
Mail transit: 25–30 days.

WEI-HAI-WEI

The territory of Wei-hai-wei was leased to Great Britain by China by a Convention signed at Peking, July 1, 1898; it lies in latitude 37° 30′ N., longitude 122° 10′ E., on the Shantung promontory, about 40 miles east of Chefoo, and nearly opposite Port Arthur. The harbour is sheltered, and can accommodate a large number of vessels, which are able to lie close to the shore. The climate is one of the best in China—the winter being cold and bracing, and the summer heat not excessive. With the town and harbour there passed under British jurisdiction the island of Liu-Kung, on the north side of the bay, and all other islands and waters in the bay, together with a belt of land 10 miles wide along the entire coast-line of the bay. The *area* is 285 sq. miles, and the Chinese *pop.* 150,000; while the sphere of influence over which the British Government holds military rights has an area of 1,500 sq. miles. Gold and other minerals exist, but have not yet been worked to any extent. The territory is administered by a commissioner under the Colonial Office, residing at Port Edward, on the mainland.

	1913–14	1914–15	1915–16
Revenue	$93,780	$109,687	$115,662
Expenditure	$166,960	$148,145	$156,697
Imports from U.K.	£18,937	£4,164	£1,771

Commissioner, Sir J. H. Stewart Lockhart, K.C.M.G. . . . . £1,500 and house
District Officer and Magistrate (South Division), R. F. Johnston £550*
District Officer and Magistrate (North Division), E. A. Sly 500*
Medical Officers, W. M. Muat, H. W. Bell 400*
Financial Assistant, F. G. Crudge . . 300*
Inspectors of Police, A. Whittaker, F. Forcey, P. D. Crawley 250*

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

The Straits Settlements, comprising Singapore, Penang, and Malacca, were transferred from the control of the Indian Government to that of the Secretary for the Colonies in 1867. The Colony derives its name from the Straits of Malacca, which form the great trade route between India and China. The total *area* of the colony is about 1,600 sq. m., with a *pop.* of 778,160, including 397,508 Chinese, 248,304 Malays, and 87,268 natives of India. The *capital* of the colony and seat of Government is Singapore. The Governor is assisted by *Executive* and *Legislative Councils*, the first consisting of seven official members, and the second of ten official and eight non-official members, two of whom are nominated by the chambers of Commerce of Singapore and Penang. The *law* in force is that contained in local ordinances, and in such English and Indian Acts and Orders in Council as have been made applicable to the colony. The Indian Penal Code, with slight alterations, has been adopted, and there is a Civil Procedure Code based on the English Judicature Acts. There is a Supreme Court, which holds assizes at Singapore and Penang every two months, and quarterly at Malacca; and which holds civil sittings, monthly at Singapore and Penang, and quarterly at Malacca. The *climate* varies but little during the year, the mean maximum and minimum temperatures being between 87·9° and 75° F. The rainfall is pretty evenly distributed throughout the year, the average in Singapore being 102·95 in. The chief **exports** are tin, gums, spices, gambier, sago and tapioca, gutta, para rubber, rattans, hides, phosphates of lime, and pine-apples. The export of cultivated rubber for 1914 was 19,727 tons, and for 1915 34,891 tons. The chief imports are rice, cotton piece goods, opium, petroleum, and coal. A railway through the peninsula connects Singapore with Penang. The shipping which entered and cleared the ports in 1915 was of a total tonnage of 20,896,952, as compared with 24,859,917 in 1914.

	1913	1914	1915
Revenue	$12,397,747	$14,016,882	$14,131,691
Expenditure	10,468,618	10,180,189	10,196,560
Public debt	—	—	£6,913,352
Imports	£56,484,305	£45,660,197	51,037,088
Exports	45,358,465	38,981,369	47,124,918
Exports to U.K.	15,799,502	13,821,381	16,570,930
Imports from (and of) U.K.	5,836,346	4,520,568	3,670,796

* And quarters.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Capt. Sir A. H. Young, G.C.M.G. (b. 1854) £5,000 + duty allow. £1,500
Private Sec. W. H. Lee-Warner . . .
A.D.C. (vacant) 330
G.O. Commdg. Troops, B.-Gen. D. Ridout, C.M.G., R.E. 650–750
Colonial Secretary, F. S. James, C.M.G. 1,500 + 300
Assist. ditto and Clerk of Councils, P. A. F. David (E. C. H. Wolff, actg.) . 800–1,000
2nd Assist. ditto, R. Crichton . .
Registrar of Companies and Official Assignee, C. J. Saunders . . 1,050–1,200
Treasurer, A. M. Pountney . . 1,050–1,200
Assist. ditto, H. P. Polglase . . 400–540
Auditor-General, H. Marriott . 800–1,000
Director of External Audit, G. P. Bradney 800–1,000
Colonial Engineer and Surveyor-General, F. J. Pigott . . . 1,050–1,200
Executive Engineer, H. V. Towner . 600–720
Master Attendant, Lieut.-Commdr. B. A. Cator, R.N. . . . 750–900
Postmaster-General, G. G. Wilson (*actg.*) 800–1,000
Chief Justice, Sir J. A. S. Bucknill . 2,000
Puisne Judges, L. M. Woodward . . 1,300
Do. L. P. Ebden . . 1,200
Do. A. Earnshaw . . 1,200
Do. R. C. Edmonds . . 1,200
Do. P. J. Sproule . . 1,200
Registrar, F. H. V. Gottleib . . 800–1,000
Attorney-General, G. A. Goodman . 1,500
District Judge and First Magistrate, G. A. Hall $6,000
District Judge, H. W. Firmstone . £800–1,000
2nd Magistrate, R. D. Acton . . 650–750
Colonial Chaplain, Rev. F. G. Swindell . 700
Director of Education, (vacant) . 1,050–1,200
Principal Civil Medical Officer, W. Gilmore Ellis 1,050–1,200
Chief Medical Officer, General Hospital, F. B. Croucher . . . 750–900
Senior Health Officer, Singapore, W. S. Sheppard 600–720
Surgeon, C. J. Smith . . . 600–720
Chief Health Officer, G. E. Brooke . 750–900
Government Pathologist, G. A. Finlayson . 750–900
Insp.-Gen. of Police, Capt. A. R. Chancellor 1,050–1,200
Supt. of Police, G. H. May . . 720–840
Insp. of Prisons, S. Codrington . 650–750
Director of Gardens, I. H. Burkill . 650–750
Supt. Government Monopolies, F. M. Baddeley 800–1,000
Resident Councillor, Penang, A. T. Bryant $9,600
Solicitor-General, Penang, A. B. Voules £800–1,000
District Judge and 1st Magistrate, Penang, W. C. Michell 1,175
Resident, Malacca, L. E. P. Wolferstan 800–1,000

Singapore is an island off the southern extremity of the Malay Peninsula, about 27 m. long by 14 m. wide, having an *area* of 206 sq. m. and a *pop.* of 303,321. It is hilly and forested, fertile, and not unhealthy for Europeans. The island was scarcely inhabited until taken possession of by Sir Stamford Raffles by virtue of a treaty with the Johore princes. The city of Singapore, on the south side of the island, is a great commercial centre for the East. It has a commodious harbour, protected by fortifications. It is the headquarters of H.M. military forces in these regions.

Penang, or Prince of Wales' Island, lies 360 m. north of Singapore and about 2 m. off the coast of Province Wellesley. *Area*, 107 sq. m.; *pop.* 141,559. Penang was the first British settlement in the Malay Peninsula, having been acquired by the East India Company from the Raja of Kedah in 1786. The port and capital is Georgetown, better known as Penang.

Province Wellesley, a strip of land 45 m. along the mainland, was originally acquired from the Raja of Kedah in 1800 in consequence of the prevalence of piracy. It has been gradually enlarged from time to time to its present size. It is politically one with Penang. It has an *area* of 288 sq. m. and a *pop.* of 128,978. It is fertile plain, largely covered by rice-fields and sugar plantations; between Oct. and Feb. there is excellent snipe-shooting in the paddy-fields.

The Dindings, *area* about 265 sq. m., *pop.* 7,466, about 80 m. south of Penang, consist of the island of Pangkor and a small strip of territory on the mainland, where is Lumut, the headquarters, with a fine harbour. Politically this settlement is part of Penang. They are sparsely inhabited and financially unimportant.

Malacca is a town and territory 240 m. south of Penang, with an *area* of 659 sq. m. and a *pop.* of 124,081. It is one of the oldest European settlements in the East, having been captured by the Portuguese in 1511, under whose tenure it remained until 1641, when it fell to an attack of the Dutch. It was retained by the Dutch till 1795, when it was taken from them by Great Britain, but was restored to them in 1818. In 1824, however, it was again transferred to British rule, being exchanged for the British settlements in Sumatra. It is administered by a Resident, subject to the Governor of the Colony. The chief exports are tapioca, rubber, copra, and gambier.

The **Cocos**, or Keeling Islands, are a small coral group lying some 700 m. S.W. of Java, with an *area* of 9 sq. m. and a *pop.* of 749. They were annexed to the Straits Settlements, 1903. There are large coconut plantations on the islands, and copra, oil, and nuts are exported. In 1902 a station on the Cape-Australia cable route was established on Direction Island, in the N.E. part of the group. The *Emden* was destroyed off these islands.

Christmas Island lies 200 miles S.W. of Java, and was annexed to Singapore in 1900. The island is densely wooded and has an *area* of about 62 sq. m. The *pop.* is about 1,100—all, with the exception of the District Officer and his staff, employees of the Christmas Island Phosphate Company, which works the extensive deposits of phosphates of lime.

Labuan is an island situated in a bay on the N.W. coast of Borneo. It was administered by the British North Borneo Company from 1889–1905; it was then put under the administration of the Governor of the Straits Settlements, and in 1906 was made part of the Straits Settlements. It has an *area* of 31 sq. m. and a *pop.* of 6,546, mostly Malays. Port and town, Victoria (1,579). Extensive coal beds exist in the island.

Mail transit: Singapore, 22 days; Penang, 20 days; Malacca, 23 days.

THE MALAY STATES

1. THE FEDERATED MALAY STATES

On the mainland there are several protected Malay States, which, though not part of the Colony, are subject to the supervision of a *High Commissioner* (the Governor of the Straits Settlements), which is exercised through British Residents, who assist the native rulers in the administration of the States. Perak, Selangor, Pahang, and Negri Sembilan agreed to form one adminis-

trative federation under a British Resident-General (now known as the Chief Secretary to Government) in July 1896. The total *area* of the Federation is 27,506 sq. m. with a *pop.* in 1913 of 1,117,625. A Federal Council was constituted in 1909. Each native State is represented on the Council, and special representation has also been arranged for the rubber and tin interests. The Council deals with matters of general concern to the States. Care has been taken to preserve the autonomy of the chiefs in local affairs. These countries are exceptionally rich in natural resources, and for several years have exported the greater part of the Straits tin. In 1915 the exports of *tin and tin ore* amounted to 46,766 tons, valued at £7,176,054. The tin output of the States is smelted locally, and is exported to Europe and America. The soil is fertile, and there are vast areas of forest land available for plantations. Rubber and coconuts are most cultivated at present. In 1915, 44,523 tons of rubber of various kinds, valued at £10,927,072, were exported. Copra exports were £214,493. There are (1915) 872 m. of railway, chiefly in Perak and Selangor, all owned and managed by the Government. At present, considerable railway extension is in progress, which will result in the eventual linking up of Singapore, Penang, and Bangkok. The Malay States Guides, a regiment of Sikh troops, are maintained by the Government.

Perak, on the western coast of the peninsula, has an *area* of 7,800 sq. m. and a *pop.* of 494,057. *Sultan,* H.H. Abdul Jalil Nasruddin Mukhtaram Shah. Capital, Taiping (21,577). The ports are Teluk Anson and Port Weld. Ipoh (27,875) is the chief commercial centre.

Selangor adjoins Perak along its southern frontier. *Area,* 3,156 sq. m.; *pop.* 294,035. *Sultan,* H.H. Ala-'idin Suleiman, K.C.M.G. The capital is Kuala Lumpur (58,107), the largest town on the mainland and the seat of the Federal Government. Port Swettenham provides accommodation for ocean steamers.

Negri Sembilan is the name given to a federation of small states lying between Selangor, Malacca, Pehang, and Johore. *Area,* 2,550 sq. m.; *pop.* 130,199. They are administered by one resident, who resides at Seremban (10,594). *Ruler,* H.H. Tunku Muhammad, K.C.M.G. The port is Port Dickson.

Pahang is less opened up, but contains much mineral and agricultural wealth. *Area,* 14,000 sq. m.; *pop.* 118,708. *Sultan,* H.H. Mahmud, C.M.G.

	1913	1914	1915
Revenue	£5,172,149	£4,352,826	£4,757,081
Expenditure	5,516,884	6,417,837	4,997,840
Public debt	—	—	—
Total imports	9,817,917	8,416,334	7,001,859
Total exports	17,286,703	14,345,675	18,881,114
Exp'ts to U.K.	3,573,644	2,566,995	3,432,624
Imports from (and of) U.K.	1,338.529	1,170,352	616,233

High Commissioner, The Governor of the Straits Settlements (*Singapore*)

Chief Secretary, Sir Edward L. Brockman, K.C.M.G. (*Kuala Lumpur*) *£2,500

Chief Judicial Commissioner, Sir T. de M. L. Braddell, Kt. 1,800

British Residents:

Perak, R. G. Watson 1,900

Selangor, E. G. Broadrick 1,600

* The salaries given represent the maximum salary with duty allowance of the appointment.

Negri Sembilan, A. H. Lemon £1,500

Pahang, C. W. C. Parr 1,500

Judicial Commissioners, J. R. Innes, L. P. Ebden, R. C. Edmonds, P. A. F. Manby each 1,400

Under-Secretary, M. S. H. McArthur 1,250

Legal Adviser, F. Belfield; M. H. Whittey (*acting*) 1,400

Commdt. Malay States Guides, Lt.-Col. C. H. B. Lees 1,220

Treasurer, H. A. Smallwood 1,400

Auditor-General, F. W. Talbot 1,175

Controller of Labour, J. R. O. Aldworth 1,400

Director of Public Works, R. O. N. Anderson 1,400

Government Architect, A. B. Hubback 1,000

General Manager Railways, P. A. Anthony; G. H. Fox (acting) 1,600

Chief Resident Engineer, G. H. Fox; F. D. B. Openshaw (acting) 1,320

Surveyor-General, Col. H. M. Jackson, R.E.; J. P. Harpur (acting) 1,400

Assist. ditto, J. P. Harpur; H. R. Shaw (*acting*) 900

Commissioner of Police, W. L. Conlay 1,400

Conservator of Forests, G. E. S. Cubitt 1,400

Assist. ditto, B. H. F. Barnard 950

Director of Posts and Telegraphs, C. H. Allin 1,175

Director of Education, H. W. Firmstone (*acting*) 1,400

Senior Warden of Mines, W. E. Kenny 1,175

Commissioner of Trade and Customs, W. J. P. Hume; E. Burnside (*acting*) 1,400

Principal Med. Officer, C. L. Sansom 1,400

Senior Health Officer, S. H. R. Lucy 1,175

Dir. Institute Med. Research, (vacant) 1,000

Director of Agricultural and Govt. Mycologist, L. Lewton-Brain 1,175

Geologist, J. B. Scrivenor 950

Director of Museums and Fisheries, H. C. Robinson 760

Chemist, B. J. Eaton 700

Supt. of Printing, B. Mahony 690

Mail transit: Kuala Lumpur, 21 days (*via* Penang).

(The Malay States Information Agency, 88 Cannon Street, London, E.C., has been established by the Government of the Federated Malay States to furnish information to inquirers interested in the States, and to act for firms and individuals established or resident in the Malay Peninsula.)

2. THE MALAY STATES NOT INCLUDED IN THE FEDERATION

The Malay States not included in the Federation consist of five, namely, Johore, Kedah, Perlis, Kelantan, and Trengganu. The relations of Johore with Great Britain are defined in the Treaty of 1885, as amended in 1914, whereby the Sultan agrees to accept, and to act upon the advice of a British officer called the General Adviser. In respect of the other four States, the Siamese Government, by the Treaty of 1909, transferred to the British Government all rights of suzerainty, protection, administration, and control which they possessed.

Johore occupies the southern extremity of the peninsula. It has an *area* of 9,000 sq. m. and a *pop.* of 250,000. CAPITAL, Johore Bahru. The most important industry is rubber; gambier, pepper, copra, arecanuts, and some tin are also exported.

The New HAZELL, 1917

	1913	1914	1915
Revenue .	$4,378,555	$4,352,896	$5,790,393
Expenditure .	3,267,484	3,899,698	3,645,421
Public debt .	—	—	6,750,000
Imports . .	—	8,692,734	9,163,665
Exports . .	—	16,535,450	28,917,800

Sultan, H.H. Ibrahim, G.C.M.G. (*b.* 1873).
General Adviser, F. J. Weld (*acting*).
Legal Adviser, M. H. Whitley.

Kedah lies on the west coast, and has an *area* of 3,800 sq. m. and a *pop.* of 255,000. North Kedah, where the soil is heavy fertile clay, is almost entirely given over to rice cultivation; coconut, betel-nut, and rubber are the products of the south; there is a small export of wolfram. CAPITAL, Alor Star (12,000).

	1914	1915
Revenue . .	$2,197,527	$2,592,024
Expenditure . .	2,396,477	2,273,522
Public debt . .	2,989,518	—

Regent, H.H. Tengku Ibrahim.
British Adviser, G. A. Hall (*acting*).

Perlis lies to the north of Kedah on the coast. *Area*, 305 sq. m.; *pop.* 37,796. Principal product, rice. There are tin and ground deposits. CAPITAL, Kangar.
Raja, H.H. Saiyid Alwi.
British Adviser, H. C. Eckhardt.

Kelantan is situated on the east coast of the peninsula. *Area*, 5,500 sq. m.; *pop.* 287,000. The state is flat and fertile in the north, but mountainous and uncultivated in the south. The chief industry is agriculture; *exports* include live stock, rice, copra, betel-nuts and rubber. Gold, pyrites, and tin are mined. CAPITAL, Kota Bharu (12,000).
Sultan, H.H. Muhammad, K.C.M.G.
British Adviser, R. J. Farrer.

	1914	1915
Revenue . .	$762,772	$692,556
Expenditure . .	805,965	753,586

Trengganu lies south of Kelantan on the east coast. *Area*, 6,000 sq. m.; *pop.* 155,000. Exports consist of tin ore, padi, copra, pepper, and wolfram. CAPITAL, Kuala Trengganu (14,000).
Sultan, H.H. Zainal-Abidin, K.C.M.G.
British Agent, J. L. Humphreys.

	1914	1915
Revenue . .	$166,380	$183,723
Expenditure . .	178,424	183,470

EGYPT AND THE SUDAN

Sultan, H.H. Hussein Kâmil Pasha, G.C.B., *b.* Nov. 21, 1853, the eldest living prince of the family of Muhammad Ali, who reigned in Egypt, 1811–1848. On the declaration of a British protectorate over Egypt on Dec. 18, 1914, and the deposition of the late Khedive, the Khediviate was offered, with the title of Sultan of Egypt, to His Highness Prince Hussein Kâmil Pasha, and accepted by him. The Sultan was *married* (2nd marriage) in 1886, and has offspring: Prince Kamal ed-Din, *b.* 1875 (*m.* 1901, Princess Ni'mat Hânem), and three daughters. Brothers of the Sultan are: Prince Ibrâhîm Hilmi, *b.* 1860; Prince Mahmûd Hamdi, *b.* 1863; Prince Ahmed Fûâd, *b.* 1868.

The *area* of Egypt (excluding the provinces reconquered in the Sudan) is about 363,000 sq. m., of which about 12,976 sq. m. are settled. The *pop.*, according to the census of 1907, was 11,287,359; of these 62,793 were Greeks, 34,926 Italians, 20,653 British, and 14,591 French.

Egypt was formerly nominally dependent on Turkey. From 1879 to 1883 the country was under the dual control of France and Great Britain, but in the latter year Great Britain intervened after Arabi Pasha's rebellion, and from that date until 1914 practically governed the country. The British occupation, at first regarded as temporary, by force of circumstances became firmly established, and the predominant position of Great Britain was formally recognised by France by the **Anglo-French Agreement** (signed April 8, 1904). The French, German, and other Governments also assented to very considerable modifications in the international arrangements established in Egypt for the protection of foreign bondholders, the modifications being contained in a draft Khedivial Decree annexed to the Agreement. H.M. Government gave an assurance to those Powers that their commerce with Egypt should enjoy most-favoured-nation treatment for thirty years.

There is a **High Commissioner at Cairo**, who has a seat in the **Council of Ministers**, in which, with the Sultan, rests the real legislative authority. There are, however, provincial councils for local affairs. In July 1913 the previously existing General Assembly and Legislative Council were amalgamated into one, termed the **Legislative Assembly.** The new body consists of 89 members, 66 being elective. The whole system of representation was at the same time improved by the introduction of elections in two degrees, with one elector-delegate for every 50 inhabitants. In the event of a minimum representation not being secured at the elections, an Organic Law requires the Government to secure such representation. The Legislative Assembly is given a certain power of initiative which was not possessed by the previous bodies, but certain matters are reserved from the Legislative Assembly, such as the service of the Civil List, and all questions concerning foreign powers and the relations of Egypt with them [see Cd. 6875 of 1913]. **The judicial system,** as existing before the declaration of the protectorate, was somewhat complex, but will in due course be revised. The Consular Courts try cases of crime brought against foreigners, and civil cases between foreigners of the same nationality; the Native Courts, instituted 1884–9, are occupied with civil actions between natives, and crimes by natives; and there are also courts of religious law for Mahommedans. The **Mixed Tribunals,** which were instituted in 1875, deal with civil actions between persons of different nationalities, or between natives and foreigners, and to some extent with criminal offences of foreigners. They were set up for a period of five years, and have been renewed periodically for periods of five years. The **chief religion** is that of Islam, the Moslems numbering over 9,000,000, but there are about 730,000 Christians, of whom 608,000 are Copts with the Patriarch of Alexandria at their head. In 1897 only 5·8% of the population over 7 years of age could read and write. The remainder were illiterate, but progress is being made. In 1906 a Supreme Council of Education was reconstituted and a department of Agriculture and Technical Education established, and in 1910 local education was handed over to the Provincial Councils. There are many Government Coptic and Mahommedan schools. The Indian rupee has been made legal tender by a Decree of March 1916.

Suez Canal

This waterway is the property of an Egyptian company, authorised by the Viceroy in 1856, and confirmed by the Sultan ten years later, the

concession having been granted to the late M. de Lesseps for 99 years from Nov. 1869. A **proposal to extend the concession** from 1969 to 2008 was put forward in 1910, but was rejected by the Egyptian National Assembly. The **length** of the waterway is 90 miles, of which 66 miles are canal and 24 miles natural lakes. The cost of construction and enlargement was £24,000,000. The width of the canal is 120 ft., and the depth is sufficient for vessels drawing up to 30 ft. The depth when first opened in 1870 was 24 ft. 4 in. It was increased in 1890, 1902, 1906, and again in 1908 (to 28 ft.). In 1914 the depth was increased to 29 ft., and in 1915 to 30 ft. The *Franconia*, of the Cunard Line, and the *Ceramic*, of the Ocean S.N. Co., of a gross tonnage of 18,685 and 18,659 respectively, passed through the Canal for the first time in 1915 without difficulty. The **general management** is conducted from Paris, and the statutes are framed in accordance with French Company Law. In 1875 the British Government purchased the Khedive's shares for nearly £4,000,000 sterling. Their present value is £29,993,000. The affairs of the Canal are carried on by an **Administrative Council** of 32 members, of whom 10 are British, 3 of the latter being nominated by the Government. *President*, M. Jonnart; *Hon. President*, Prince d'Arenberg. British members: Sir H. A. Lee, K.C.M.G., C.B., H. T. Anstruther, Sir W. E. Garstin, G.C.M.G. (nominated by the Government); R. S. Donkin, Sir F. Green, Lord Inchcape, G.C.M.G., Lord Rathmore, J. W. Hughes, Sir T. Sutherland, G.C.M.G., and D. Sanderson. Transit dues, 7·75 fr. per ton; for ships in ballast, 5·25 fr. (The transit dues were increased in 1916 by over 100 centimes per ton.) The transit receipts in 1869 were £2,178; in 1912, £5,456,953; in 1913, £5,066,037; in 1914, £4,889,954; and in 1915, £3,740,904. The following table shows the traffic:

Year.	No. of Vessels.	Net tons.	British Vessels.	Per cent. British tonnage.
1910 .	4,533	16,581,898	2,778	62·9
1911 .	4,969	18,324,794	3,089	64
1912 .	5,373	20,275,120	3,335	63·4
1913 .	5,085	20,033,884	2,951	60·2
1914 .	4,802	19,409,495	3,078	66·5
1915 .	3,708	15,266,155	2,736	76·3

Industries.—The development of the country's commerce and industry has been most marked in recent years, and her prosperity is steadily increasing; about two-thirds of the population are engaged in agriculture, but the cultivated area can never extend beyond the region which is capable of being watered by the Nile. Of late years extensive reservoir works have been completed, consisting of a dam at Aswân, a barrage at Esna, and a lock at Asyût, greatly increasing the storage capacity of the existing reservoir; irrigation is now assured to a very wide area of land. The total cultivable area is reckoned at 7,975,258 feddans (1 feddan = 1·038 acre). The fellaheen, or small cultivators, receive advances from the **Agricultural Bank** up to £307.10*s.*, or in a few cases to £512.10*s.*, the loans being limited to 50% of the selling value of the land on which the advance is made. The Government guarantees interest at the rate of 3% on the Bank's capital, and the Bank charges 9% interest on its advances to the cultivators. The Bank takes all responsibility, but the Government through its tax-gatherers collects the money due to the Bank with the land tax. The fellaheen are also protected by the five-feddan law, which prevents distraint being levied on the agriculture property of cultivators consisting of five feddans or less. There are three seasons or crops in the year. Cereals are the winter crops, sown in November and harvested in May and June; cotton, sugar, and rice are sown in March and harvested in October and November; and rice, maize, millet, and vegetables are sown in July and harvested in September and October. In 1915 the area of wheat was 1,592,085 acres; of barley, 462,577 acres; of maize and millet, 2,194,031 acres; and of rice, 330,923 acres. In 1915 the export of sugar amounted to 26,257 tons, valued at £E573,615, and of cotton 6,899,192 kantars (kantar = 99·05 lb.), valued at £E19,145,644. Petroleum is now being worked in increasing quantities. There were, in 1915, 2,065 miles of *State railways*, and 816 miles of light agricultural railways owned by companies.

PRINCIPAL TOWNS.—CAIRO (726,075), the capital; Alexandria (413,611), the principal port; Port Said (58,804); Tantah (57,623); Damanhour (44,841); Mansourah (44,273); Assiout (42,751); Fayoum (40,499); Zag-a-Zig (38,152); Damietta (35,407).

	1914–15	1915–16	1916–17
	£E	£E	£E
Revenue .	15,390,818	14,756,000	16,530,000
Expenditure .	16,857,783	15,900,000	16,630,000
Public debt .	—	94,028,840	—

£E = £1.0.6¼.

	1913	1914	1915
	£E	£E	£E
Imports .	27,865,195	21,724,606	19,328,993
Exports .	31,662,065	24,091,796	27,046,872

Exports to U.K., 1914, £17,096,154:

Cotton, raw .	£13,682,095	Eggs . .	£387,776
Cotton seeds .	1,735,778	Onions . .	209,832

Exports to U.K., 1915, £21,791,363:

Cotton, raw .	£15,186,631	Eggs . .	£547,970
Cotton seeds .	3,343,497	Onions . .	572,715

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1914, £7,758,671:

Coal and Coke .	£1,988,447	Metals and manuf.	£461,326
Cotton goods .	2,585,431	Woollens: goods	133,127
Machinery .	547,141	,, others	71,354

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1915, £8,052,552:

Coal and Coke .	£1,231,769	Metals and manuf.	£395,389
Cotton goods .	2,908,207	Woollens: goods	176,073
Machinery .	199,644	,, others	76,251

Ministry

President of the Council and Minister of the Interior, Hussein Rushdi Pasha, G.C.M.G.
Adviser, J. Haines.
Under Secretary, Gaafar Wali Pasha.
Minister of Justice, Abd el-Khalek Sarwat Pasha.
Adviser, Sir W. E. Brunyate, K.C.M.G.
Under-Secretary, Mohammed Shukri Pasha.
Minister of Education, Adli Yeghen Pasha.
Adviser, Douglas Dunlop, LL.D.
Under-Secretary, Ismail Hassanein Pasha.
Minister of Finance, Yusuf Wahba Pasha.
Adviser, Lord Edward Cecil, K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Under-Secretary, Hon. R. C. Lindsay, M.V.O.
General Manager Govt. Railways, Sir G. B. Macaulay, K.C.M.G.
Director-General Customs, A. King-Lewis, C.M.G.
Dir.-Gen. Ports and Lighthouses, R.-Adm. H. R. Robinson, R.N.

Postmaster-General, N. T. Borton Pasha.
Director-Gen. Survey Dept., E. M. Dowson.
Minister of Public Works and War, Ismail Sirri Pasha.
Under-Sec. Public Works, Sir M. Macdonald, K.C.M.G.
Minister of Waqfs (*Pious Foundations*), Ibrahim Fathi Pasha, K.C.M.G.
Under-Secretary, Mohammad Shafiq Pasha.
Minister of Agriculture, Ahmed Hilmi Pasha.
Under-Secretary, G. Langley.

Cairo—British Representatives

High Commissioner for Egypt, Gen. Sir Francis Reginald Wingate, G.C.B., G.C.V.O. £7,600
Minister Plenipotentiary, Sir Milne Cheetham, K.C.M.G. £900
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Hon. C. Bigham, C.M.G. (*temp.*).
2nd Secretary, Hon. Mervyn Hubert.
3rd Secretaries, H. Lloyd Thomas, Hon. John Cecil.
Oriental Secretary, Ronald Storrs, C.M.G. £700
Archivist, A. R. Craig £300–400
Consul, A. D. Alban.
Vice-Consul, G. G. Knox.
Birket-es-Sab—Consular Agent, A. W. Murdoch.
Mansura—Cons. Agent, F. T. Murdoch.
Zag-a-Zig—Vice-Consul, G. Diacono.
Alexandria—Consul-General, D. A. Cameron, C.M.G.
Vice-Consul, A. B. Geary.
Tanta—Consular Agent, E. Erba.
Port Said—Consul, F. G. Freeman.
Vice-Consul, R. E. W. Chafy.

Mail transit : Cairo, 5–7 days.

THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN

By the campaigns of 1896–99 the Government re-established its authority over the provinces in the Sudan, temporarily abandoned in 1882, and during the rule of the Mahdi, and his successor, the Khalifa. A convention between the British and Egyptian Governments, settling the details for the administration of the Sudan, was signed in 1899. The *area* is estimated at 950,000 sq. m., with a *pop.* of 3,000,000, including 3,104 Europeans, and 9,815 Abyssinians, Egyptians, and Indians. The supreme military and civil command is vested in a Governor-General appointed by the Sultan, with the consent of H.M. Government. The Sudan has been divided into 14 provinces, each under a Governor. The provinces are divided into districts under Egyptian officers.

Darfur, which had been conquered after a stout resistance in 1874, was left under the rule of its Sultan. This country has an *area* of 150,000 sq. m. and a *pop.* of 750,000. The inhabitants are mostly negroes and Arabs. The Sultan, prompted by German emissaries, revolted during the great war. An expedition was sent against him, and he was defeated and killed in 1916, and in November of the same year it was announced that all his sons had been captured and the rebellion completely crushed.

The civil and criminal codes in force are based on that of India, and a judicial commissioner sits at Khartoum, to whom an appeal lies from the provincial tribunals. An educational system is being built up, and there are training colleges for teachers at Khartoum (Gordon Memorial College, opened Nov. 1902), Omdurman, Suakin, and Rufaa.

A railway runs from Cairo to Khartoum, and is being extended southwards to meet the line from the Cape. It has reached El Obeid, the capital of Kordofan, about 400 m. south of Khartoum. The Nile—Red Sea Railway, 331 m. long and 3½ ft. gauge, has been built from Port Sudan to the mouth of the Atbara River, about 20 m. south of Berber, where it joins the railway to Berber and Khartoum.

Products.—Gum arabic and ivory are the principal products, producing the bulk of the world's supply. Cotton, ostrich feathers, palm-nuts, dates, senna leaves, ground-nuts, hides, skins, and gold are also produced. Durra, a species of millet, used for making bread, is largely grown. There are large forests of ebony, gum acacia, and bamboo. Cotton growing is being successfully undertaken, the crops comparing favourably with those grown in Egypt proper.

	1913 £E	1914 £E	1915 £E
Revenue .	1,654,149	1,543,549	1.490,000
Expenditure .	1,614,007	1,531,346	1.470,000
Imports .	2,109,775	1,870,532	1.679,805
Exports .	1,185,186	1,020,260	1.577,991
Exports to U.K.	—	415,813	529.389
Imports from (and of) U.K.	—	415,432	321,084

Sudan Government

Governor-General (acting) and Civil Secretary, Lt.-Col. L. O. FitzM. Stack, C.M.G.
Private Secretary, Capt. G. S. Symes, D.S.O.
Assist. ditto, A. W. Keown-Boyd.
Assist. Civil Secretary, Maj. M. J. Wheatley.
Assist. ditto, Maj. E. R. Ross.
Military Secretary, Maj. R. J. Rees-Mogg.
Director of Intelligence and Sudan Agent, B.-Gen. G. F. Clayton, C.M.G.
Legal Secretary, E. Bonham-Carter, C.M.G.
Financial Secretary, Col. E. E. Barnard, C.M.G.
Director Agriculture and Forests (vacant).
Director of Customs, Capt. C. McKey.
Director of Education, J. W. Crowfoot.
Director-Gen. of Med. Dept. (vacant).
Director of Posts and Telegraphs, Maj. J. P. Moir, D.S.O.
Director of Public Works, Capt. M. R. Kennedy, C.M.G., D.S.O.
Director of Steamers, Lieut.-Commdr. W. B. Drury, R.N.
Director of Stores and Prisons, Maj. M. Coutts.
Director of Surveys, Maj. H. D. Pearson.
Director of Veterinary Dept. Maj. F. M. Carr.
General Man. Sudan Govt. Railways, Capt. E. C. Midwinter, C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Staff Officer, Camel Corps Training School, Khartoum, Maj. W. W. Herring-Cooper, D.S.O.

GOVERNORS OF PROVINCES

Bahr-el-Ghazal, Maj. R. M. Feilden.
Berber, C. P. Browne.
Blue Nile, G. E. Iles.
Dongola, Col. H. W. Jackson, C.B.
Halfa, C. E. Lyall.
Kassala, Capt. C. H. Townsend.
Khartoum, R. E. More.
Kordofan, Capt. R. V. Savile.
Mongalla, Capt. R. C./R. Owen, C.M.G.
Nuba Mountains, Capt. R. S. Wilson.
Red Sea, Lt.-Col. C. E. Wilson.
Sennar, Maj. A. Cameron.
Upper Nile, Maj. J. R. Bassett.
White Nile, K. C. P. Struvé.

Mail transit : Khartoum, 9½–11½ days.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

AREA AND POPULATION

Provinces and Capitals.	Area, Sq. Miles.	Population. 1904.	Population. Census of 1911.
Cape of Good Hope (Cape Town)	276,995	2,409,804	2,564,965
Natal (Pietermaritzburg)	35,290	1,108,754	1,194,043
Transvaal (Pretoria)	110,426	1,269,951	1,686,212
Orange Free State (Bloemfontein)	50,389	387,315	528,174
Total	473,100	5,175,824	5,973,394

Of the total 5,973,394 persons (1911), 3,069,392 were males and 2,904,002 females. The increase for the Union (1904–11) was 15·41%. For the Provinces it was as follows: Cape, 6·44%; Natal, 7·69%; Transvaal, 32·78%; Orange Free State, 36·37%.

The population comprised (1911) 1,276,242 Europeans or whites (591,078 females); 4,019,006 natives (1,996,057 females); and 678,146 other coloured races (316,867 females). In 1904 the figures were: Europeans, 1,116,806 (increase 1904–11 of 14·28%); natives, 3,491,056 (increase 1904–11 of 15·12%); and other coloured races, 567,962 (increase 1904–11 of 19·40%). The total non-European increase (1904–11) was 15·72%. The proportion of Europeans in the total population in 1904 was 21·58%; in 1911, 21·37%.

Physical Features

Boundaries.—In the geographical sense South Africa, which lies between 16° and 35° S. and 12° and 36° E., includes the Provinces of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal with Zululand, Orange Free State, Transvaal, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, Swaziland, and Southern Rhodesia.

The coast-line is for the most part low-lying, and behind it rise ramparts of hills shutting off the interior. In places the mountains, which run parallel to the coast, run down close to the sea, as at Table Bay (3,582 ft. high). In the south-east is the great range of the Drakensbergen, which in places rise to a height of 10,000 to 11,000 ft. The various ranges lead, as it were, by a succession of steps to the great table-land of the interior, the Transvaal Province being practically a large plateau at an altitude of from 4,000 to 6,000 ft. The highest part of the Transvaal—the High Veld—has consequently a healthy, cool, and bracing climate. The drainage of South Africa is effected by the Orange River flowing into the Atlantic, the Zambesi, Limpopo, and other streams into the Indian Ocean, as well as numerous small streams. Owing to the steep fall, and the intermittent supply of rain, only the Zambesi is at all available for navigation. A large part of the interior plateau is covered by the great Kalahari Desert, and other parts are largely or wholly semi-desert or arid (Karroo). The most fertile regions lie on the southern and eastern coastlands.

GOVERNMENT

By the South Africa Act, 1909, the colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal, and the Orange River Colony were united in a Legislative Union under one Government under the name of *The Union of South Africa*. Provision was made for other territories, such as the British South Africa Company's territory, joining the Union later. The Governor-General of the Union of South Africa is appointed by the King at a salary of £10,000 a year. There is an Executive Council to advise the Governor-General in the government of the Union. The members of the Council are chosen and summoned by the Governor-General and sworn as Executive Councillors, and hold office during his pleasure. The **Parliament** consists of a Senate and House of Assembly. Cape Town is the **seat of Legislature,** Pretoria the **seat of the Executive Government.** The English and Dutch languages are official languages of the Union, and are treated on a footing of equality and possess and enjoy equal freedom, rights, and privileges. The **Senate** consists of 40 members, 8 elected by the Legislature of each province and 8 members nominated for 10 years by Governor-General. The membership of the Union **House of Assembly** is: Cape, 51; Natal, 17; Transvaal, 45; and Orange Free State, 17. The membership of either House is limited to persons of European descent. Parliament may by law prescribe the qualifications of voters; but no such law shall disqualify any person in the province of the Cape of Good Hope who, under the laws existing in the Colony of the Cape of Good Hope at the establishment of the Union, is or may become qualified to vote, by reason of his race or colour only, unless the Bill be passed by both Houses of Parliament sitting together and at the third reading be agreed to by not less than two-thirds of the total number of members of both Houses. No person who, at the passing of any such law, is registered as a voter in any province shall be removed from the register by reason only of any disqualification based on race or colour. The control and administration of native affairs and matters affecting Asiatics in the Union is vested in the Governor-General in Council. The command in chief of the **naval and military** forces within the Union is vested in the King or in the Governor-General as his representative. Bills passed by the Union Parliament require the assent of the Governor-General, and may be disallowed within one year by the King. The four original colonies became provinces of the Union, all, except the Orange River Colony—which became the Orange Free State—retaining their names. The Union assumed the Colonial debts and the control of railways, ports, and harbours. In each of the provinces an Administration, appointed for five years by the Governor-General in Council, represents the executive authority. There is a Council for each province, consisting of twenty-five members or as many more as the number of members the province is entitled to send to the Union Parliament. Four members are elected by each Provincial Council to

form, with the Administrator of the province, an executive committee. The election of senators and of members of the executive committees of the Provincial Councils is according to the principle of proportional representation, each voter having one transferable vote. In June 1915 a Commission was appointed to inquire into the system under which the provincial administrations are carried on. The first Union Parliament was opened by H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G., in 1910.

Governor-General (Pretoria), His Excellency Rt. Hon. Viscount Buxton, P.C., G.C.M.G.	£10,000
Secretary (acting), P. Horsfall	800
Comptroller, A. du Cane	450
Aide-de-Camp, Lt. Viscount Carlton	300
Chief Clerk, G. E. Birch	600

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

H.E. the Governor-General

Prime Minister and Minister for Native Affairs, Gen. Rt. Hon. Louis Botha, P.C.	£3,500
Minister of Defence, Gen. Hon. J. C. Smuts, K.C.	2,500
Minister of Mines and Industries and of Education, Hon. F. S. Malan	2,500
Minister of Finance and of Railways and Harbours, Hon. Henry Burton, K.C.	2,500
Minister of Justice, Hon. N. J. de Wet, K.C.	2,500
Minister of Public Works and Interior, Hon. Sir Meiring Beck, K.C.M.G.	2,500
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. H. C. van Heerden	2,500
Minister of Lands, Col. Hon. H. Mentz	2,500
Minister without Portfolio, Hon. J. A. C. Graaff	
Sec. and Clerk of Executive Council, Dr. W. E. Bok	£800
Assist. Clerk, H. Gordon Watson	600
President of the Senate, Hon. F. W. Reitz	£1,200
Clerk of the House and Taxing Officer, E. M. O. Clough	1,050
Clerk-Assistant, John Fairbairn	700
Committee Clerk, M. J. Green	500
Speaker of House of Assembly, Hon. Sir J. T. Molteno, Kt., K.C.	£2,000
Clerk of the House, G. R. Hofmeyr, C.M.G.	1,500
Clerk-Assistant, D. H. Visser	760
Serjeant-at-Arms, Maj. T. L. de Havilland	550

High Commissioner for the Union in London, Hon. W. P. Schreiner, K.C., C.M.G.
Secretary, T. Slingsby Nightingale, C.M.G.
Office, 32 Victoria Street, London, S.W.
Trade Commissioner for the Union in London, C. du P. Chiappini, 90 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Secretary for Agriculture, F. B. Smith	£1,500
Under-Secretary, P. J. du Toit	1,000
Chief Clerk, G. N. Williams	650
Deputy Accounting Officer, J. Collie	1,000
Under-Sec. for Agriculture (Education), A. Holm	1,000
Principal Vet. Surgeon, C. E. Gray	1,200
Assist. ditto, J. D. Borthwick	775
Director of Veterinary Research, Sir A. Theiler, K.C.M.G.	1,500
Assist. ditto, W. Robertson	750
Chief of Sheep Division, B. J. Enslin	775
Chief of Tobacco Division, W. H. Scherffius	1,200
Horticulturist, R. A. Davis	800
Chief of Entomology Division, C. P. Lounsbury	800

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Secretary for the Interior, E. H. L. Gorges, M.V.O.	£1,500
Under-Secretary, H. B. Shawe	1,100
Medical Officer of Health, Dr. F. A. Arnold	1,200
Government Printer, F. W. Knightly	1,100

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND INDUSTRIES

Sec. for Mines, H. Warington Smyth	£1,500
Under-Sec. for Mines, F. Moss Blundell	1,000
Chief Inspector of Mines, U. P. Swinburne	1,300
Chief Inspector of Machinery, J. A. Vaughan	1,200
Mine Surveyor, A. C. Sutherland	1,200
Chief Inspector of Explosives, Maj. A. B. Denne	1,200
Registrar of Mining Titles, Hy. C. Fleischer	1,200
Inspector of White Labour, R. Shanks	600

SUPREME COURT OF SOUTH AFRICA

APPELLATE DIVISION

Chief Justice of South Africa, Sir James Rose-Innes, K.C.M.G.	£3,000
Judges of Appeal, Sir W. H. Solomon, K.C.M.G., £3,000; C. G. Maasdorp	2,750
Additional Judges of Appeal, J. de Villiers and Sir Henry H. Juta.	
Registrar, Taxing Officer and Librarian, J. Esser	800

Cape of Good Hope Provincial Division

Judge President and Additional Judge of Appeal, Sir Henry H. Juta	£2,500
Puisne Judges, Sir E. J. Buchanan, J. G. Kotze, M. W. Searle, F. G. Gardiner	each 2,250
Registrar, Taxing Officer and High Sheriff, H. R. Dale	800

Eastern Districts Local Division

Judge President, T. L. Graham	£2,500
Puisne Judges, F. A. Hutton, J. Sampson	each 2,250
Registrar, R. G. Russouw	675

Griqualand West Local Division

Puisne Judge, J. H. Lange	2,250

Solicitor-General's Office, Grahamstown

Solicitor-General, Howel Jones, K.C.	1,000

Transvaal Provincial Division

Judge President and Additional Judge of Appeal, J. de Villiers	£3,250
Puisne Judges, Sir J. W. Wessels, A. W. Mason, L. S. Bristowe, J. S. Curlewis, C. G. Ward, each £3,000; R. Gregorowski	2,250
Registrar, Taxing Master and Sheriff of the Transvaal, F. L. C. B. Juta	750

Witwatersrand Local Division

Crown Prosecutor, R. J. L. Tindall	£1,100

Natal Provincial Division

Judge President, J. C. Dove Wilson, K.C. . £2,500
Puisne Judges, W. Broome, T. F. Carter, K.C., K. H. Hathorn, K.C. . each 2,250
Registrar, K. W. McAlister . . . 625

Native High Court, Natal

Judge President, H. G. Boshoff . . £1,300
Judges, J. C. C. Chadwick, T. R. Bennett, C. G. Jackson . . . each 1,200
Registrar, W. H. Acutt . . . 600

Orange Free State Provincial Division

Chief Justice, Sir A. F. S. Maasdorp. . £2,750
Puisne Judges, D. Ward, A. J. McGregor . 2,250
Registrar, W. Mungeam . . . 800

Masters of the Supreme Court

Master (Transvaal Provincial Division), U. S. Barrett 910
Master (Cape Provincial Division), J. G. B. Heyneman 940
Master (Natal Provincial Division), (vacant) 1,000
Master (Orange Free State Provincial Division), (vacant) 900

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Sec. for Justice and Director of Prisons, J. de V. Roos, B.A., LL.B. . . . £1,800
Under-Sec. for Justice, G. D. Rainier . 1,040
Chief Clerks, R. J. Gill, £725; D. D. Keay, £800; one vacancy.
Law Advisers, E. L. Matthews, C.M.G., £1,500; L. G. Nightingale, £1,100; J. Barclay Lloyd 1,000
Attorney-General (Transvaal), C. W. de Villiers 1,800
Professional Assistant, I. P. van Heerden 800
Attorney-General (Cape), (vacant).
Professional Assistant, C. W. H. Lansdown 800
Attorney-General (Natal), E. W. Douglass 1,500
Attorney-General (Orange Free State), S. J. de Jager 1,200
Inspecting Magistrate and Insp. of Prisons (Transvaal and Bechuanaland), James Young 775
Inspecting Magistrate and Insp. of Prisons (Cape, Western), W. B. Magennis . . 775
Inspecting Magistrate and Insp. of Persons (Cape, Eastern, and Orange Free State), G. H. Bright 775
Inspecting Magistrate and Insp. of Prisons (Natal and Zululand), J. S. Ente . . 775

Commissioner of Patents, Transvaal

Commissioner and Registrar of Companies and Trade Marks, C. W. T. B. Juta . £800
Assistant-Director of Prisons, W. S. Bateman 1,000
Commissioner, South African Police, T. G. Truter 1,500

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Under-Sec. for Education, G. M. Hofmeyr £940
Adviser on Technical Education, P. Coleman, M.A. 725

DEPARTMENT OF FORESTS

Chief Conservator of Forests, C. E. Legat, B.Sc. £910

TREASURY

Secretary for Finance, James R. Leisk, C.M.G.
Under-Sec. for Finance, A. P. McLaughlin.
Chief Clerks, W. Patrick Jones, W. F. Hoptroff.

Inland Revenue Department

Commissioner for Inland Revenue, Lt.-Col. F. C. Bigger, I.S.C. £1,030

Controller and Auditor-General's Department

Controller and Auditor-General, Walter E. Gurney £2,000
Assist. Controller and Aud.-Gen., C. P. Isaac 1,500
Assist. Auditor (Railways and Harbours), E. Davies 870
Deputy Assist. Auditor, R. J. Hunter . 800

Department of Customs and Excise

Commissioner of Customs and Excise, H. R. R. Eaton £1,340
Deputy ditto, G. Owen-Smith . . . 850

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS

Secretary for Lands, G. R. Hughes . . £1,260
Surveyors-General:
Transvaal, H. E. Schoch.
Cape, A. H. Cornish-Bowden.
Orange Free State, P. F. Burnet Adams.
Natal, J. L. Watson.

NATIVE AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT

Secretary for Native Affairs, E. E. Dower . £1,350
Under Secretary, E. Barrett . . . 910
Chief Clerk, G. A. Godley . . . 800
Chief Magistrate, Transkeian Territories, W. T. Brownlee 1,040
Chief Native Commissioner, Natal, R. H. Addison 1,080
Director of Native Labour, S. A. M. Pritchard 1,500
Assist. Director, H. S. Cooke . . . 800

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

Secretary for Public Works, C. Murray . £1,500
Chief Clerk, J. A. Macphail.

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

Postmaster-General and Secretary for Posts and Telegraphs, J. Wilson . . . £1,500
Under Secretary, H. W. Twycross . . 1,070
Assist. Under Secs. E. A. Sturman, £950; S. J. Gold 920
Chief Clerk, F. Easton 725
Accountant, J. Fair 725
Engineer-in-Chief, N. Harrison . . . 1,000
General Plant Supt. A. J. Drakes . . 725

DEFENCE

The South Africa Defence Act, 1912, became law on June 14, 1912. This Act provides for the establishment of Defence Forces, comprising:
(1) a Permanent Force,
(2) a Coast Garrison Force,
(3) a Citizen Force,
(4) a Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve, and
(5) Special Reserve.

Every citizen between the ages of 17 and 60 is liable to render personal service in time of war, and those between 21 and 25 are liable to undergo a prescribed peace training with the Active

Citizen Force spread over a period of four consecutive years. The Act states, however, that only 50% of the total number liable to peace training shall actually undergo that training unless Parliament makes financial provision for the training of a greater number. The establishment of Rifle Associations is a marked feature of the Act; citizens between the ages of 21 and 25 who are not entered for peace training with the Active Citizen Force are to be compelled to undergo training during these four years in a Rifle Association, thus ensuring that, in course of time, all citizens will at least know how to handle and use a rifle. Provision is also made in the Act for the cadet training of boys between 13 and 17 in urban and other populous areas where facilities can conveniently be arranged.

The permanent force—South African Mounted Riflemen—was established on April 1, 1913.

The Union has been divided into 15 military districts. To each military district has been allotted various units of different arms, to which the citizens entered for peace training in their 20th and 21st years are posted. The establishments of units for peace time have been fixed, regulations prepared and a Garrison Artillery formed. A cadet organisation is always in existence and Rifle Associations have been formed.

Education

In the South Africa Act, s. 85 (iii), it is provided that "Education, other than higher education, for a period of five years and thereafter until Parliament otherwise provides," shall be and remain under the jurisdiction of the respective Provincial Councils. For practical purposes it has been provisionally determined that all post matriculation instruction shall be deemed to constitute higher education. The Department of Education, under the Minister, is therefore concerned with:

(1) The University of the Cape of Good Hope, Capetown, established in 1873—it is empowered to grant degrees, but it has no attached teaching institutions; (2) the South African College, Capetown, founded in 1829; (3) Victoria College, Stellenbosch, incorporated in 1881; (4) Rhodes University College, Grahamstown, incorporated in 1904; (5) Huguenot College, Wellington, incorporated in 1907; (6) Grey University College, Bloemfontein, incorporated in 1910; (7) Transvaal University College, Pretoria, incorporated in 1910; (8) South African School of Mines and Technology, Johannesburg, incorporated in 1910; (9) Natal University College, Pietermaritzburg, incorporated in 1909. The department has also under its administration the training of first-class teachers.

Proposals were brought forward in 1916 for the establishment of a new university at Pretoria, comprising the Cape University and all the university institutions, except the South African College at Cape Town, and the Victoria College at Stettenbosch, which are to be separate universities. The seat of the Cape Town University is proposed to be at Groote Schuur.

The total number of students at the above Colleges in 1914 was 1,266, and the State expenditure on higher education during 1914-15 was £112,300.

Finance

The Revenue and Expenditure of the Union for the past five years are:

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1911–12 . .	£17,228,418	£16,547,380
1912–13 . .	17,292,519	17,064,386
1913–14 . .	17,108,550	17,623,747
1914–15 . .	15,329,230	17,401,197
1915–16 * .	13,412,000	13,737,000

* Estimates.

Public Debt

The Public Debt of the Union at March 31 1915, was £138,210,777, composed as follows:

Permanent Debt

3% loans	£54,105,11
3½% loans	26,650,76
3¾% ,, ...	3,000,00
4% ,, ...	37,010,65
4½% ,, ...	1,133,66
5% ,, ...	419,50
	£122,319,70

Floating Debt

3½% from Imperial Government .	£11,678,94
Treasury Bills	4,212,12
	£15,891,07

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

The development of agriculture in South Africa has been overshadowed by the extraordinary progress of mining. Agriculture, however, suffers from lack of rainfall, and the problems of the future are water conservation and irrigation. Much was being done in the way of irrigation schemes, but matters have practically not changed since 1913, owing to the outbreak of the European war and the disturbed state of the country. Loans for irrigation purposes have been practically suspended except in cases where funds have been necessary to complete schemes which were already begun, or settled upon. There are 45 co-operative irrigation schemes in operation. Of the exporting agricultural industries, wool and mohair are the most considerable. The export of mohair in 191 was valued at £834,202. South Africa is the chief source of supply of mohair to the British market, its main rival being European Turkey. Of wool, the export is increasing; in 1914 it amounted to a value of £4,238,205, and in 191 to a value of £5,380,031 (170,003,173 lb.), while cattle hides and sheep and goat skins to a value of £1,668,410 were also exported. Ostrich farming, previously a successful industry, is now rapidly declining; feathers to the value of £743,772 were exported in 1915, as compared with £1,342,717 in 1914 and £2,953,587 in 1913. The export of maize in 1915 reached the highest total recorded for six years—viz. 298,765,234 lb. Practically the whole of the export was in response to orders within the British Empire. The potentialities of maize production in the Union are enormous. Cotton-growing is being undertaken, but the export at present is small (79,950 lb.). There are 5,037 acres under tea, giving a production of 5,010,091 lb. The last census showed the live stock to be as follows:

The New HAZELL, 1917

Stock.	Cape.	Natal.	Trans.	O.F.S.
Cattle	2,715,330	456,087	1,339,298	1,286,234
Horses	333,962	75,567	89,160	220,725
Sheep	18,594,746	2,031,146	5,024,898	10,060,053
Pigs	505,730	110,332	302,882	162,656

There were also, 11,762,979 goats, 746,736 ostriches, and 10,533,909 poultry.

Manufactures.—South Africa is not yet to any extent a manufacturing country, although the increasing output of the Natal and Transvaal coal mines will enable more to be done in this direction in the future. Furniture making is carried on in many of the coast towns, and the Cape lobster-canning industry is a growing one.

Mines and Minerals.—The coal deposits are enormous, particularly in the Transvaal, but comparatively undeveloped; the gold-mining industry is centred in the Transvaal, and since its rise, less than thirty years ago, has contributed over £400,000,000 to the world's stock, and its output is nearly 40% of the world's total annual output of gold. There are various base metals, such as asbestos, lime, graphite, magnesite, lead, flint, etc., produced, as well as bricks, cement, coke, tar, etc. Particulars of the exports of raw gold from South Africa will not be made known until the cessation of hostilities. Figures are, however, published as to the output, which, with other metals, was:

—	1914.		1915.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		£		£
Gold fine ozs.	8,396,068	35,664,230	9,096,398	38,639,043
Silver ,, ,,	890,781	102,433	966,168	106,244
Coal ,, tons	8,477,923	2,225,041	8,281,311	2,121,884
Base minerals, other than coal	—	1,147,659	—	1,342,480
Total . .£	—	39,139,363	—	42,209,651

The war had a serious effect on the diamond industry in 1914, the mines being immediately closed down, but a large portion of the white staff was retained. The discharge of the natives involved no real difficulty, as there is always a demand in other industrial centres for native labour. The output of diamonds was:

—	1914.		1915.	
	Carats.	£	Carats.	£
Transvaal	1,142,683	1,162,031	35,674	128,067
Cape	1,350,536	3,544,072	66,471	266,198
Natal	—	—	—	—
Or. Free S.	307,798	781,091	1,241	5,545
Total .	2,801,017	5,487,194	103,386	399,810

The total value of diamonds in South Africa, to the end of 1914, has been £169,342,868.

The labour employed in gold mining in 1915 was 21,975 whites and 178,367 coloured. The labour employed in diamond mining at the outbreak of the war was Transvaal, 367 whites, 222 coloured; Cape, 1,552 whites, 3,839 coloured; Orange Free State, 147 whites, 53 coloured; total, 2,066 whites, 4,114 coloured.

External Trade

The total value of the imports and exports (exclusive of specie) was as follows:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
	£	£	£
1909 .	27,355,877	49,296,673	76,652,550
1910 .	36,727,367	53,609,340	90,336,707
1911 .	36,925,384	57,024,000	93,949,384
1912 .	38,838,960	62,974,219	101,813,179
1913 .	41,828,841	66,569,364	108,398,205
1914 .	35,354,971	39,933,612	75,288,583
1915 .	30,327,650	16,859,373	47,187,023

The principal articles imported and exported in 1914 and 1915 were:

Imports

—	1914.	1915.
	£	£
Apparel . . .	2,285,813	1,938,727
Arms and Ammunition .	213,930	171,390
Bags	504,026	642,547
Cotton Manufactures .	2,861,378	3,278,719
Drugs and Chemicals .	886,119	1,072,957
Electrical Wire & Fittings	426,239	293,981
Food and Drink . .	5,975,953	6,113,337
Furniture . . .	487,615	357,782
Glycerine . . .	431,712	363,133
Haberdashery . .	1,078,821	932,881
Hardware and Cutlery .	1,382,484	1,004,082
Hats and Caps . .	204,806	209,667
Implements: agricultural	364,522	259,924
India rubber manufs. .	—	325,348
Iron and Steel . .	1,047,143	898,501
Leather manufactures .	1,406,323	1,272,981
Machinery . . .	2,524,043	1,897,089
Oils	804,881	826,522
Stationery and Books .	680,349	578,163
Tobacco . . .	166,286	109,026
Vehicles . . .	1,166,003	707,606*
Wax (Candle) . .	159,125	198,483
Wood and Timber .	893,284	636,615
Woollen manufactures .	679,300	717,472

* Excluding tyres imported separately (included under rubber manufactures in 1915).

Exports

	1914.	1915.
	£	£
Angora Hair . .	834,202	687,635
Bark	286,399	195,244
Blasting Compounds .	23,488	160,767
Coal	1,247,915	1,139,645
Copper . . .	700,067	702,058
Diamonds . . .	5,512,919	1,676,138
Feathers, Ostrich .	1,342,717	743,772
Fish	112,310	132,252
Fodder. . . .	47,744	58,361
Fruit	98,314	84,505
Gold, raw . . .	20,543,966	—
Hides and Skins .	1,572,317	1,678,467
Maize . . .	438,489	631,646
Meats	41,697	152,941
Oil: Whale . . .	103,763	82,203
Tin	457,925	385,901
Tobacco . . .	32,795	81,157
Wines	14,411	29,744
Wool	4,238,205	5,380,281

63·2% of the exports were shipped to the United Kingdom in 1915, and 87·5% in 1914.

The following table gives the total values and percentages of general merchandise imported, according to countries, in 1914 and 1915:

Country of Origin.	1914.		1915.	
	Value.	% of Total.	Value.	% of Total.
	£		£	
Un. Kingdom	18,623,263	56·9	17,686,780	58·3
Australia .	1,573,910	4·8	458,939	1·5
India .	1,052,162	3·2	1,301,038	4·3
Canada .	803,587	2·4	1,005,160	3·3
Other Brit. Possessions	527,219	1·7	384,322	1·3
Total British Possessions	3,956,878	12·1	3,149,459	10·4
Total, British Empire .	22,580,141	69·0	20,836,239	68·7

Country of Origin.	1914.		1915.	
	Value.	% of Total.	Value.	% of Total.
For. Countries.	£		£	
Germany .	2,268,862	6·9	119,829	0·4
United States	3,108,246	9·5	4,532,053	14·9
Belgian Congo	192,402	0·6	359,560	1·2
Sweden .	544,430	1·7	466,874	1·5
Holland .	576,512	1·8	521,391	1·7
Brazil .	485,346	1·5	492,291	1·6
France .	498,799	1·5	494,153	1·6
Other Foreign Countries .	2,216,382	6·7	2,505,260	8·4
Total, For. Countries	10,161,050	31·0	9,491,411	31·3
Total Imports	—	—	47,187,023	100·00

CITIES AND TOWNS

(With white population)

Cities.	Census, 1904.	Census, 1911.
Johannesburg .	83,363	119,953
Durban . .	31,302	31,783
Cape Town . .	44,203	29,863
Pretoria . .	21,114	29,618
Port Elizabeth .	21,987	18,190
Woodstock . .	21,530	17,957
Germiston . .	9,123	15,579
Maritzburg . .	15,086	14,737
Bloemfontein .	15,501	14,720
Kimberley . .	13,556	13,598
Krugersdorp . .	6,946	13,132
East London .	14,686	12,279
Boksburg . .	4,175	11,529

Communications.—The total open mileage at the end of 1915 was 8,942 miles (comprising Cape, 3,964; Orange Free State, 1,265; Transvaal, 2,491; and Natal, 1,203). The mileage under construction amounts to 641½ miles.

The total capital expenditure up to the end of 1914 was £84,777,765. The total receipts were £11,573,204, and the net loss, after payment of interest, £191,024. The total working expenses were £8,840,208; the earnings per train mile were 7*s*. 9·5*d*. and the expenditure 5*s*. 11·4*d*. The railway revenue for 1915-16 showed a surplus of £958,000, due mostly to military traffic.

Posts and Telegraphs.—At the end of 1914 there were in the Union 1,301 combined post and telegraph offices, 1,150 post offices only, and 339 telegraph offices only—a total of 2,790 offices. 159,087,197 articles of inland mail matter were dealt with, and 1,231,870 inland registered packets; 5,998,515 telegraph messages, 6,396 wireless messages, and 57,400,000 telephone calls were handled; 436,541 money orders of a total value of £2,634,608 were issued, and 366,709 of a value of £2,125,878 were paid; postal orders issued numbered 3,458,662, amounting to £2,156,313, and those paid 2,795,233 valued at £1,669,566. The revenue and expenditure in respect of the postal service amounted to £1,015,836 and £1,060,231 respectively, and the telegraph and telephone revenue was £635,469 against an expenditure of £622,676. 15,021 miles of telegraph line, carrying 50,352 miles of wire, and 19,870 telephone exchange lines were open. The number of depositors in the Government Savings Bank was 242,739, and the total amount standing to their credit £6,287,108.

Shipping.—Excluding coastwise movements, the number of vessels which entered Union ports in 1915 was 1,100 with a net registered tonnage of 3,323,215 tons, as compared with 1,513 vessels with a tonnage of 5,046,922 tons in 1914, and 1,598 vessels with a tonnage of 5,349,621 tons in 1913. The number of vessels which cleared in 1915 was 1,121, with a tonnage of 3,355,882 tons, compared with 1,478 vessels with a tonnage of 4,914,661 in 1914, and 1,577 vessels with a tonnage of 5,277,324 in 1913.

Harbours.—Harbour works on an extensive scale have been constructed at Table Bay (Cape Town), Port Elizabeth, East London, and Durban. These ports are now under the direct control of the Department of Railways and Harbours.

Railways and Harbours Board

Chairman, Hon. Hy. Burton, K.C., Minister of Railways and Harbours; *Members*, Sir Thos. Rees Price, K.C.M.G.; T. S. McEwen, A.M.I.C.E.; Sir Thomas Hyslop, J.P.; *Secretary*, T. M. Berrangé.

Chief Officers

General Manager, Johannesburg, Sir W. W. Hoy, Kt.; *Assist. Gen. Man. Johannesburg*, G. C. S. Clark, C.M.G.
Assist. Gen. Man. Bloemfontein, W. H. Barrett.
Assist. Gen. Man. Cape Town, H. Salmon.
Engineer-in-Chief, Johannesburg, A. M. Tippett, M.I.C.E.
Chief Mechanical Engineer, Pretoria, D. A. Hendrie
Chief Accountant, Johannesburg, G. A. Reid.
Chief Ry. Storekeeper, C. Cock.
Catering Manager, Johannesburg, R. A. Simmons.

PROVINCES OF THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

Cape of Good Hope

The Cape of Good Hope was discovered on Sept. 14, 1486, by Bartholomew de Diaz. In 1652 it was taken possession of on behalf of the Dutch East India Company. In 1795, Holland having

The New HAZELL, 1917

yielded to the French Revolutionary Government, it was taken possession of by the British, but evacuated in 1803. In 1806 it was again captured by a British force, and at the General Peace of 1814 was ceded in perpetuity to the British Crown. The Province extends from 26° to 35° S. and from 17° to 30° E. The *area* and *population* of the province and its territories are:

	Sq. m.	Pop. 1911.
Colony proper	206,860	1,553,630
East Griqualand	7,594	249,088
Tembuland	4,129	236,086
Transkei	2,552	188,895
Walfish Bay, etc.	430	3,076
Pondoland	3,906	234,637
Bechuanaland	51,524	99,553
Cape Province	276,995	2,564,965

Of the coloured population (1,982,588 in 1911), 19,763 were Malays and 415,282 a mixture of various races; the rest are Hottentots, Fingoes, Kaffirs, and Bechuanas. Of the white population in 1911, 301,268 were males and 281,109 females; of the coloured population 954,403 were males, and 1,028,185 females. Of the European population in 1911, 24,245 were professional, 143,925 domestic, 37,796 commercial, 87,795 agricultural, 50,031 industrial, 232,730 were dependants, and 5,855 indefinite and unspecified. Of the coloured population, the great majority are engaged in agricultural or domestic employments.

Religion.—In 1911 there were 1,437,688 Christians, 479,825 Dutch churches, 282,619 Anglican Communion (including Church of England, Church of Province of South Africa, Church of Ireland, Episcopal Church of Scotland, Episcopalian), 74,005 Presbyterians, 147,378 Independents or Congregationalists, 285,283 Wesleyans, 19,161 other Methodists, 21,506 Lutherans, 21,167 Moravians, 22,953 Rhenish Mission, 12,234 other Lutherans, 13,704 Baptists, 35,934 Roman Catholics, 21,919 other Christians. Mahommedans, 24,189; Jews, 16,744; "No religion," 1,077,998, of whom 1,047,233 were natives.

Administration.—The Province is administered by an Administrator, appointed for five years by the Governor-General, and a Provincial Council—consisting of 51 members. The electors are qualified, whether white men, Indians, or natives, as occupiers of property worth £75, or receiving a salary equivalent to £50. The Province possesses a complete system of local self-government, 82 elective councils maintaining the roads, and having powers as to public works, licensing, and police in all the 82 divisions. There are also 123 municipal councils and 86 village management boards.

Education.—The Province is divided into 120 school districts, each under the control of a school Board. Education is compulsory for children of European extraction. The necessary grants are provided from the general revenue to supplement local contributions of at least equal amount. Aided schools, 1916, 4,593; enrolment, 239,013; attendance, 207,501. There are 103,909 European and 135,104 non-European; teachers, 9,293. Provincial expenditure on education, £920,000.

There is no system of poor-law relief, but there are various charitable institutions, hospitals, etc.

The chief diamond fields are at and near Kimberley, in Griqualand West. Minerals worked are copper, coal, and gold. Agricultural operations include the production of wool, wine, wheat, and other cereals, and the breeding of horses, cattle, sheep, and ostriches. The principal exports are gold, diamonds, wool, mohair, ostrich feathers, hides and skins, Turkish tobacco, copper ore, and aloes.

CAPITAL, Capetown (pop. white and coloured, 67,159; with suburbs, 161,579); other towns are Port Elizabeth (pop. 30,688), the chief commercial port; Grahamstown (13,830), the capital of the eastern province; Kimberley (29,525), the seat of the diamond trade; Beaconsfield (14,294); King Williamstown (9,028); and Panmure, or East London (21,292).

	1914–15	1915–16
Provincial revenue	£1,426,831	£1,269,050
Provincial expenditure	1,839,377	1,486,049

	1913	1914	1915
Exports to U.K.	£9,380,716	£7,547,731	£7,184,774
Imports from (and of) U.K.	10,812,259	9,215,507	8,084,219

Administrator, Hon. Sir N. F. de Waal, K.C.M.G. £2,740
Provincial Sec. Noel Janisch, C.M.G. . . . 1,200
Assist. Provincial Sec. L. Mansergh, I.S.O. . 1,100
Executive Committee, C. R. Arnold, D. Retief, W. Ross, A. C. A. van Rooy.

Mail transit: Cape Town, 16 days.

Natal

Natal derives its name from its discovery by Vasco da Gama, on Christmas Day, 1497, and hence named Terra Natalis. The first English settlement was made in 1824, but was broken up about four years later. Towards the close of 1837 a large body of Boers formed a settlement in the country, and for two years waged continuous war against the Zulus. Owing to these disturbances, the country was taken possession of by the British and annexed to Cape Colony; in 1856 it was erected into a separate colony. The province of Zululand was annexed to Natal in 1897. The districts of Vryheid, Utrecht, and part of Wakkerstroom, formerly belonging to the Transvaal, were annexed to the Colony in 1903. It lies on the south-east coast of Africa, and has a seaboard of about 376 miles, with an *area* of 35,290 sq. m.

Population.	Census, 1904.	Census, 1911.
Europeans	97,109	98,114
Indians and Asiatics	100,918	133,439
Natives	910,727	962,490
Totals	1,108,754	1,194,043

The number of males in 1911 was 564,648, and of females 629,395.

The Provincial Council consists of 25 members elected by voters having a property qualification of £50, or paying £10 rent per annum, or having an income of £96. For local government there are municipal corporations at Durban, Pietermaritzburg, Newcastle, Ladysmith, Dundee, Pryheid, and Estcourt, and there are also 9 local boards in the Province.

Education.—There are Government schools as follows: 3 high schools, 2 preparatory schools, 68 primary schools, 2 art schools, 1 agricultural and trades' school, 5 Indian schools, and 2 schools for coloured children. There are besides 111 Government-aided schools and 154 Government-aided farmhouse schools for European children; also a large number of native schools, as well as private schools. At the Government high and preparatory schools there is an average daily

attendance of 1,208 pupils. The direct Government expenditure on education in 1915 was £118,952.

Many natives live apart in locations provided for them by the Government, about 2,250,000 acres of land being vested for this purpose in the *Native Trust*. A Native High Court administers civil justice, and deals with all political crimes and crimes arising out of native law and custom —ordinary crimes falling under the ordinary criminal law. Natives can acquire the franchise under certain conditions.

The chief **products** of the Province are wool, wattle bark, fruit, cereals, coal, iron, and sugar (1915-16 crop 112,000 tons). Tea is also grown, 1,800,000 lb. being manufactured in 1915–16. The coal deposits are in the northern portion of the colony, the Dundee district being the best developed area.

CAPITAL, Pietermaritzburg (30,555), the only port is Durban (70,710; with suburbs, 89,998).

	1914–15	1915–16
Revenue and expenditure	£689,280	£546,465

	1913	1914	1915
Exports to U.K.	£2,724,265	£2,957,944	£3,513,455
Imports from (and of) U.K.	5,053,173	4,560,822	4,753,369

Administrator, Hon. C. J. Smythe . . £2,240
Provincial Secretary, G. T. Plowman, C.M.G. 1,200
Supt. Education Dept. C. J. Mudie . . 1,200
Executive Committee, W. Cochrane, F. C. Hollander, J. G. Hunter, C. L. Lund.

Mail transit: Durban, 20 days.

Orange Free State

Founded by Boers who trekked from Cape Colony in 1836, and recognised in 1854 as an independent Dutch republic under the title of the Orange Free State. The Government of the Free State threw in their lot with the Transvaal Government in Oct. 1899, and the first act of hostility in the Boer war was committed by Free State forces. The country was, on May 28, 1900, formally annexed by Great Britain after its occupation by Lord Roberts, proclaimed as the Orange River Colony, and put under military rule. Executive and Legislative Councils were also established, the latter containing 6 official and 8 unofficial members. Letters Parent establishing a new Constitution were published at Bloemfontein (June 10, 1907). By the provisions of the South Africa Act, 1909, the Colony became a province of the Union, under the name of the Orange Free State Province.

The Province has a total *area* of 50,392 sq. m. and a *pop.* at the last census of 528,174. Of these 175,189 were Europeans (94,488 males, 80,701 females), and 352,985 coloured persons. The predominant religion is that of the Dutch Reformed Church (175,311); others are Wesleyans, 88,857; Anglicans, 42,401; Presbyterians, 7,549; Congregationalists, 8,368; Lutherans, 8,727; Roman Catholics, 5,696; Jews, 2,808; and "No religion," 173,336 (173,192 natives).

Education.—There are about 800 Government or Government-aided schools in the Province, with a total enrolment of about 30,000; except where the parent objects, both official languages are taught.

Administration.—The Government is administered by an Administrator, aided by a Provincial Council of 25 members. There is an Executive Committee of 4 members.

The country is not well suited for agriculture, but good grazing is afforded by the rolling plains, of which it chiefly consists, and stock and sheep farming are extensively carried on. Coal is abundant in the north of the Province.

CAPITAL, Bloemfontein (26,929); other chief towns are Harrismith (5,306), Kroonstad (5,797), Jagersfontein (5,650), and Ladybrand (3,207).

	1914–15	1915–16
Revenue	£523,000	£466,000
Expenditure	691,642	570,000

	1913	1914	1915
Exports to U.K.	—	—	—
Imports from (and of) U.K.	£567,371	£421,936	£297,930

Administrator, Hon. C. H. Wessels . . £2,000
Provincial Secretary, A. M. N. de Villiers . 1,000
Director of Education, W. J. Viljoen . . 1,200

Transvaal

The Transvaal was founded in 1831 by Boers, who journeyed thither from Cape Colony, and gradually formed a settled Government, whose independence was acknowledged by Great Britain by the Sand River Convention in 1852. Serious difficulties with the natives arose from time to time, and in 1877 the country was annexed by the British Government. In 1880 the Boers took up arms to regain their independence. Majuba and the 1881 Convention followed, giving the Transvaal complete self-government subject to the suzerainty of Great Britain. Another Convention was signed in 1884, under which the country was renamed the South African Republic, the control over foreign relations, except with the Orange Free State, being reserved to the British Crown. In 1886 gold was discovered on the Witwatersrand range of hills, and these have since, after the first rush and the inevitable collapse, proved to be of immense value. It was the discontent amongst the "Outlanders" of Johannesburg—the centre of the gold fields—which ultimately led to the war between the Transvaal and Great Britain. Fighting began in Oct. 1899, and after some initial successes the Boers were driven back, Lord Roberts reaching Bloemfontein March 13, and Pretoria June 5, 1900. On Sept. 1, 1900, the country was formally annexed to the British Empire, though terms of peace were not signed till May 31, 1902.

The Province has a total *area* of 110,426 sq. m., divided into 24 districts. The census of 1911 showed a *population* of 1,686,212, of whom 971,555 were males, and 714,657 females. The population comprised 420,563 Europeans or whites, 1,219,845 natives and 45,805 other coloured races. In 1914 there were 15,160 European births and 4,483 European deaths.

Religions:

Churches.	Whites.	Others.
Dutch Churches	204,058	24,654
Anglican	89,805	51,366
Presbyterian	24,739	6,877
Methodists	27,938	27,964
Roman Catholics	22,312	9,409
Lutherans	6,018	101,271
Other Christians	13,801	24,253
Jews	25,892	
Hindus, etc.	89	15,877
No religion	2,460	948,516

Education.—High schools, 9; town and village schools, 148; country schools and farm-aided schools, 887. Average daily attendance, 38,190.

Transvaal.—The gold mining industry has [illegible] output [illegible] £34,000,000. The [illegible] £14,000,000. The country [illegible] mineral [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Resident Commissioner, R. T. Coryndon, C.M.G. £1,500
Deputy Commissioner and Treasurer, Barry May, C.M.G. 925
Government Secretary, C. E. Boyes . . 840
Accountant, T. A. Williams . . . 500
Assistant Commissioners:
Mafeteng, J. P. Murray . . . 693
Mohale's Hoek, E. D'U. Blyth . . 730
Leribe, R. M. B. Smith . . . 600
Qacha's Nek, A. T. Bond . . . 570
Maseru, F. L. Ford . . . .
Quthing, Ll. Griffith . . . 570
Berea, E. H. Cole 570
Chief Vet. Officer, F. A. Verney . . 700
Director of Public Works, H. W. Gibson . 610
Director of Education, F. H. Dutton, M.A. . 540
Principal Med. Officer, E. C. Long . . 800
Comptroller of Stores, S. Bernard Dutton . 435
Clerk attached to High Commissioner's Office, Shirley Eales 485

BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE

The Bechuanaland Protectorate comprises the territory lying between the Molopo River on the S. and the Zambesi on the N., and extending from the Transvaal Province and Matebeleland on the E. to the South-West Africa Protectorate. It has an *area* of about 275,000 sq. miles, with a *pop.* in 1911 of 125,000, including 1,692 whites. The country is essentially pastoral and not agricultural. The natives, where possible, raise scanty crops of Kaffir corn and maize, but these are liable to failure, owing to the drought. The **administration** is carried on by a Resident Commissioner, whose headquarters are at Mafeking, under the High Commissioner, with two Assistant Commissioners, one at Francistown, and another at Gaberones. There is a small force of mounted native police. A hut tax of £1 per annum is levied. Cattle form the chief wealth of the country.

	1913–14	1914–15	1915–16
Revenue . .	£65,139	£56,414	£70,224
Expenditure . .	66,749	71,234	68,623

There is no public debt, the deficiency in revenue in past years having been met by an Imperial grant-in-aid.

Imports of U.K. produce . .	1913 £11,667	1914 £8,773	1915 £6,200

Resident Commissioner, Lt.-Col. E. C. F. Garraway, C.M.G. . . £1,300 and allow.
Deputy Res. Commr. Barry May, C.M.G. . £1,050
Assistant Commissioners, J. Ellenberger (£800); R. M. Daniel . . . £750
Accountant, Vernon Eason . . . £500
Magistrate, Ngamiland, A. G. Stigand . £680

SWAZILAND

Swaziland, which lies at the S.E. corner of the Transvaal, was transferred to the High Commissioner for South Africa by Order in Council of Dec. 1, 1906. It has an *area* of 6,536 sq. miles, and a *pop.* in 1911 of 99,959, of whom 98,733 were natives (of Zulu type), 143 other coloured persons, and 1,083 whites. **The Paramount Chief** Sobhuza, son of the late Paramount Chief Bunu, is a minor about 19 years of age, and the regency is in the hands of his grandmother, Nabotsibeni, widow of Mbandini. The numerous mineral and land concessions and monopolies granted by Mbandini, many of which carried exemption from customs dues or invested private individuals with powers properly exercisable by the Crown, rendered any satisfactory form of government difficult. A Proclamation, therefore, provided for the constitution of a Commission to inquire into the question of the concessions. The High Commissioner has, under this Proclamation, exercised the power to expropriate monopolies, compensation for which has been made out of loans raised for the purpose. Gold is subject to a tax of 10% on profits, base metals to a royalty of 2½% on output in addition to any rentals now payable. The rights of Europeans and natives have been delimited; a general survey of the territory in connection with concession claims and partition of native reserves has been carried out. By Proclamation certain laws of the Transvaal have been extended to Swaziland; other laws are promulgated by High Commissioner's Proclamations. A Special Court, having the full jurisdiction of a Superior Court, and Courts of Assistant Commissioners with a limited jurisdiction have been established. Native chiefs continue to exercise jurisdiction according to native law and customs in all civil matters between natives, subject to a final appeal to the Resident Commissioner. A local Swaziland **police force** was created in 1907. There are seven primary schools provided by Government, six for European children and one for natives. There are also numerous schools under the charge of the various native missions to which the Government contribute annual grants.

The agricultural **products** are maize, millet, pumpkins, ground nuts, beans, and sweet potatoes, grown only in sufficient quantities for local supply. Tobacco is grown in parts, and experiments in cotton growing have met with success. Mining is carried on under the authority of concessions granted by Mbandini, the late King of Swaziland, and a Proclamation has been issued to enable the Government to throw open certain Crown mineral areas. Alluvial tin and gold are being mined and shipped. For the year ended March 31, 1916, 584 tons of **tin**, valued at £56,067, and 6,497 oz. of fine **gold**, valued at £27,595, were exported. By arrangement with the Union of South Africa, Swaziland is treated for customs purposes as part of the Union, and receives a *pro rata* share of customs revenue. There is bi-weekly communication by coach between Mbabane and Breyten on the Springs-Ermelo Extension. Elsewhere communication is by runners. There are telegraph offices at Mbabane, Pigg's Peak, Bremersdorp, and Ezulweni. The present seat of the administration is at Mbabane; altitude 4,000 ft.

	1913–14	1914–15	1915–16
Revenue .	£64,248	£59,199	£68,354
Expenditure .	63,967	62,170	61,969
Debt . .	—	—	92,500 *

	1913	1914	1915
Exports to U.K. .	£52,714	£28,046	—
Imports from (and of) U.K. . .	839	1,097	1,855

Resident Commissioner (vacant), £1,200 (and £380 allow.)
Deputy ditto and Gov. Secretary, D. Honey (acting Res. Commr.).

Rhodesia

On Oct. 29, 1889, a Royal Charter was granted to the **British South Africa Company**, conferring upon it large administrative powers in the region north of the Transvaal, now known as Rhodesia, authorising it to promote trade and commerce

* Incurred in connection with the Concessions Commission, the partition of concessions, and the expropriation of monopolies.

and to work mineral and other concessions in those regions. The authorised share capital of the Company amounts to £9,000,000, of which £8,937,559 has been issued. Rhodesia is divided into two portions by the river Zambesi.

Area and Population

	Area. Sq. m.	Population.
Southern Rhodesia (Salisbury)	148,575	744,559
Northern Rhodesia (Livingstone)	290,000	826,000
Totals	438,575	1,570,559

NORTHERN RHODESIA

is the British sphere lying between the Portuguese settlements, German East Africa, and the Congo Free State, excepting the Nyasaland Protectorate. Of the population, as given above, only 1,497 are Europeans. The exports include ivory and rubber, also tobacco and cotton, which are being grown with considerable success. This territory was previously divided into the two provinces of North-Eastern and North-Western Rhodesia; but by the Order in Council of May 4, 1911, they were amalgamated under the title of "Northern Rhodesia." The amalgamation took effect from Aug. 17, 1911.

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Southern Rhodesia includes the two provinces Matabeleland and Mashonaland. The Europeans number approximately 32,882. It lies between the northern boundary of the Transvaal on the south, and the Zambesi on the north, with the Portuguese provinces of Manica and Sofala as the eastern boundary. The **Rhodesia Railways** include the following sections: Vryburg to Bulawayo, 588 miles, Bulawayo to Salisbury, 301 miles, Bulawayo to Victoria Falls, 280 miles, Victoria Falls to Kalomo, 94 miles, Heany Junction to West Nicholson, 103 miles, and Gwelo to Selukwe, 24 miles—total, with sidings, 1,397 miles. The **Mashonaland Railway** includes the following sections: Umtali to Salisbury, 170 miles, Kalomo to Broken Hill, 281 miles, Salisbury to Sinoia, 82 miles, Mount Hampden to Shamva, 73 miles—total, 606 miles. Branch lines from Gwelo to Victoria, 126 miles, and Westacre Junction to Matopos, 9 miles, are owned by the Blinkwater Railway Co. and the Rhodes Trustees respectively. A line has been constructed from Broken Hill to the Congo Border, a distance of 132 miles, by the Rhodesia Katanga Junction Railway and Mineral Co., Ltd., and a further extension in the Belgian Congo has been built by the Compagnie du Chemin de fer du Katanga to Tshilongo, a distance of about 458 miles north of Broken Hill. **The output of gold** from the mines amounted in 1912 to £2,707,368, in 1913 to £2,903,267, in 1914 to £3,580,209, and in 1915 to £3,823,168. Other mineral exports include silver, lead, copper, coal, chrome ore, and asbestos.

The Government is conducted by the Executive Council of Southern Rhodesia, consisting of the **Administrator of Southern Rhodesia** and not less than three members appointed by the Company, with the approval of a Secretary of State, and by a **Legislative Council** consisting of the Administrator, the Resident Commissioner, and eighteen other members, of whom six are appointed by the Company with the approval of a Secretary of State and twelve elected by the registered voters of Mashonaland and Matabeleland. The Resident Commissioner is a member of both the Executive and Legislative Councils, but without a vote. The duration of each Legislative Council is for three years. The ordinances of the latter are subject to confirmation by the High Commissioner and to disallowance by the Secretary of State. **Native affairs** are administered, under the Administrator, by a Chief Native Commissioner, assisted in each case by Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners. Land has been reserved for tribal settlements, and an annual poll tax of £1 is imposed. **The Judicial Establishment** consists of the High Court of Southern Rhodesia with two judges, the Attorney-General, Solicitor-General, and local magistrates. The territory is divided into magisterial districts, and appeal lies from the magistrate to the judges, from the High Court to the Supreme Court of the Union of South Africa, and thence to the Privy Council. There are magistrates at Salisbury, Bulawayo, Hartley, Victoria, Umtali, Gwanda, Gwelo, Charter, and Melsetter. Civil cases between native and native are tried in accordance with native law, with certain restrictions. **High schools** have been opened at Salisbury, Bulawayo, and other centres, to provide a secondary education specially adapted to the needs of the future generation of Rhodesian farmers.

In Nov. of 1913 the Board of the Company issued a memorandum containing proposals for the encouragement of land settlement and immigration in Southern Rhodesia, proposals which were subsequently embodied in a draft Ordinance, and read a first time in the Legislative Council. The proposals caused considerable discussion on the ground that the scheme involved the admission that the unalienated land of Southern Rhodesia was the private property of the British South Africa Company, and that it involved the principle of a public debt on the future Government of the country. It was agreed that the measure should not be further dealt with in the Legislative Council until the question had been submitted for decision to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT: Salisbury (3,979); it is also the capital of Mashonaland; Bulawayo (5,300) is the capital of Matabeleland.

	1913–14	1914–15
Revenue	£777,008	£718,127 (Southern Rhodesia) 134,906 (Northern Rhodesia)
Expenditure	836,475	848,611 (Southern Rhodesia) 209,450 (Northern Rhodesia)

	1914	1915
Exports (S. Rhodesia)	£2,900,535	£987,604*
(N. Rhodesia)	156,446	197,843
Imports (S. Rhodesia)	1,953,661	1,457,251
(N. Rhodesia)	354,434	285,259

	1913	1914	1915
Exports to U.K.	£193,842	£208,459	£419,562
Imports from (and of) U.K.	838,873	768,369	697,473

Board of Directors, Rt. Hon. Sir Starr Jameson, Bt., C.B. (*President*); Sir Lewis Michell, C.V.O.; P. Lyttelton Gell; Sir H. Birchenough, K.C.M.G.; Maj. Marquess of Winchester; Otto Beit; J. Rochfort Maguire; H. Wilson Fox; Baron E. B. D'Erlanger; D. O. Malcolm; B.-Gen. Hon. E. Baring, C.V.O.; Duke of Abercorn.

* Exclusive of raw gold.

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Secretary, (vacant).
Assist. Secretary, A. P. Millar.
Registrar, R. C. Bolton.
Chief Accountant, P. J. Baird.
Head Offices, 2 London Wall Buildings, London, E.C.

Administration

Administrator of Southern Rhodesia, F. Drummond Chaplin (Salisbury).

Resident Commissioner, Herbert J. Stanley.
Administrator of Northern Rhodesia, L. A. Wallace, C.M.G.
Cape Town Agency, F. B. Philip, Rhodes Building, Cape Town.
Commercial Representative in South Africa (Bulawayo), W. Olive (*acting*).
Resident Mining Engineer in Rhodesia, A. H. Ackermann, Bulawayo.
Director of Land Settlement, F. W. Inskipp, Salisbury (*acting*).

BRITISH EAST AFRICA

NYASALAND PROTECTORATE

The Nyasaland Protectorate was known, until July 6, 1907, as the British Central Africa Protectorate. The Protectorate comprises the western shore of Lake Nyasa, with the high tablelands separating it from the basin of the Loangwa River, and the region lying between the watershed of the Zambesi and the Shiré Rivers on the west, and the Lakes Chinta and Chilwa and the River Ruo (an affluent of the Shiré) on the east, including the mountain systems of the Shiré Highlands and Mlanje.

The total *area* is 39,573 sq. m. with a *pop.* of 1,139,900 (1916). The European inhabitants number 785, Indians 379, and natives 1,138,736.

The *administration* is in the hands of a Governor, with Executive and Legislative Councils. The Protectorate is divided into 15 Districts, and these are managed by a number of Residents and Assistant Residents, judicial officers, etc. There is a High Court for the Protectorate. The armed forces consist of the 1st battalion of the King's African Rifles. The *port* is Chinde, at the mouth of the Zambesi, where a small concession has been granted by the Portuguese Government.

The principal occupation of the European settlers is planting; and many thriving plantations of coffee, Virginia tobacco (export, 1916, 3,706,203 lb.), and cotton (export, 1916, 3,065,248 lb.) have been established. Other products are tea, chillies, rubber, rice, maize, wheat, and fibre. The chief imports are provisions, cotton goods, earthenware, hardware, salt, silk and woollen goods, and agricultural machinery. 84% of the imports come from the United Kingdom and British Colonies. The **chief towns** are: Blantyre, Zomba (headquarters of the Government), Fort Johnston (the principal port on Lake Nyasa and Marine Transport Department Depôt), Karonga (north end of Lake Nyasa), the starting-point for Tanganyika, and Kota-kota (west coast of Lake Nyasa). The Shiré Highland Railway (113 m.) connects Port Herald and Chiromo on the Shiré River with Blantyre, and will be continued to Lake Nyasa. An extension southward from Port Herald to the northern bank of the Zambesi at Chindio is now complete and open for traffic; and arrangements have been made for the construction of a line from the opposite bank, through Portuguese territory to Beira.

	1913–14	1914–15	1915–16
Revenue	£124,849	£118,523	£137,911
Expenditure	133,106	143,161	125,666
Public debt	—	—	305,400
Total imports	189,201	202,798	253,403
Total exports	200,734	235,679	263,668
	1913	1914	1915
Exports to U.K.	£105,959	£149,451	£129,867
Imports from (and of) U.K.	81,816	95,965	119,885

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir George Smith, K.C.M.G. . £2,000
Chief Secretary, H. L. Duff, C.M.G. . 700–800
Assist. Chief Sec. A. M. D. Turnbull 500–600
Commdt. 1st Bn. K.A.R. Lt.-Col. G. M. P. Hawthorn . . . 844
Agent at Chinde, S. H. Fletcher . . 600
Judge (Blantyre), R. W. Lyall Grant . 700–800
District Residents, 1st Grade, H. C. McDonald, C.M.G.; C. A. Cardew; A. D. Easterbrook; C. Grant . . . each 500–700
Attorney-General, A. F. Hogg . . 700
Treasurer, William Wheeler, C.M.G. . 500–700
Comptroller of Customs, R. MacDonald 450–600
Director of Agriculture, J. S. J. McCall 500–700
Director of Public Works, T. I. Binnie, C.M.G. 500–700
Principal Medical Off. H. H. Hearsey 600–700
Supt. of Native Affairs, J. C. Casson 450–600
Inspector-Gen. of Protectorate Forces, (vacant) . . . . . .

EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE

The East Africa Protectorate extends about 400 miles along the coast northwards from Umba, at the mouth of the Umba River, and inland to the borders of Uganda. It adjoins the Italian and Abyssinian spheres of influence on the N., and German East Africa on the S. The Imperial British East Africa Company opened up the country, having in 1887 obtained a concession of territory from the Sultan of Zanzibar, and in 1888 a charter from the British Government. An arrangement for buying them out was, however, come to in 1895, and the direct administration of the country was undertaken by H.M. Government. The Protectorate has an *area* of 248,000 sq. m., with a *pop.* estimated at 4,000,000, including 3,500 Europeans. On the coast Arabs and Swahilis predominate; further inland are races speaking Bantu languages, and non-Bantu tribes, such as the Masai, the Somalis, and the Gallas. The prevailing religious beliefs are Pagan, but on the coast Mahommedanism has made great strides. There are various Christian mission-stations, supported by the societies of various countries. The Protectorate is *administered* by a Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who has the advice of Legislative and Executive Councils. A hut tax, and in some districts a poll tax, is levied upon the natives. There is a police force of about 1,700. The so-called Uganda Railway (*see* Uganda) runs through the Protectorate and connects Mombasa with Lake Victoria Nyanza. There were 2,342 miles of telegraph and 882 miles of telephone line in 1915. The *climate* in the Lowlands, or districts near the coast, is fairly healthy for the tropics, while the Highlands, or central plateaux, have a temperate climate, with a mean average at noon of 78° F. Agricultural operations are increasing

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articularly in the Highlands, where a large body f English farmers are devoting their efforts to tock-raising and general farming. The lowlands roduce coconuts, rice, maize, and various native rains; cotton, sisal, rubber, and tobacco are also eing cultivated. Experiments with a view to a arge extension of cotton growing are being made, nd the introduction of other seeds and plants of conomic value is being tried. In the highlands, otatoes, fruit and vegetables, maize, sim-sim, and eans grow freely, and are now exported; coffee, wheat, and barley are successfully cultivated and n an increasing scale. On the uplands extensive asture-grounds are available for cattle, sheep, and strichos. The forest products of the coast are mangrove bark, rubber, gum-copal, and timber, ncluding ebony. The highland forests contain edar, podocarpus, ironwood, croton, and many aluable timber trees. In 1911 the Imperial Government granted the colony a loan of £250,000, o be used in the construction of a small light railway to act as a feeder between Nairobi and the Thika River, the improvement of the harbour facilities at Kilindini, and the supplying of good water to Mombasa. A further loan of £375,000 was advanced in 1912 for the development of the Uganda Railway and the ports which it serves, and £1,868,000 in 1915 for the general improvement of the country.

CAPITAL: Nairobi (pop. 30,000); chief ports are Mombasa (27,000), Lamu, Malindi, Vanga, and Kismayu.

	1913–14	1914–15	1915–16
Revenue .	£1,123,798	£984,756	£1,165,561
Expenditure .	1,115,899	1,151,730	1,072,917
Total imports .	2,147,937	1,469,210	1,708,333
Total exports .	1,039,252	1,004,796	1,111,424
	1913	1914	1915
Exports to U.K.	426,250	446,174	392,042
Imports from (and of) U.K. .	1,130,461	845,562	707,524

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Henry Conway Belfield, K.C.M.G. (duty allowance, £1,000) £3,000
Chief Secretary, C. C. Bowring, C.M.G. (duty all. £100) £1,000
Asst. Sec. W. J. Monson (duty all. £60) £600–800
Provincial Commissioners, C. W. Hobley, C.M.G. (£860); J. Ainsworth, C.M.G. (£810); C. R. W. Lane, J. W. T. McClellan (£750 each); F. W. Isaac (£600); H. R. Tate £550
Chief Justice, R. W. Hamilton . . £1,000
Judges, A. Ehrhardt, (a vacancy) . . £800
Land Officer, R. B. Wright . . £600–800
Treasurer, H. P. Espie (duty all. £70) £700–900
Attorney-General, J. W. Barth (duty all. £90) £900
Chief of Customs, F. W. Major, I.S.O. (duty all. £60) £600–800
Commdt. K.A.R. Col. E. H. Llewellyn . £700
Principal Medical Off. A. D. Milne (duty all. £70) £700–900
Insp.-Gen. Police, E. Africa and Uganda, Maj. W. F. S. Edwards, D.S.O. (duty all. £60) £600–800
Director of Public Works, W. M. Ross (duty all. £70) £700–900
General Manager, Uganda Ry. B. Eastwood (duty all. £150) £1,500–1,800
Director of Agriculture, A. C. Macdonald £800–1,000
Postmaster-General, J. Gosling (duty all. £70) £700–800
Conservator of Forests, E. Battiscombe £500–700
Director of Surveys, Maj. L. N. F. I. King, R.E. £800

Mail transit: about 21 days.

UGANDA PROTECTORATE

The Uganda Protectorate for administrative purposes is divided into five provinces, viz. (1) the Province of Buganda; (2) the Eastern Province; (3) the Western Province; (4) the Northern Province; and (5) the Rudolf Province. It lies between the Belgian Congo on the west and the East Africa Protectorate on the east, the southern boundary being 1° S. lat. and the Anglo-German frontier, and the northern the Egyptian Sudan. It has a total *area* of 109,119 sq. m., with a *pop.* in 1915 of 2,927,494, including 1,903 Europeans. The native capital of the country is Mengo, but the British administration, under a **Governor,** has its **headquarters** at Entebbe, on the N.W. shore of Lake Victoria. The Imperial Government took over the administration from the Imperial British East Africa Company in 1893, and Uganda was proclaimed a British protectorate on June 19, 1894. Its limits were extended to include the adjoining native confederacies of Bunyoro and Busoga in 1896; subsequent additions have been made to include Bukedi, Teso, Lango, and Karamojo in the east, the countries to the north adjoining the Nile on the confines of Sudan and Belgian Congo territories and Kigezi and Ankole in the western area of the Protectorate. A High Court for the Protectorate was established in 1902, with an Appeal Court at Mombasa. **The King,** or "Kabaka," is H.H. Daudi Chwa (b. 1896), who attained his majority Aug. 8, 1914. He is assisted in his native administration by three native ministers. He receives a stated allowance from the Government, and has been educated by an English tutor at the expense of the British Government. He paid a visit to England in June 1913. There is also a Lukiko, or **native council,** of 80 chiefs.

The export trade, which is increasing, is mainly in cotton (£351,146), coffee (£41,005), skins (£22,307), cotton seed (£18,172), ghee (£12,264); the trade in ivory has decreased owing to war. Iron ore abounds, and wheat grows well. **Imports,** chiefly provisions (£102,018), yarns and textiles (£146,144), hardware (£17,033), cotton blankets (£16,584), bicycles (£15,894), apparel (£14,631), railway materials (£14,117), and machinery (£14,017). The **Uganda Railway** lies wholly in the East Africa Protectorate. It runs from Mombasa, on the coast, to Port Florence, on the north-east corner of the Victoria Nyanza, a distance of 584 miles. It was built by the Imperial Government at a cost of £5,500,000. A railway, 61 miles in length, runs from Jinja to Namasagali, connecting Lakes Victoria and Kioga. A railway, 7 miles in length, was opened for public traffic on June 1, 1915, between Kampala and Port Bell. Road motor services have been organised in the Buganda and eastern and northern provinces and steamers are now plying on Lakes Victoria, Albert, and Kioga, and a loan of £125,000 was granted in 1912 by the Imperial Government for the further development of communications. The prosperity of the country was threatened between 1906–8 by **"sleeping sickness,"** which has destroyed thousands of natives, but the vigorous measures introduced by the administration have almost stamped out the disease.

	1912–13	1913–14	1914–15
Revenue .	£238,655	£256,559	£282,836
Grant-in-aid .	45,000	35,000	10,000
Expenditure .	292,147	290,180	289,210
Total imports .	779,946	897,262	587,193
Total exports .	457,010	526,159	616,521

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	1913	1914	1915
Exports to U.K.	£298,113	£325,099	£342,609
Imports from (and of) U.K.	54,181	66,002	61,920

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Frederick J. Jackson, K.C.M.G., C.B. (duty allowance, £500) £2,000
Chief Secretary, H. R. Wallis, C.M.G. (duty all. £80) £800–900
Provincial Commissioners, F. A. Knowles, C.M.G., F. Spire, C. W. G. Eden, S. Browning 500–700
Chief Justice, W. M. Carter . . . 900
Puisne Judge, F. C. A. Barrett-Leonard . 700
Attorney-General, D. Kingdon . . 500–600
Principal Med. Off. A. D. P. Hodges, C.M.G. 750–850
Assist. Chief Sec. E. B. Jarvis . 500–600
Deputy Prin. Med. Off. C. A. Wiggins 500–600
Med. Sanitary Off. C. J. Baker . 500–600
Treasurer, G. D. Smith, C.M.G. . 500–700
Deputy Treasurer, A. E. Booty . 500–600
Director of Public Works, C. V. A. Espeut 600–750
Assist.-Director of Public Works, A. McClure 500–600
Director of Surveys and Land Officer, R. C. Allen 700–800
Director of Agriculture, S. Simpson, B.Sc. 500–700
Coast Agent, Mombasa, D. D. Waller 500–600
Director of Uganda Transport, J. W. P. Russell 500–600
Supt. Busoga Railway Marine, Commdr. H. Hutchinson, R.N.R. . . 500–600

ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE

The Zanzibar Protectorate consists of the island of Zanzibar, which has an *area* of 640 sq. m. and a *pop.* of 114,069, and of the island of Pemba, which has an *area* of 380 sq. m. and a *pop.* of 83,130. Seyyid Said, Sultan of Muscat, transferred his capital to Zanzibar in 1832, and after his death in 1856 his son, Seyyid Majid, was confirmed in the African possessions by Lord Canning, then Governor-General of India. In the year 1890 the supremacy of British interests in the islands was recognised by France and Germany, and in the same year the mainland possessions which extended over the east coast of Africa were ceded to Italy, Great Britain, and Germany respectively. The present Sultan is Seyyid Khalifa bin Harub, K.C.M.G., *b.* about 1880, who succeeded on the abdication of his brother-in-law in 1911.

The government is conducted by a High Commissioner and a British Resident, who are appointed by commissions under His Majesty's Sign Manual and Signet, and are subject to the control of the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The legal status of slavery was abolished in April 1897, and domestic slavery in 1908. A railway 7 miles long runs from Zanzibar to Bububu. The **clove industry** is important, and forms 92% of the entire clove crop of the world. The industry dates from 1818; in 1872 the plantations were devastated by a hurricane, and consequently most of the trees in the island date from that time. Pemba, on the other hand, escaped, and the large plantations in that island are therefore much older, varying from 60 to 90 years. It is estimated that there are in both islands about 60,000 acres under clove cultivation, and about 5,500,000 trees in cultivation. The output varies considerably, the trees bearing heavy crops periodically—every three to five years. The average output of recent years has been about 14,000,000 lb. The products are mainly cloves, copra, chillies, ivory, rubber, hides, and gum.

CAPITAL: Zanzibar (pop. 35,000), the port of which is one of the finest in Africa.

	1913	1914	1915
Revenue	£275,126	£234,701	£267,405
Expenditure	248,356	213,091	203,968
Public debt	—	—	100,000
Total imports	1,103,347	763,405	803,877
Total exports	1,048,866	814,952	791,016
Exports to U.K.	175,398	97,978	216,561
Imports from (and of) U.K.	105,597	97,604	122,201

High Commissioner, Sir Henry Conway Belfield, K.C.M.G.
British Resident, Maj. Francis Barrow Pearce, C.M.G. £1,500
Chief Secretary, J. H. Sinclair, C.M.G. £700–800
Assist. Chief Sec. R. H. Crofton . 500–600
District Commissioners, Dr. L. A. Andrade (£600–700); Paul Sheldon . . 500–600
Treasurer, J. Corbett Davis . . 700–800
Chief of Customs, W. B. Swinerd . 500–600
Port Officer, Capt. F. S. Bardo . 520–650
Judge, J. W. Murison 1,000
Assist. Judge, T. S. Tomlinson . . 800
1st Magistrate, Haythorne Reed . 600–700
Attorney-General, P. Shearman-Turner 700–900
Director of Education, S. Rivers-Smith, M.A. 500–700
Director of Public Works, R. G. Crawley 500–600
Director, Ry. and Electricity Dept. R. Withycombe 575–600

Mail transit: 20 days.

SOMALILAND PROTECTORATE

The British sphere of interest in Somaliland and on the coast of the Gulf of Aden, which has existed since 1884, is known by this name. It has an *area* of 68,000 sq. m. with a *pop.* of 300,000, besides 26 whites and 2,786 Asiatics, and is administered by a **Commissioner**. It has about 400 miles of coast, and extends inland 300 miles at its deepest point. Within this territory lie the ports Zaila, Bulhar, and Berbera, but their trade is affected by the railway which runs from Jibutil in French Somaliland to Harrar. The boundaries were fixed by agreements with Italy in 1894, and with Abyssinia in 1897. The Somaliland Battalion of the King's African Rifles formed the military force originally. It was strengthened from 1908 to 1909 by reinforcements of Indian troops, owing to the threatening attitude of the Mullah Mohammed Abdullah, the restriction of whose activities from 1901 to 1904 had cost the British Government between £2,000,000 and £3,000,000. In January 1909 the Mullah was denounced at Mecca as an impostor, and in March 1910 the Government, adopting the view that his influence was declining and that the friendly tribes, if assisted with arms, would be able to defend themselves against his raids, announced that the regular troops were to be withdrawn to the coast. The 6th King's African Rifles (Somali Battalion) was then disbanded, and an Indian contingent 200 strong, with 4 British officers, was retained as the garrison of the coast towns. These troops were, however, dispensed with in April 1913, reliance being placed on a new camel constabulary 500 strong. While the camel corps was engaged on a reconnaissance at Odwein in August 1913 it encountered a strong force of the Somaliland Mullah, and suffered a severe reverse, its commandant, Mr. R. C. Corfield, being killed. As a consequence, an Indian contingent 400 strong has been restationed in Somaliland, and the camel corps increased to 450. There is wireless com-

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munication with Aden. The **products** are chiefly cattle, coffee, skins and hides, ostrich feathers, ivory, and gum; cotton-growing is being experimented with.

CHIEF TOWN: Berbera (pop. 30,000).

	1913–14	1914–15	1915–16
Revenue	£29,368	£23,831	£29,270
Expenditure	68,646	113,283	124,467
Total imports	238,220	202,883	211,781
Total exports	216,596	176,226	190,596
	1913	1914	1915
Exports to U.K.	£4,762	£12,230	£79
Imports from (and of) U.K.	4,090	7,993	4,026

Commissioner and Commander-in-Chief, Geoffrey F. Archer, C.M.G. (duty all. £200) £800
Secretary, D. J. Jardine (duty all. £40) £400–500
Deputy Commissioner and Officer commanding Troops, Lieut.-Col. G. H. Summers (duty all. £144) £700
Staff Officer, Captain H. L. Ismay (duty all. £60) £500
District Commissioners, Maj. A. S. Lawrance, Capt. J. L. Berne, G. M. Castle Smith . . each (duty all. £40) £400–500
Assistant ditto, R. R. Jebb, H. C. Irving, A. D. Bethell . . . . each 250–400
Treasurer, R. W. Taylor . . 350–500
Assistant Treasurer, V. S. Bryan . 250–400
Insp.-General K.A. Rifles, Col. A. R. Hoskins, D.S.O. 1,000
Staff Officer, Bt.-Maj. A. J. Turner . . 600
Commdt. of Indian Contingent, Capt. H. C. Dobbs 600
Commandant, Camel Corps, Major G. R. Breading, D.S.O. (*actg.*) . . . 600
Medical Officers, F. S. Whitehead, R. H. Miller, J. T. Watt (personal duty all. £80) 400–500
Chief of Customs, H. M. O'Byrne . . 450
Superintendent of Telegraphs, J. C. Hawkhead 400

BRITISH WEST AFRICA

GAMBIA

The Gambia is a great river of Western Africa, falling into the Atlantic Ocean by a large estuary 27 m. wide at some parts, but contracting to 10 m. between Bird Island and Cape St. Mary, and to about 2 m. between Barra Point and Bathurst on St. Mary's Island. The Crown colony and protectorate on the river Gambia consists of the Island of St. Mary, British Kombo, Albreda, the Ceded Mile, the territories of Brefet and Bajana, and MacCarthy Island—153 m. from the mouth. Its *area* is about 3,980 sq. m., with a *pop.* in 1915 of 153,101 (Europeans 128). The Gambia was discovered by Portuguese merchants in 1447, but no settlement was made. In 1588 a patent was granted by Queen Elizabeth to some London merchants to trade with the Gambia; in 1618 James I granted a Charter to Sir Robert Rich and others, and Fort James was built by them on a small island; it is now being washed away gradually. In 1631 another, and in 1662 yet another company was chartered, but they were unsuccessful. In 1672 a fourth company was formed, but not until the Treaty of Versailles in 1783 abandoned to England the right of trade did commercial prosperity arrive. The settlement was annexed to Sierra Leone in 1821, but was created an independent colony in 1843. The climate from the end of November to the middle of May is pleasant and fairly healthy, but during the rainy season the general conditions of the West African climate prevail. The government is vested in a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 3 members, and a Legislative Council of 8 members, 3 being non-official. The groundnut is the staple article of cultivation (value, 1915, £400,435), but calabashes, hides, ivory, palm-kernels, rubber, and wax are also **exported**. The chief **imports** are cotton goods, hardware, kola nuts, rice, spirits, sugar, salt, tobacco, and wines. The military force consists of the Gambia Company of the W.A.F.F. A hut tax of about 4*s.* per annum is levied.

	1913	1914	1915
Revenue	£124,995	86,070	£92,253
Expenditure	95,209	120,921	89,028
Public debt	—	—	—
Total imports	1,091,129	688,007	521,151
Total exports	867,187	926,127	595,797
	1913	1914	1915
Exports to U.K.	54,270	58,194	347,195
Imports from (and of) U.K.	235,036	136,849	100,157

CHIEF TOWN, Bathurst (7,700).
Governor, Sir Edward John Cameron, K.C.M.G. (*b.* 1858) £2,500
Private Sec. C. S. Masser . . £250 + allow.
Colonial Secretary, W. Telfer Campbell £600–700 + 120 allow.
Assist. Colonial Sec. A. C. Knollys £400–500 + 50 allow.
Judge of Supreme Court, F. A. Van der Meulen £750
Receiver-General, Cecil Gwyn £500–600 + £100 al.
Legal Adviser, E. St. J. Jackson . £400–500
Police Magistrate and Insp. of Schools, M. F. J. McDonnell . . . 400–500
Sen. Med. Off. A. E. Horn £600–700 + 240 allow.
Supt. of Police, C. Grieg 400–500 + 80 allow.
Travelling Commissioners, H. L. Pryce, C.M.G., E. Hopkinson, £500 + £100 allow.; J. K. McCullum, Capt. H. F. Sproston, £400–500; Capt. E. B. Leese . . . 300–400
Colonial Engineer, H. Hollis £500 + 100 allow.

GOLD COAST COLONY

The Gold Coast Colony, with Ashanti and the Protected Northern Territories, is situated on the Gulf of Guinea, between 3° 7′ W. and 1° 14′ E., and is bounded on the W. by the French colony of the Ivory Coast, on the E. by Togoland, on the N. by the French Sudan, and on the S. by the sea. The total *area* of the Colony is 24,200 sq. m., of Ashanti 20,000, and of the Northern Territories 35,800. The census of 1911 gave the *pop.* at 853,766, but the actual population is considered to be in excess of these figures. There are 2,206 Europeans (1916). The returns for Ashanti give 287,814, and for the Northern Territories 361,806. The first European settlement on the Gold Coast was in 1482, when the fort San Jorge da Mina (Elmina) was built and garrisoned by the Portuguese, who subsequently made several other settlements. The Dutch eventually ousted the Portuguese in 1637. In 1618 the first English settlement was established at Cormantyne, and

various companies were formed for trading purposes. In 1672 the Royal African Company of England was incorporated, and under its influence English interests steadily advanced, and forts were established at Dixcove, Seccondee, Commendah, Anamabu, Tantumquerry, Winnebah, and Accra. The Company gradually declined and dissolved in 1752. A new company, the African Company of Merchants, was subsequently formed, and received annual subsidies until 1821, when the Company was dissolved and its possessions vested in the Crown, and placed under the government of the West African Settlement, the seat of government being at Sierra Leone, from which they were finally separated in 1874. Hitherto the forts of the various nations were intermingled with one another, but in 1850 Great Britain bought the Danish forts. An interchange was effected with the Dutch in 1867 by which the portion of the coast lying to the west of the Sweet River was allotted to Holland, England taking the territory to the east of the river. In 1871 the Dutch transferred all their forts and possessions on the coast to Great Britain. The transfer of Elmina fort was greatly resented by the King of Ashanti, who in 1873 invaded the British Protectorate with a large army, his grievance being that Ashanti territory had been occupied by the British. In this war, and in the subsequent ones of 1896 and 1900–1, the Ashantis were completely defeated and their territory added to the Empire. In 1897 the territories to the north of Ashanti were constituted a separate district with the title of the "Northern Territories," and placed in charge of a Commissioner.

Administration.—The Government includes a Governor, an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council of 9, 5 of whom are non-official. For defence there is the Gold Coast regiment of the West African Frontier Force, 1,353 strong, with headquarters in Ashanti. Education is chiefly in the hands of five missionary societies, but the Government has established nine primary schools, which contain 2,098 children and are entirely supported and equipped from Government funds.

The chief **products** of the colony are palm oil, rubber, palm kernels, lumber, cocoa, kola, and gold. The cultivation of cocoa was started in 1879 and has made rapid strides, the value in 1915 being £3,651,341. Gold has been exported more or less continuously since the discovery of the country. Up to 1874 the industry was almost entirely in the hands of the natives, but the formation of various English companies has brought about a remarkable development. The output in 1915 was 462,062 oz., valued at £1,755,552. Cotton is grown, and its cultivation is now being encouraged. A railway runs from the port of Seccondie via Tarquah and Obuassi to Coomassie, a distance of 168 m., and a line from Accra to Akwapim has been constructed, and is being extended to Komfrodua.

The number of vessels which entered and cleared in 1915 was 354, as compared with 637 in 1914. The total tonnage was 818,356, of which 687,167 was British.

The Gold Coast is peculiarly free from many of the discomforts associated with tropical countries: hot nights and intense heat by day are the exception rather than the rule, while insects are comparatively unobtrusive. The poor quality of the food ordinarily obtainable by Europeans is in many cases accountable for their lowered vitality and renders them an easy prey to mosquito and water-borne diseases. The efforts of the sanitary and medical authorities in promoting hygiene and treatment of disease continue to exercise a beneficial effect on the general health of Europeans.

Native aspirants to various kinds of employment, skilled and unskilled, being plentiful, it is not the policy of Government to encourage European immigration; and, living being expensive, it is highly inadvisable for Europeans in search of employment to go to the colony without previous engagement by Government or representatives of mercantile firms in Europe.

CHIEF TOWN: Accra (pop. 20,000), which is the administrative centre of the colony.

	1913	1914	1915
Revenue	£1,301,566	£1,331,713	£1,456,130
Expenditure	1,353,291	1,755,850	1,627,015
Public debt	—	3,464,118	3,444,118
Total imports	4,952,494	4,456,968	4,509,538
Total exports	5,427,106	4,942,656	5,943,631
Exports to U.K.	985,689	876,330	2,358,895
Imports from (and of) U.K.	1,876,940	1,964,543	1,871,575

Governor, Sir Hugh Charles Clifford, K.C.M.G. (duty all. £1,000) £4,000
Colonial Secretary, A. R. Slater, C.M.G. . 1,200
Chief Assist. Sec. C. H. Harper . 700–800
Senior Assist. Secs. A. A. C. Finlay, A. Farrar 500–600
Assist. Secs. C. W. Welman, C. W. Chaloner, C. E. Cookson . each 400–500
Five Junior Assist. Secs. . each 300–400
Attorney-General, W. R. Townsend . . 1,000
Solicitor-General, R. W. H. Wilkinson 600–700
Treasurer, E. B. Reece . . . 800–1,000
Chief Assist. ditto, S. S. Davis . . 500–600
Assist. Treasurers, H. M. Lewis, P. F. Barton, R. E. Burns . . each 400–500
Lt.-Col. Commdt. G.C. Regt. Lt.-Col. R. E. de B. Rose 800
Adjt. Volunteers, Capt. C. H. Hellis . . 400
Prin. Med. Off. T. E. Rice . . . 1,200
Director of Works, F. H. Longhurst . . 1,000
Gen. Man. of Railways, F. H. Waller . 1,200
Comptroller of Customs, P. L. H. Archer 700–900
Assist. ditto, O. Mitchell . . . 500–600
Commissioners of Provinces, J. Maxwell, J. T. Furley, F. W. F. Jackson, Col. Colin C. Harding, C.M.G. . . each 700
Sec. for Mines, F. Cogill . . . 800
Sec. Native Affairs, F. G. Crowther . 600–700
Postmaster-General, S. B. Gosling . 700–800
Deputy ditto, W. T. E. Wallace . 600–700
Senior Surveyors, G. J. Righton, W. Young . . . . each 400–500
Commissioner of Police, E. V. Collins 700–900
Director of Education, D. J. Oman . 600–700
Chief Justice, Sir P. Crampton Smyly . 1,500
Puisne Judges, L. E. Hawtayne, E. C. Watson, S. C. King-Farlow, W. T. Porter . . . . . each 1,000
Chief Registrar and Sheriff, Andrew White 600–700

Ashanti:—
Chief Commissioner, F. C. Fuller, C.M.G. 1,250
Commissioners, Maj. C. E. D. O. Rew, A. J. Philbrick, P. A. H. Pott . each 700

Northern Territories:—
Chief Commissioner, Capt. C. H. Armitage, C.M.G., D.S.O. 1,250
Commissioners, Maj. B. M. Read, Capt. E. H. Hobart, Capt. T. W. Breckenridge . . . . . each 700

Mail transit: 15 days.

NIGERIA

The Colony and Protectorate of Nigeria includes the territories situated on the Bight of Benin, between Dahomey on the west and the Kameruns on the east. The Protectorate is in two main divisions, the Northern Provinces and the Southern Provinces, of which the northern group coincides with the former Protectorate of Northern Nigeria, and the southern group with the former Protectorate of Southern Nigeria. The headquarters of Government is at Lagos, but it is proposed to establish a new **capital** at Kaduna, in the heart of the country. The *area* of the whole territory is 336,000 sq. miles, and the *population* roughly 16,500,000.

The chief industry is agriculture, and crops consist of cotton, cocoa, ground-nuts, maize, guinea-corn, millet, rice, coffee, yams, cassava, and tobacco. The natural **products exported** are palm-oil and kernels, gum copal, rubber, mahogany, shea-nuts, hides, and skins; and the export of ground-nuts is steadily increasing. During the last few years a considerable industry has arisen in connection with tin-mining in the Northern Provinces. A railway is in operation between Lagos and Zungeru, a distance of 430 miles, crossing the Niger at Jebba; and a junction between this railway and the railway from Baro to Kano, in the Northern Provinces, is effected by means of an extension to Minna, 38 miles east of Zungeru. There is thus direct rail communication between Lagos and Kano, over a total distance of 712 miles. Further railway extensions are in progress, a line being under construction from Port Harcourt, at the head of the Bonny estuary, to Kaduna to form a junction with the main line from Lagos to Kano. **Centres of trade** are Lagos, Abeokuta, Ibadan, Oshogbo, Ilorin, Zaria, Kano, Onitsha, Lokoja, Warri, Bonny, Sapele, Calabar, Opobo, Forcados, and Port Harcourt.

The principal **imports** are cotton goods, provisions, spirits, hardware, cutlery, cycles, kerosene, tobacco, building material, soap, and haberdashery.

	1913	1914	1915
Revenue	£3,462,508	£3,048,381	£2,703,257
Expenditure	2,916,801	3,596,764	3,434,215
Total Imports	7,201,819	6,901,071	5,016,951*
Total Exports	7,352,377	6,610,046	5,660,796*
Exports to U.K.	3,781,288	4,296,921	4,492,979*
Impts. from U.K.	4,938,368	5,145,603	4,184,089*

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Frederick John Dealtry Lugard, G.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O. (*b.* 1858) £6,000
Political Sec. (vacant) . . 800–900

Central Departments

Central Secretary, D. C. Cameron . £800–1,000
Chief Justice, Sir E. A. Speed . . . 1,600
Attorney-General, R. M. Combe . . 1,400
Auditor, C. A. Pickwoad. . . 700–900
Treasurer, D. S. Macgregor . . 1,000–1,200
Comptroller of Customs, T. F. Burrowes 900–1,100
Director of Marine, Lieut. J. Perceval, R.N.R. 1,000–1,200
Director of Medical and Sanitary Services, T. Hood 1,200
Surveyor-General, (vacant) . . 900–1,000
Director of Railways and Works, J. Eagleson, C.M.G. 1,500–1,800
General Manager Nigerian Railway, A. S. Cooper, C.M.G. 1,100–1,300

* Including specie.

Postmaster-General, J. Somerville . £700–900
Commandant Nigerian Regt., Brig.-Gen. F. H. G. Cunliffe 1,100

Colony

Administrator, (vacant) £1,500
Commissioner of Lands, C. W. Alexander 500–600
Colonial Chaplain, Rev. L. S. Noble, M.A. 400–500

Northern Provinces

Lieut.-Governor, C. L. Temple, C.M.G. . £2,000
Secretary, G. R. Mathews . . 700–900
1st Class Residents, H. S. Goldsmith, C.M.G.; Capt. U. F. H. Ruxton; W. F. Gowers; F. B. Gall; E. J. Arnett . . 800–1,000
Inspector-General of Police and Sheriff, Capt. A. E. Johnson, D.S.O. . 600–700
Director of Agriculture, P. H. Lamb . 600–800
Principal Medical Officer, F. Manning . 1,100
Government Inspector of Mines, E. A. Lanslow-Cock 600–800
Director of Education, H. Vischer . 600–800
Director of Public Works, A. C. Ridsdale 800–1,000

Southern Provinces

Lieut.-Governor, A. G. Boyle, C.M.G. . £2,000
Secretary, Maj. H. C. Moorhouse, C.M.G., D.S.O. 800–1,000
1st Class Commissioners, H. Bedwell, C.M.G.; R. A. Roberts; J. C. Maxwell, C.M.G. 800–1,000
Inspector-General of Police, C. E. Johnstone 700–900
Chief Conservator of Forests, H. N. Thompson 1,000–1,200
Inspector of Prisons, Maj. W. H. Beverley 600–700
Director of Agriculture, W. H. Johnson 600–800
Principal Medical Officer, Maj. W. H. G. Best 1,200
Director of Education, H. J. Hyde-Johnson 600–800
Director of Public Works, H. F. Peet 900–1,000

Transit to Lagos from Liverpool, 16 days. Cable communication to Lagos and Bonny. Inland telegraphs, Lagos, Zungeru, and majority of important places.

SIERRA LEONE

Sierra Leone is a British colony on the West African coast, founded in 1787. Sierra Leone proper is a peninsula, containing about 300 sq. m., but the colony has a coast-line of 210 miles in length. *Area*, with the Protectorate in the hinterland, 31,000 sq. m.; according to the census of 1911, the *population* of the Colony amounted to 75,572, while that of the Protectorate is estimated at 1,327,560; Europeans, 1,267. It is bounded on the N. and N.E. by French Guinea; on the S.E. by the Republic of Liberia; and on the W. by the Atlantic Ocean. On the east the frontier was settled by an agreement made between Great Britain and France in Jan. 1895, by which the colony relinquished all control of the head waters of the Niger, and became inclosed on every side. By the Anglo-French Agreement, April 8, 1904, the Los Islands (pop. 1,422) were ceded to France to form part of French Guinea. The interior is divided into 5 districts—Karene, Ronietta, Railway, Koinadugu, Northern Sherbro—each under a District Commissioner. A house tax is levied on the natives. The leading tribes are the Temnes in the west, the Mendis in the south, the Korankos and Yalunkas in the north. A railway runs from Freetown to Pendembu, a distance of 227 miles. It was completed in August 1905. From Bóia Junction, 64¼ miles from Freetown, a branch line runs to Kamabai, a distance

of 104 m. from Boia, and a further extension to Baga in the Koinadugu District will be undertaken. There are 546 miles of combined telegraph and telephone lines. The military forces include the West African Regiment and a battalion of the West African Frontier Force. There is also a police force 285 strong, and an establishment for victualling and coaling ships of the Royal Navy. The chief **exports** are palm oil (exports, 1915, 481,576 gall., value £45,671), palm kernels (exports, 1915, 39,624 tons, value £504,033), kola nuts, hides, piassava, and ginger. The colony is administered by a Governor, assisted by an Executive Council composed of 5 official members, and by a Legislative Council with an official majority.

CAPITAL: Freetown, with a pop. of 34,000 and municipal government.

	1913	1914	1915
Revenue	£618,383	£675,689	£504,425
Expenditure	622,439	680,146	546,771
Public debt	—	—	1,730,048
Total imports	1,750,303	1,405,049	1,255,755
Total exports	1,731,252	1,250,478	1,254,621

	1913	1914	1915
Exports to U.K.	243,156	313,784	810,343
Imports from (and of) U.K.	755,506	667,162	554,036

Governor, R. J. Wilkinson, C.M.G. (duty all. £1,000) £2,500
Chief Justice, Sir G. K. T. Purcell . . *1,200
Colonial Secretary, A. C. Hollis, C.M.G. . *1,000
Attorney-General, R. A. Maude . *700–900
Colonial Treasurer, E. O. Johnson, I.S.O. *700–800
Comptroller of Customs, O. Mitchell *600–700
Circuit Judge, E. V. Parodi . . . *900
Principal Med. Off. E. H. Tweedy . *1,000
Solicitor-General, E. Greenwood . *500–700
Registrar-Gen. and Police Mag. K. J. Beatty *500–700
Director of Public Works, C. A. Copland *800–1,000
Postmaster-Gen. and Savings Banks, H. T. March *500–600
General Manager, Railways, H. C. Morcom *1,000

Mail transit: 11–13 days.

* Exclusive of allowances.

THE DOMINION OF CANADA

Area and Population

Province.	Area, Acres.	Area, Sq. Miles.	1911 Census. Males.	Females.	Total.	Increase over 1901.
Alberta	163,382,400	255,285	223,989	150,674	374,663	413·08
British Columbia	227,747,200	355,855	251,619	140,861	392,480	119·68
Manitoba	161,172,298	251,832	250,056	205,558	455,614	78·52
New Brunswick	17,910,498	27,985	179,867	172,022	351,889	6·27
Nova Scotia	13,713,771	21,428	251,019	241,319	492,338	7·13
Ontario	260,647,636	407,262	1,299,290	1,223,984	2,523,274	15·58
Prince Edward Island	1,397,991	2,184	47,069	46,659	93,728	— 9·23
Quebec	452,373,601	706,834	1,011,502	991,730	2,003,232	21·49
Saskatchewan	161,088,000	251,700	291,730	200,702	492,432	439·48
North-West Territories	795,023,360	1,242,224	9,346	9,135	18,481	— 8·18
Yukon	132,528,640	207,076	6,508	2,004	8,512	—68·73
Totals	2,386,985,395	3,729,665	3,821,995	3,384,648	7,206,643	34·17

Canada is bounded by three oceans, and has 13,000 miles of coast line; it is 3,500 miles by 1,400 in area, and is almost as large as Europe. At the 1911 Census the rural population was 3,925,502; the urban, 3,281,141. Three-fourths of the population is British-born. Of the 3,821,995 males at the Census of 1911, 2,369,766 were single. The population is estimated at the end of 1915 as 8,075,000.

Origins and Religions

Origins.	1901.	1911.	Religions.	1901.	1911.
English	1,260,899	1,823,150	Roman Catholics	2,229,600	2,833,041
Irish	988,721	1,050,384	Presbyterians	842,442	1,115,324
Scottish	800,154	997,880	Methodists	916,886	1,079,892
Welsh	13,135	24,848	Church of England	681,494	1,043,017
Other	286	723	Baptists	318,005	382,666
Total British	3,063,195	3,896,985	Lutherans	92,524	229,864
French	1,649,371	2,054,890	Greek Church	15,630	88,507
German	310,501	393,320	Jews	16,401	74,564
Austro-Hungarian	18,178	129,103	Mennonites	31,797	44,611
Scandinavian	31,042	107,535	Congregationalists	28,293	34,054
Indian	127,941	105,492	Eastern Religions	15,570	28,418
Jewish	16,131	75,681	Disciples	14,900	11,329
Dutch	33,845	54,986	No religion	4,810	26,027
Italian	10,834	45,411	Salvation Army	10,308	18,834
Russian	19,825	43,142	Mormons	6,891	15,971
Negro	17,437	16,877	Adventists	8,058	10,406
Chinese	17,312	27,774	All others	50,672	68,155

The New HAZELL, 1917

The native Indians in Canada numbered 103,661 in 1911, and 103,531 in 1915. They own 2,415,569 acres, of which 192,478 acres are under cultivation, and the whole valued at $46,530,823. The number of Eskimos in 1911 was 4,600, and in 1915, 3,447.

Chronology

Canada was first discovered by John Cabot on June 24, 1497, and in 1534 a French expedition under Jacques Cartier ascended the St. Lawrence as far as Hochelaga (Montreal). Subsequently it was visited by Samuel de Champlain, who founded Quebec, and spent many years of his life in developing the colony. In 1713, Acadia (Nova Scotia) was ceded to England by the Treaty of Utrecht. In 1756 began the Seven Years War between England and France, and 1759 (Sept. 18) saw the capture of Quebec by General Wolfe. In 1763 the Treaty of Paris was signed, by which Canada was finally ceded to Great Britain. In 1837 occurred the rebellion in Upper and Lower Canada. In 1841 Upper and Lower Canada were united. In 1843 Victoria, British Columbia, was founded. In 1851 responsible government was given to Prince Edward Island, and in 1858 parliamentary government established in British Columbia, which was united with Vancouver Is. in 1866. In 1867 the British North America Act was passed, uniting Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick under one federal government. Dominion Day was established on July 1 of that year. In 1870 Manitoba and the North-West Territories were added to the Dominion, the latter by purchase from the Hudson's Bay Company for £300,000. British Columbia joined in 1871 and Prince Edward Island in 1873. In 1880 an Order in Council annexed to the Dominion such British possessions in North America, other than Newfoundland, as were not previously in the Dominion. The North-West Rebellion and execution of Louis Riel occurred in 1885. The unnamed portions of the North-West Territories were named as Ungava, Franklin, Mackenzie, and Yukon Districts, in 1895. In 1898 the Canadian preferential tariff in favour of Great Britain came into force. 1903 saw the settlement of the Alaskan Boundary. In 1905 new provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta were created. In 1912 the boundaries of Quebec, Ontario, and Manitoba were extended. 1915 saw the first Canadian Contingent of nearly 33,000 men, 7,500 horses, and 70 pieces of artillery, the largest military force that ever crossed the Atlantic, come to the help of the Mother Country.

Physiography

Canada may be conveniently divided into five sections: (1) the peninsula which in Canada forms the Gaspé and the three Maritime provinces; (2) the lowlands of southern Ontario and southern Quebec, with the Great Lakes and the Ottawa and St. Lawrence Rivers draining the interior into the Atlantic Ocean; (3) the Central plain; (4) the Lauretian highland; (5) the western Cordillera. In the western Cordillera are found the highest mountain ranges and peaks in Canada. In the Yukon is Mount Logan, 19,539 ft., the highest known point in Canada. In the Rocky Mountains are many high peaks, Mount Robson, in the Yellowhead Pass, being the highest, 13,700 ft. Canada has a fine series of rivers—the Mackenzie 2,525 m., St. Lawrence 1,900 m., Yukon 1,765 m., Nelson 1,600 m., Saskatchewan 1,205 m., Columbia 1,150 m., Peace 1,065 m., and Churchill 1,000 m. The interior continental plain or Red River Valley was once part of the bed of a great lake which reached southward into the United States and northward 100 m. beyond Lake Winnipeg; it is the great grain-producing part of Canada, and owes its fertility in part to the mineral constituents of the soil, and in part to the great accumulation of nitrogenous organic matter, the remains of ages of vegetable growth.

Climate

The climate of such a large country as Canada, ranging from lat. 42° to the Arctic regions, and touching three oceans, shows great variations. In the east it is cold but clear in winter, warm in summer; while the climate of the British Columbian coast resembles that of England. Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba are subject to great extremes of temperature, Saskatchewan having registered a maximum of 107° and a minimum of — 56°. The Chinook, or westerly wind, is a characteristic of the Alberta climate, and it keeps the prairies usually bare of snow in the winter.

Governors-General of Canada, 1867–1917

Name.	Date of Appointment.	Date of Assumption of Office.
Viscount Monck	June 1, 1867	July 1, 1867
Lord Lisgar (Sir John Young)	Dec. 29, 1868	Feb. 2, 1869
Earl of Dufferin	May 22, 1872	June 25, 1872
Marquess of Lorne	Oct. 5, 1878	Nov. 25, 1878
Marquess of Lansdowne	Aug. 18, 1883	Oct. 23, 1883
Lord Stanley of Preston (Earl of Derby)	May 1, 1888	June 11, 1888
Earl of Aberdeen	May 22, 1893	Sept. 18, 1893
Earl of Minto	July 30, 1898	Nov. 12, 1898
Earl Grey	Sept. 26, 1904	Dec. 10, 1904
H.R.H. Duke of Connaught	Mar. 21, 1911	Oct. 13, 1911
Duke of Devonshire	1916	1916

GOVERNMENT

Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency the Duke of Devonshire, K.G., P.C., G.C.V.O., G.C.M.G.

Military Secretary and Secretary, Lt.-Col. H. G. Henderson.

THE EXECUTIVE

Prime Minister and President of the Privy Council, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Laird Borden, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C., LL.D. (*b.* '54) . $12,000

Minister of Trade and Commerce, Rt. Hon. Sir George Eulas Foster, K.C.M.G., D.C.L. (*b.* '47) $7,000

Minister of Justice, Hon. Charles Joseph Doherty, D.C.L., LL.D. (*b.* '55) . . $7,000
Postmaster-General, Hon. T. Chase Casgrain, K.C. (*b.* '52) 7,000
Secretary of State and Minister of Mines, Hon. Pierre Edouard Blondin (*b.* '74) . 7,000
Minister of Finance, Hon. Sir William Thomas White, K.C.M.G., B.A. (*b.* '66) . 7,000
Minister of Marine and Fisheries and Minister of the Naval Service, Hon. John Douglas Hazen (*b.* '60) 7,000
Minister of Public Works, Hon. Robert Rogers (*b.* '64) 7,000
Minister of Railways and Canals, Hon. Francis Cochrane (*b.* '52) 7,000
Minister of Militia and Defence, Hon. Albert Edward Kemp (*b.* '58) . . . 7,000
Minister of the Interior and Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, Hon. William James Roche, M.D. (*b.* '59) . . 7,000
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Martin Burrell (*b.* '58) 7,000
Minister of Customs, Hon. John Dowsley Reid, M.D. (*b.* '59) 7,000
Minister of Inland Revenue, Hon. Esioff Léon Patenaude (*b.* '75) 7,000
Minister of Labour, Hon. Thomas Wilson Crothers, K.C., B.A. (*b.* '50) . . .
Minister of Overseas Military Forces (in London), Hon. Sir George Halsey Perley, K.C.M.G., B.A. (*b.* '57) . . .
Minister without Portfolio, Hon. Sir James Alexander Lougheed, K.C.M.G., K.C. (*b.* '54) . . . . . .
Solicitor-General, Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.
Leader of the Opposition, Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, P.C., G.C.M.G., D.C.L. (*b.* '41).

GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

Office of the Privy Council

Clerk of the Privy Council, Rodolphe Boudreau $5,000
Assist. ditto, F. K. Bennetts . . 3,400
Secretary for Imperial and Foreign Correspondence, Wm. Mackenzie . . 3,550

Department of Secretary of State

Secretary of State for Canada, Hon. Pierre E. Blondin $7,000
Under-Sec. & Deputy Reg.-Gen. Thos. Mulvey, K.C. 5,000
Assist. ditto, P. Pelletier . . . 3,750
Accountant, F. Colson 3,100
Asst. Dep. Reg.-Gen. I. W. Storr . . 3,100
Chief Clerk, Naturalisation Branch, Arthur Brophy 2,700
Dominion Archivist, A. G. Doughty, C.M.G., LL.D. 2,700
Secretary of Board of Publication, William Smith, I.S.O. 3,500

Department of Public Printing and Stationery

King's Printer and Controller of Stationery, Joseph de L. Taché $5,000
Assist. ditto, Fred Cook. . . . 4,000
Supt. of Printing, F. R. Boardman. . 3,600
Supt. of Stationery, J. O. Patenaude . 3,600

Department of External Affairs

Secretary of State for External Affairs, Rt. Hon. Sir Robert L. Borden, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.C., LL.D., Prime Minister .
Parliamentary Sec. Col. Hugh Clark, M.P.
Under-Sec. of State for External Affairs, Sir Joseph Pope, K.C.M.G., C.V.O., I.S.O. $5,000
Assist. Under-Sec. W. H. Walker, I.S.O. . 3,300

Department of the Interior

Minister of the Interior, Hon. William J. Roche, M.D., LL.D. $7,000
Deputy Minister, W. W. Cory, C.M.G. . 5,000
Assist. Deputy ditto, J. A. Côté . . 4,000
Superintending Accountant, C. H. Beddoe 3,500
Secretary, L. C. Pereira 2,700
Law Clerk, T. G. Rothwell . . . 3,100
Dominion Lands Commissioner, J. W. Greenway 4,000
Cont. & Reg. Dominion Lands Patents, N. O. Côté, I.S.O. 3,550
Supt. Ry. & Swamp Lands Branch, F. C. C. Lynch 2,400
Surveyor-General, E. Deville, LL.D. . 4,000
Chief Geographer, J. E. Chalifour . . 2,800
Chief Astronomer, W. F. King, C.M.G., LL.D. 3,850
Supt. of Immigration, W. D. Scott . 4,000
Assist. ditto (England), John O. Smith . 4,400
Inspector of U.S. Agencies, W. J. White . 4,000
Medical Inspector, P. H. Bryce, M.D. . 3,950
Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, J. Bruce Walker 3,500
Director of Forestry, R. H. Campbell . 3,700
Cont. of Mining Lands and Sec. of the Yukon, H. H. Rowatt 3,400

Department of Indian Affairs

Supt.-Gen. of Indian Affairs, Hon. William J. Roche, Minister of the Interior .
Deputy ditto, Duncan C. Scott . . $5,000
Assist. Deputy & Sec. John Douglas McLean 3,550
Assist. Sec. Samuel Stewart . . . 2,800

Department of Finance

Minister of Finance, Hon. Sir William T. White, K.C.M.G. $7,000
Deputy Minister and Sec. of the Treasury Board, Thomas Cooper Boville, C.M.G. . 5,000
Assist. Deputy and Law Clerk, H. T. Ross, K.C. 4,500

Department of Insurance

Supt. of Insurance, G. D. Finlayson . $5,000
Chief Clerk, A. O'Reilly . . . 2,800

Audit Office

Auditor-General, John Fraser, I.S.O. . $5,000
Chief Clerks, E. D. Sutherland, I.S.O., $3,650; John Gorman, $3,300; Fredk. Hayter, $3,300.

Department of Public Works

Minister of Public Works, Hon. Robert Rogers $7,000
Deputy Minister, James Blake Hunter . 5,000
Assist. Deputy, A. St. Laurent . . 4,000
Secretary, R. C. Desrochers . . . 3,300
Accountant, Alfred Geo. Kingston . . 3,550
Chief Architect, E. L. Horwood . . 7,000
Chief Engineer, E. D. Lafleur . . 4,000

Department of Trade and Commerce

Minister of Trade and Commerce, Rt. Hon. Sir George E. Foster, K.C.M.G. . . $7,000
Deputy Minister, Francis C. Trench O'Hara 5,000
Chief Assist. & Accountant, Thos. J. Code 3,400
Dominion Statistician and Controller of Census, R. H. Coats 3,700
Chief Grain Commissioner, Robert Magill 6,500

Department of Inland Revenue

Minister of Inland Revenue, Hon. Esioff E. Patenaude $7,000
Deputy Minister, Jos. U. Vincent . . 5,000
Assist. ditto & Secretary, Geo. W. Taylor 3,300
Chief Accountant, Joseph E. Valin . . 3,000

Chief Analyst, Anthony McGill, LL.D. . 3,600
Chief Electrical Engineer, O. Higman . 3,400
Chief Insp. of Weights and Measures, E. O. Way 2,900

Department of Mines

Minister of Mines, Hon. Pierre E. Blondin, Secretary of State . . . .
Deputy Minister, Richard G. McConnell, M.A. $5,000
Director of Mines, E. Haanel, Ph.D. . 3,750
Assist. Dir. of Geological Survey, John Macoun 3,400

Department of Customs

Minister of Customs, Hon. John D. Reid, M.D. $7,000
Commissioner of Customs and Chairman Board of Customs, John McDougald, C.M.G. 5,000
Assist. Commissioner, Robinson R. Farrow 4,000
Chief and Gen. Insp. S. W. McMichael, I.S.O. 4,000
Chief Dominion Appraiser, J. A. Watson 3,000

Department of Railways and Canals

Minister of Railways and Canals, Hon. Francis Cochrane $7,000
Deputy Minister, Archibald W. Campbell 5,000
Gen. Manager, Govt. Railways, F. P. Gutelius 20,000
Chief Engineer, W. A. Bowden . . 5,000
Asst. Deputy Minister & Sec. L. K. Jones, I.S.O. 3,950

Post Office Department

Postmaster-General, Hon. T. Chase Casgrain, K.C. $7,000
Deputy ditto, R. M. Coulter, C.M.G., M.D. 5,000
Assist. Deputy ditto, H. B. Verret . . 4,000
Supt. Government Annuities, Samuel T. Bastedo 4,000
Financial Superintendent, W. J. Johnstone 3,850
Supt. Rural Mail Delivery Branch, A. Bolduc 3,800
Controller of Postal Stores, Sidney Smith, I.S.O. 3,500
Accountant, W. J. Glover . . . 3,300
Supt. Postage Stamp Branch, E. J. Lemaire 3,100
Controller Ry. Mail Service, B. M. Armstrong 3,500
Supt. Money Order Branch, F. E. S. Grout 2,900
Supt. Savings Bank Branch, W. H. Harrington 3,500
Supt. Mail Contract Branch, Geo. Clayton Anderson 3,500
Supt. Dead Letter Branch, Geo. J. Binks . 3,100
Secretary, A. W. Throop 3,000

Department of Justice

Minister of Justice and Attorney-General, Hon. Charles Jos. Doherty, K.C. . . $7,000
Solicitor-General, Hon. A. Meighen, K.C. . 6,000
Deputy Minister, E. L. Newcombe, C.M.G., K.C. 10,000
Assist. ditto and Secretary, W. S. Edwards 4,000
Inspectors of Penitentiaries, D. Stewart, $3,850; W. St. P. Hughes, $3,800.
Chief Commissioner of Police of Canada, Lt.-Col. Sir A. P. Sherwood, K.C.M.G., M.V.O., A.D.C. 5,000

The Royal North-West Mounted Police Office

Comptroller, A. E. Blount $5,000
Commissioner, Aylesworth B. Perry, C.M.G. 4,000

Department of Agriculture and Statistics

Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Martin Burrell $7,000
Deputy Minister, George F. O'Halloran . 6,000
Assist. ditto & Secretary, A. L. Fitzgerald Jarvis, I.S.O. $3,500
Director of Experimental Farms, Joseph H. Grisdale 3,200
Director-General of Public Health, F. Montizambert, C.M.G., I.S.O., M.D. . 5,000
Veterinary Director-General, F. Torrance . 5,000
Dairy and Cold Storage Commissioner, J. A. Ruddick 4,000
Registrar Trade Marks and Copyright, P. E. Ritchie 3,500
Exhibition Commissioner, Wm. Hutchison 4,500
Chief Clerk Patents, W. J. Lynch, I.S.O. . 3,100
Accountant, F. C. Chittick 3,200

Department of Marine and Fisheries

Minister, Hon. John D. Hazen . . $7,000
Deputy Minister, Alexander Johnston . 5,000
Assist. ditto, Cameron Stanton . . 4,000
Chief Engineer, Lt.-Col. W. P. Anderson, C.M.G. 4,000
Supt. of Meteorological Service (Toronto), Sir R. F. Stupart 4,000
Chief Accountant, Alexander Boyle . . . 3,200

Department of the Naval Service

Minister of the Naval Service, Hon. John D. Hazen (Minister of Marine and Fisheries)
Deputy Minister and Comptroller, G. J. Desbarats, C.M.G. $6,000
Director of Naval Services, V.-Adm. C. E. Kingsmill 5,000
Commander and Chief of Staff, Lieut. R. M. T. Stephens, C.M.G., R.N.
Consulting Engineer (vacant).
Supt. Radio-Telegraph Service, C. P. Edwards 2,800
Chief Hydrographer, W. J. Stewart . 3,750
Supt. of Tidal Surveys, Dr. W. Bell Dawson 3,200
Commissioner of Fisheries, Edward E. Prince 4,000
Supt. of Fisheries, Wm. A. Found . . 3,200
Accountant, L. J. Beausoleil 2,900

Department of Labour

Minister of Labour, Hon. Thomas W. Crothers, K.C. $7,000
Deputy Minister, F. A. Acland . . 5,000
Assist. ditto, G. H. Brown 3,300

High Commissioner in London

High Commissioner (Offices: 19 Victoria Street, London, S.W.), (vacant) . . $10,000
Secretary, William Linney Griffith . . 6,000

Commissions

Permanent Railway Commission

Chief Commissioner, Sir Henry L. Drayton, K.C. $12,500
Assist. ditto, D'Arcy Scott . . . 9,000
Deputy ditto, Hon. Wilfrid B. Nantel . 8,000
Commissioners, S. J. McLean, A. S. Goodeve, one vacancy . . . each 8,000
Chief Engineer, G. A. Mountain . . 5,000
Secretary, A. D. Cartwright . . . 4,000

Transcontinental Railway Commission

Commissioner, Hon. Francis Cochrane (Minister of Railways).
Chief Engineer, Gordon Grant.
Secretary, (vacant).

Civil Service Commission

Commissioners, Adam Shortt, C.M.G., Michel G. La Rochelle, K.C. . . . each	$5,000
Secretary, Wm. Foran	3,500

Conservation Commission

Chairman, Hon. Sir Clifford Sifton, K.C.M.G.	
Assist. Chairman and Sec. James White .	$5,000
Medical Adviser to Committee on Public Health, Chas. A. Hodgetts, M.D. . .	4,000
Mining Engineer, W. Dick . . .	2,500
Hydro-Electric Engineer, L. G. Denis .	2,500
Agriculturist, F. C. Nunnick . . .	2,500

International Joint Commission, Canadian Section

Chairman, Charles A. Magrath . . .	$7,500
Commissioners, H. A. Powell, K.C., Pierre B. Mignault, K.C. . . . each	7,500
Secretary, L. J. Burpee	4,000

The Legislature

Parliament consists of the King, a Senate, and a House of Commons. The Senate now consists of 96 members nominated for life by the Governor-General, so chosen that 24 belong to Ontario, 24 to Quebec, 10 to Nova Scotia, 10 to New Brunswick, 4 to Prince Edward Island, 6 to British Columbia, 6 to Manitoba, 6 to Saskatchewan, and 6 to Alberta. Each Senator must be in the possession of property worth $4,000, age of thirty years, and resident within the province for which he is appointed. The House of Commons at present consists of 221 members. The basis on which the number of members allotted to each province is regulated, is that Quebec shall always have 65, and the other provinces such a number of members as will bear the same proportion to the number of their population, as ascertained at each decennial census, as the number 65 bears to the population of Quebec. Parliament lasts for five years, unless dissolved sooner, and on the dissolution of the present (12th) Parliament, which was elected for the period 1910–16, the House of Commons will consist of 234 members, distributed as follows: P.E.I., 3; N.S., 16; N.B., 11; Que., 65; Ont., 82; Man., 15; Sask., 16; Alberta, 12; B.C., 13; Y.T., 1. Each member of the Senate receives $2,500 per annum, and each member of the Commons a maximum of $2,500 per session, with certain deductions for days of non-attendance. Election is by ballot, and the franchise is regulated by the several Provincial Legislatures, which also regulate the polling divisions and the voters' lists. The session usually extends from Nov. to May. The limits of **federal and provincial jurisdiction** are regulated by the British North America Act, 1867. The Dominion Parliament has exclusive legislative power in all matters, including finance, trade, postal service, currency, banking, navigation, defence, etc., except those specifically delegated to the provincial legislatures. Bills passed by the Dominion Parliament require the assent of the Governor-General, and may be disallowed within two years by the King.

Speaker of the Senate, Hon. Auguste C. P. Landry	$4,000
Clerk of the Parliaments and of the Senate, S. E. St. Onge Chapleau . . .	5,000
Law Clerk, J. G. A. Creighton, C.M.G., K.C.	4,000
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, Ernest J. Chambers	3,100
Sergeant-at-Arms, J. de St. Denis Le Moine, I.S.O.	2,600
Clerk of Routine and Proceedings, J. C. Young	$3,100
Accountant, Harrison Gross . . .	2,900
Speaker of the House of Commons, Hon. Thomas S. Sproule, M.D. . . .	$4,000
Deputy Speaker, Albert Sevigny . .	2,000
Clerk, T. B. Flint, D.C.L. . . .	5,000
Clerk Assistant, (vacant) . . .	4,000
Sergeant-at-Arms, Lt.-Col. H. R. Smith, C.M.G., I.S.O., A.D.C. . . .	4,000
Parliamentary Counsel, F. H. Gisborne, I.S.O., K.C.	5,000
Joint Librarians of Parliament, A. D. De Celles, C.M.G.; M. G. Griffin, C.M.G. each	5,000
Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, Jas. G. Foley	3,500

The Judicature

The judges are appointed by the Governor-General in the superior, district, and county courts throughout the Dominion, except in the probate courts of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

THE SUPREME COURT OF CANADA

Chief Justice of Canada, Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, P.C., G.C.M.G., LL.D.	$10,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. Sir Louis H. Davies, K.C.M.G., John Idington, Lyman P. Duff, Frank Anglin, L. P. Brodeur each	9,000
Registrar, E. R. Cameron, K.C. . .	5,000
Reporter, Chas. H. Masters, K.C. . .	3,100

COURT OF EXCHEQUER OF CANADA

Judge, Hon. Walter G. P. Cassels . .	$8,000
Asst. Judge, Hon. L. A. Audette . .	6,000
Registrar, Charles Morse, K.C. . .	3,500

Defence

By the Militia Act of 1904 service in the militia is universal and compulsory on all male inhabitants who are British subjects between the ages of 18 and 60. The Militia is divided into the *active* and the *reserve*; the latter, organised in 1915, has not yet been developed. The male population is divided into four classes, who are called into service in succession: unmarried men and widowers (without children) between 18 and 30; unmarried men and widowers between 30 and 45; married men and widowers (with children) between 18 and 45; all men between 45 and 60. The authorised establishment in 1914 was: officers, 5,615; non-com. officers and men, 68,991; horses, 17,044. The total *war strength* of all classes would be 2,153,000.

The Naval Service of Canada was established by the Naval Service Act, 1910. For the branches of the Department see *ante*. Owing to a division of opinion (see Ed. 1914) no steps have yet been taken for the formation of a Canadian Navy. There is a Royal Naval College at Halifax for the training of cadets, and graduates of the college who have joined Imperial ships have been most favourably reported on by the commanding officers.

Minister of Militia, (vacant) . .	$7,000
Parliamentary Sec. Fleming B. McCurdy, M.P.	
Deputy Minister, Surg.-Gen. Eugène Fiset, C.M.G., D.S.O., M.D.	5,000
Accountant and Paymaster-General, J. W. Borden	3,950
Assist. Deputy Minister and Sec. of Militia Council, Ernest F. Jarvis . . .	3,650

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Director of Contracts, H. W. Brown	$3,650
Chief of the General Staff, Col. W. Gwatkin	
Quartermaster-General, Maj.-Gen. D. A. Macdonald, C.M.G., I.S.O.	
Master-General of the Ordnance, Col. T. Benson	
Adjutant-General, Col. V. A. S. Williams, A.D.C.	
Inspector-General, Eastern Canada, Maj.-Gen. F. L. Lessard, C.B.; *Western Canada*, Maj.-Gen. S. B. Steele, C.B., M.V.O.	

Education

Education is under the control of the provincial governments; it is aided by local taxation, and liberally supported by grants from the several governments. There are 25,619 public schools of all grades, with 37,287 teachers and 1,258,751 pupils. There are 20 universities, with 500 professors and teachers, and about 10,000 teachers.

Cities

The following table shows the population of the larger Canadian cities, with their increase at various censuses:

Cities.	Census Population.		
	1871.	1901.	1911.
Montreal, *Que.*	115,000	267,730	470,480
Toronto, *Ont.*	59,000	208,040	376,538
Winnipeg, *Man.*	241	42,340	136,035
Vancouver, *B.C.*	..	27,010	100,401
Ottawa, *Ont.* (*Cap.*)	24,141	59,928	87,062
Hamilton, *Ont.*	26,880	52,634	81,969
Quebec, *Que.*	59,699	68,840	78,710
Halifax, *N.S.*	29,582	40,832	46,619
London, *Ont.*	18,000	37,976	46,300
Calgary, *Alta.*	..	4,392	43,704
St. John, *N.B.*	41,325	40,711	42,511
Victoria, *B.C.*	3,270	20,919	31,660
Regina, *Sask.*	..	2,249	30,213
Edmonton, *Alta.*	..	2,626	24,900
Brantford, *Ont.*	8,107	16,619	23,132
Kingston, *Ont.*	12,407	17,961	18,874
Maisonneuve, *Que.*	..	3,958	18,684
Peterborough, *Ont.*	4,611	11,239	18,360
Hull, *Que.*	3,800	13,993	18,222
Windsor, *Ont.*	4,253	12,153	17,829
Sydney, *N.S.*	..	9,009	17,723
Place Bay, *N.S.*	..	3,633	16,562
Fort William, *Ont.*	..	3,633	16,499
Sherbrooke, *Que.*	4,432	11,765	16,405
Kitchener, *Ont.*	2,743	9,747	15,196
Guelph, *Ont.*	6,878	11,496	15,175
Westmount, *Que.*	200	8,856	14,579
St. Thomas, *Ont.*	2,197	11,485	14,054
Brandon, *Man.*	..	5,620	13,839
Moosejaw, *Sask.*	..	1,558	13,823
Three Rivers, *Que.*	7,570	9,981	13,691
New Westm'ster, *B.C.*	..	6,499	13,199
Stratford, *Ont.*	4,313	9,959	12,946
Owen Sound, *Ont.*	3,369	8,776	12,558
St. Catherines, *Ont.*	7,896	9,946	12,484
Saskatoon, *Sask.*	..	113	12,004
Verdun, *Que.*	..	1,898	11,629
Moncton, *N.B.*	600	9,026	11,345
Port Arthur, *Ont.*	..	3,214	11,220
Charlottetown, *P.E.I.*	8,807	12,080	11,198
Sault Ste. Marie, *Ont.*	879	7,169	10,984
Chatham, *Ont.*	5,873	9,068	10,770
Lachine, *Que.*	1,696	5,561	10,699
Galt, *Ont.*	3,827	7,866	10,299

Finance

The net Revenue and Expenditure of Canada, 1909–16:

Year.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	$	$
1909	85,549,580	84,064,233
1910	101,616,476	79,411,747
1911	117,884,328	87,774,198
1912	136,108,217	98,161,441
1913	168,690,427	112,059,537
1914	163,174,395.	127,384,473
1915	133,073,482	135,523,206
1916		

Details of the Revenue and Expenditure for the years 1914–15:

RECEIPTS

Items.	1914.	1915.
	$	$
Customs	111,764,698	104,691,238
Excise	21,447,444	21,452,036
Post Office	12,051,728	12,954,529
Railways	12,442,203	13,394,317
Miscellaneous	10,983,827	10,682,271
Total	168,689,903	163,174,394

EXPENDITURE

Items.	1914.	1915.
	$	$
Debt Charges	14,493,155	14,752,117
Provincial Subsidies	13,211,800	11,280,468
Civil Government	5,109,458	5,607,794
Public Works	13,468,505	19,007,512
Defence	9,114,533	11,151,398
Collection of Revenue	33,006,200	39,084,656
Miscellaneous	23,655,884	26,500,523
Total	112,059,537	127,384,472

Public Debt

Year.	Gross Public Debt.	Net Public Debt.
	$	$
1909	478,537,427	323,930,279
1910	470,663,046	336,268,546
1911	474,941,487	340,042,052
1912	508,338,592	339,919,461
1913	483,232,555	314,301,625
1914	544,391,369	335,996,850
1915	700,475,017	449,376,083
1916		

Industries

Agriculture is the main industry in the Dominion and in Manitoba and the North-West the wheat-growing as well as general farming capabilities are immeasurable. For the whole of Canada the area sown to field crops in 1915 was 37,063,455 acres as compared with 33,436,675 acres in 1914—wheat, 12,986,400 acres; oats, 11,365,000; barley, 1,509,350; rye, 112,300; peas, 196,210; beans, 43,310; buckwheat, 343,800; mixed grains, 466,800; flax, 806,600; corn for huskiug, 253,300; potatoes, 478,600; turnips, mangolds, etc., 172,700; hay and clover, 7,875,000; fodder corn, 343,400; sugar beet, 18,000; and alfalfa, 92,685;

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representing a total value of $797,609,500. The yield of these crops was in 1915:

Crop.	Yield.	Crop.	Yield.
	Bush.		Bush.
Wheat	376,303,600	Potatoes	62,604,000
Oats	520,103,000	Turnips, Mangolds, &c.	64,281,000
Barley	53,331,300		
Rye	2,394,100		Tons.
Peas	3,478,850		
Beans	723,400	Hay and Clover	10,953,000
Buckwheat	7,865,000	Fodder corn	3,429,870
Mixed grains	17,523,100	Sugar beet	141,000
Flax	10,628,000	Alfalfa	217,000
Corn for husking	14,368,000		

Of the total yield of wheat as given above there was an exportable surplus of 264,173,200 bush. The largest quantity of wheat previously exported in any one year was 142,574,000 bush. in 1913–14. The *live-stock* in Canada in 1915 comprised 2,996,099 horses, 2,666,846 milk cows, 3,399,155 other cattle, 2,038,662 sheep, and 3,111,900 swine. At the census of 1911 there were 3,625 factories and creameries producing 199,904,205 lb. of cheese and 64,698,165 lb. of butter. There were also 11 factories for condensed milk products, with an output of 27,831,596 lb.

The *fisheries* of the east and west coasts are very productive—salmon, cod, herring, mackerel, and lobsters being the fish chiefly caught, though halibut and anchovies are also exported. The total value of the catch in 1914–15 was $31,264,631.

Forestry.—The total estimated area of the Canadian forests is between 500,000,000 and 600,000,000 acres, of which between 200,000,000 and 300,000,000 acres are covered by timber of commercial size. Nova Scotia has an area of 5,000,000, New Brunswick 9,000,000, Quebec 100,000,000, and Ontario 70,000,000 acres. Lumber, lath, and shingles production was valued at $67,500,000 in 1914 and firewood at $60,500,000; the total value of all forest products in 1914 being $176,672,000. Spruce is mostly used for lumber and pulp; maple for firewood, as well as for furniture, cars, agricultural implements, hardwood flooring and distillation; cedar for poles, fence-post and rails, cross-ties and shingles; white pine and Douglas fir for lumber; while beech, poplar, and jack pine are used in largest quantities for firewood. The production of pulpwood in 1915 was valued at $15,590,000, of which $6,164,000 was exported.

Manufactures.—The census of manufactures of 1911 showed 19,218 establishments, with a total capital of $1,247,583,609, the value of the products being $1,165,975,639. 515,203 persons were employed, receiving salaries and wages amounting to $241,008,416.

Minerals.—The value of the mineral production in Canada in 1915 was $139,600,000, an increase of $11,000,000 over 1914, due mostly to increased production of copper and lead in British Columbia. Canada now produces over 80% of the world's nickel production. The mineral output of 1914 included gold $15,925,044, silver $15,097,269, copper $10,301,935, nickel $13,655,381, lead $1,627,568, and pig iron $10,002,856; the non-metallic minerals included coal $33,433,108, Portland cement $9,187,924, asbestos and asbestic $2,909,806, petroleum $343,124, natural gas $3,511,302, clay products $7,090,898, and stone $5,593,485.

Commerce

The following table shows the external trade of Canada for certain years ($4·86⅔ = £1 sterling):

Fiscal Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Total.
	$	$	$
1870	73,573,490	74,814,339	148,387,829
1880	87,911,458	86,489,747	174,401,205
1885	89,238,361	108,941,486	198,179,847
1890	96,749,149	121,858,241	218,607,390
1895	113,638,803	110,781,682	224,420,485
1900	191,894,723	189,622,513	381,517,236
1905	203,316,872	266,834,417	470,151,289
1910	301,358,529	391,852,692	693,211,221
1911	297,196,365	472,247,540	769,443,905
1912	315,317,250	559,320,544	874,637,794
1913	393,232,057	692,032,392	1,085,264,449
1914	478,997,928	650,746,797	1,129,744,725
1915	490,808,877	629,444,894	1,120,253,771

Classes of Merchandise

The Produce of Canada

Class.	1914.	1915.
	$	$
Agricultural Produce	198,220,029	134,746,050
Animals and their Produce	53,349,119	74,390,743
Fisheries Produce	20,623,560	19,687,068
Forest Produce	42,792,137	42,650,683
Manufactures	57,443,452	85,539,501
Mineral Produce	59,039,054	51,740,989
Miscellaneous Produce	121,088	663,802
Total	431,588,439	409,418,836

Imports and Exports

According to Countries, 1915

Countries.	Total Exports.	Imports for Consumption.
British Empire	$	$
United Kingdom	211,758,863	90,085,840
Australia	5,551,686	412,205
British E. & W. Africa	100,765	23,516
British South Africa	4,645,589	314,887
British West Indies	4,366,792	6,162,338
India	415,680	4,133,847
Newfoundland	4,481,176	1,245,160
New Zealand	2,623,855	3,908,616
Total British Empire	237,558,704	115,272,787
Foreign Countries		
Argentina	639,469	3,364,787
Brazil	542,515	1,149,551
Cuba	1,479,355	1,617,291
France	14,595,705	8,449,186
Holland	5,254,829	1,769,256
Italy	1,840,910	1,472,799
Japan	1,037,001	2,783,159
Russia	1,331,191	105,455
Switzerland	16,445	3,979,256
United States	215,409,326	428,617,233
Total For. Countries	253,250,173	472,091,576
Grand Total	490,808,877	587,364,363

Communications

Railways.—There were in 1914, 30,795 m. of railway, having a capital liability of $1,808,820,761, the earnings being $243,083,539, and the working expenses $178,975,259; there were also 1,561 m. of electric railway, with a capital of $147,595,342, earning $29,691,007, with working expenses $19,107,818. The length of miles operated by the principal lines in 1914 was:

Name.	Miles Operated.	Capital. $
Government lines:		
Intercolonial and branches	1,503	101,468,073
P.E. Island	274	8,920,369
National Transcontinental	2,009	142,970,793
Hudson Bay	214	6,087,033
Other lines	267	1,063.956
Canada Southern	380	37,630,000
Canadian Northern	5,122	253,214,080
,, Ontario	658	63,365,302
,, Quebec	371	18,306,119
,, Pacific	11,950	579,909,359
Grand Trunk Pacific	1,397	189,783,252
Grand Trunk	3,106	413,665,983
Do. Canada Atlantic	456	24,408,092
Halifax and S.W.	378	5,447,000
Other lines	5,242	274,256,143
Total 1914	30,795	1,808,820,761

Canals.—There are six canal systems under the control of the Dominion government in connection with navigable lakes and rivers, having a total length of 1,594 m. The volume of traffic through the canals for 1914 amounted to 37,023,237 tons, of which 12,050,856 tons belonged to Canadian vessels and 15,636,414 tons to U.S. vessels. 287,326 passengers were carried; the merchandise was for the most part grain, coal, and iron.

Posts and Telegraphs.—The number of post-offices in 1914 was 13,811, dealing with 673,145,000 letters (15,500,000 registered), and 64,493,000 postcards. 7,227,964 money orders of a value of $109,500,670 were issued, and 4,970,067 postal notes of a value of $9,231,326; 286,672,522 postage stamps of a value of $14,623,142 were issued. The net revenue of the Post Office Department was $12,956,216, and the expenditure $12,822,058. At the end of the year there were 2,737 rural mail delivery routes, on which were erected 116,683 boxes. The length of Government telegraph lines was 10,312 m., of which 288 knots were submarine cables. The number of offices was 771, and the messages sent numbered 442,200. Of chartered telegraph companies operating, there were 3,342 offices, sending 10,348,295 messages; they had 38,503 m. of wire and 184,606 m. of line. There were in 1914 50 radio-telegraph stations, of ranges from 100 to 750 m., including a long-range station of 3,000 m. at Glace Bay, Cape Breton. The messages handled numbered 312,560. The number of telephones in 1914 was 521,144, with a wire mileage of 1,343,090; of the latter 962,947 was urban and 380,143 rural. The earnings amounted to $17,297,269 and the expenditure to 12,882,402.

Shipping.—The number of vessels on the Registry of Shipping, Canada, in 1914 was 8,545 (which included 3,847 steamers and 2,721 schooners), with a tonnage of 896,965. The number of sea-going vessels which entered and cleared at Canadian ports in 1914 was 36,015 (7,418 British, 12,786 Canadian, and 15,811 foreign), of a tonnage of 29,568,486.

Commercial Tariffs

By the **Tariff Act 1897** a rebate of 12½% of the Customs Duties was granted to countries whose tariff was judged as favourable to Canada as the Canadian tariff so reduced, and the United Kingdom and New South Wales were at once given the benefit of the reduction, with the result that the concession had to be extended to all countries entitled to most-favoured-nation treatment in Canada. The Commercial Treaties of the United Kingdom with Germany and Belgium were, however, denounced in view of this, and on Aug. 1, 1898, a rebate of 25% was given to the United Kingdom and the West Indies, and to such other countries in the British Empire as accorded reciprocal treatment to Canada. In 1900 the preferential treatment was increased from 25% to 33⅓%.

Under the Budget proposals introduced Nov. 29, 1906, **a new tariff** was established on a new system. There is a General Tariff substantially the same as the old tariff. The British Preferential Tariff was altered from a flat rate and particularised for every item imported. The Canadian Government said that on the whole the preference to Great Britain was larger than before. An Intermediate Tariff was also set up for application to countries giving reciprocity to Canada. In order to qualify for the British Preference, imports must have 25% of their value made up of British labour.

A Commercial Convention with France was signed on Sept. 19, 1907, ratified by Canada on April 3, 1908, and by France a year later. It gave Canada the benefit of the French minimum tariff, and extended to France the benefit of Canada's intermediate tariff for certain products, and a special tariff for others. A supplementary Convention, signed in Jan. 1909 and put in force a year later, admitted certain French exports on terms generally identical with and in some few cases lower than those accorded to British goods by the preferential tariff. In 1910 the provisions of the intermediate tariff on the articles covered by the French treaty were extended to **Belgium** and the **Netherlands**, and, to a limited extent, to **Italy.** Some concessions were also made to the United States.

In 1912 an agreement was entered into with the West Indies for mutual trade preference. It has been of great advantage to the West Indian sugar industry, in particular. In 1913 the preference granted to British goods was extended to the products of the remaining colonies and dependencies of the Empire which had not hitherto enjoyed it.

PROVINCES OF CANADA

ONTARIO

Ontario, formerly called Upper Canada, has a total *area* of 407,262 sq. m., with a *pop.* (1911) of 2,523,274 (1,096,640 males, and 1,086,307 females). It extends along the north shores of the River St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes, and northward to Hudson's Bay. The district of Patricia, added in 1912, has an area of 157,400 sq. m. The province is *administered* by a Lieutenant-Governor and responsible Ministry. There is only one chamber, the Legislative Assembly, which has 106 members elected by manhood suffrage for 4 years.

Cities and Towns.—The chief cities, with populations in 1915, are OTTAWA, the federal capital (100,163); Toronto (534,322), the second city in Canada in wealth and population, it has 1,500

factories with 90,000 employees, 90,235 buildings, 50 parks, 95 public schools, 10 high schools, 32 colleges, 10 public hospitals, 263 churches, it has a police force of 626, and 334 firemen, it is Canada's greatest live-stock market; Hamilton (101,344), with 415 manufacturing industries; London (70,000), through which pass 4 trunk and 7 branch railways; Brantford (25,420), with 73 industrial establishments, and a cost of living the lowest of any city in Canada; Fort William (25,000), almost as old as Quebec; Kingston (21,325), with municipally controlled water, light, and power plants; Peterborough (23,000); Windsor (25,000); Port Arthur (25,000), a great grain shipping and grain storage port—has an elevator with a capacity of 9,500,000 bush.; Kitchener (19,266); Guelph (20,000); and St. Thomas (16,000).

Agriculture and Live-stock.—Ontario is the leading agricultural province in the Dominion. The land is very fertile and produces cereals and mixed crops in abundance. There are over 14,500,000 acres of cleared farm land, the farms averaging 115 acres in extent, of which 81% are owned by the occupants. The average value of farm products per acre is greater than in any other province, and the total annual production is placed at $200,000,000. The *yield of field crops* in 1915 was: wheat, 30,252,000 bush.; oats, 122,810,000 bush.; barley, 15,369,000 bush.; mixed grains, 13,769,000 bush.; potatoes, 14,362,000 bush.; turnips and mangolds, 44,175,000 bush.; the total value of field crops in 1915 was $217,043,500. 1,012 cheese factories produced 101,712,336 lb. of cheese, valued at $13,602,745. 167 creameries produced 23,104,537 lb. of butter, valued at $6,115,425. There were in 1915 779,131 horses, 1,022,518 milch cows, 1,652,228 other cattle, 908,095 sheep, 1,769,295 swine, and 14,273,071 poultry. All the fruits grown in the temperate zone are produced in Ontario to a very high degree of excellence. From 700,000 to 1,000,000 barrels of apples are exported annually.

Manufactures and Mining.—Practically half the manufactures of Canada are produced in this province. The Government-formed Hydro-Electric Commission sells electric power at cost price, and has materially stimulated industry in recent years. Mining resources cover practically the entire list of metallics and non-metallics, with the exception of coal. The value of the mineral production in 1914 was $46,295,959, and included gold $5,529,767, silver $12,795,214, nickel $5,109,088, copper $2,081,332, Portland cement $2,931,190, natural gas $2,346,687. The lumber trade, mostly spruce, pine, and poplar, is a very important one, and was valued at $26,791,702 in 1914.

Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour Col. Sir J. S. Hendrie, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (*b.* '57, app. 1914) $10,000
Official Sec. Maj. Clyde Caldwell, R.C.E.
Assist. Sec. Lt. Sydney Fellowes

Executive Council

Premier and President of the Council, Hon. W. H. Hearst $9,000
Attorney-General, Hon. Isaac B. Lucas . 6,000
Deputy, J. R. Cartwright, K.C. . . . 4,400
Master of Titles, J. G. Scott, K.C. . . 4,000
Education, Hon. R. A. Pyne, M.D. . . 6,000
Deputy, A. H. V. Colquhoun, LL.D. . 4,000
Superintendent, John Seath, LL.D. . 4,100
Public Works, Hon. Finlay G. Macdiarmid 6,000
Deputy, R. P. Fairbairn 3,600
Secretary, Hon. Wm. J. Hanna . . . $6,000
Assistant, S. A. Armstrong. . . . 3,600
Deputy Reg.-Gen. J. W. S. McCullough, M.D. 3,400
Treasurer, Hon. T. W. McGarry . . 6,000
Assistant, C. H. Sproule . . . 3,600
Prov. Auditor, James Clancy . . 3,500
Agriculture, Hon. James S. Duff . . 6,000
Deputy, W. B. Roadhouse . . . 3,000
Lands and Forests, Hon. G. Howard Ferguson 6,000
Deputy, Aubrey White, C.M.G. . . 4,100
Mines, Hon. W. H. Hearst . . . 6,000
Deputy, T. W. Gibson 3,600
Without Portfolio, Hons. J. J. Foy, R. F. Preston.

Clerk Executive Council, J. Lonsdale Capréol $2,800

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. D. Jamieson, M.D. $2,500
Clerk, A. H. Sydere 2,600
Librarian, A. Pardoe 2,700
Law Clerk, A. H. Dymond 2,400

Agent-General in Great Britain, Richard Reid, 163 Strand, W.C.

THE JUDICATURE

Appeal Division

Chief Justice of Ontario, Hon. Sir W. R. Meredith $8,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. J. T. Garrow, J. J. Maclaren, J. Magee, F. E. Hodgins each 8,000

High Court Division

Chancellor of Ontario, Hon. Sir J. A. Boyd, K.C.M.G. $8,000
Chief Justice of King's Bench, Hon. Sir Glenholme Falconbridge . . . 8,000
Chief Justice Common Pleas, Hon. R. M. Meredith 8,000
Puisne Judges: Hons. B. M. Britton, R. F. Sutherland, R. C. Clute, W. R. Riddell, F. R. Latchford, W. E. Middleton, H. T. Kelly, H. I. S. Lennox, J. Leitch . . . . . each 7,000
Master in Ordinary, G. O. Alcorn, K.C. . $4,000
Master in Chambers, J. A. C. Cameron . 3,500
Senior Registrar, G. S. Holmested, K.C. . 3,000
Clerk of Crown and Pleas, M. B. Jackson, K.C. 3,000

QUEBEC

The Province of Quebec (formerly called Lower Canada) lies eastward of Ontario, occupying both banks of the St. Lawrence. It has an *area* of 706,834 sq. m., with a *pop.* of 2,003,232 (1,011,502 males and 991,730 females), mostly descendants of original French colonists. In 1912 the boundaries were extended northwards to Hudson's Bay and Straits, so as to embrace the whole of the peninsular except the coast-strip of Labrador which belongs to Newfoundland.

Government.—The government of the Province is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor and responsible Ministry. A Legislative Council of 24 members appointed for life by the Lieutenant-Governor. The Legislative Assembly has 81 members, elected for five years.

Cities and Towns.—The principal cities are QUEBEC (100,000), the capital, a picturesque and very strong fortress, with historic associations—proposals have been mooted to develop Quebec

as a premier port and railway terminal; Montreal (617,130), a splendid city on the St. Lawrence, the chief seaport and the most populous town in the Dominion—it is the head of ocean navigation—total tonnage arrived in 1915 2,261,274 tons; St. Hyacinthe (11,116); Hull (20,689); Sherbrooke (19,314); and Westmount (14,579).

Agriculture and Live-stock.—The farm land occupied amounts to 1,202,347 acres. All cereals and fruits are produced in abundance, but the lumber trade is the great industry of Quebec. The yield of the principal crops in 1915 was: wheat, 1,411,000 bush.; oats, 42,182,000 bush.; barley, 2,255,000 bush.; buckwheat, 2,568,000 bush.; mixed grains, 2,997,000 bush.; potatoes, 17,510,000 bush.; turnips and mangolds, 3,144,000 bush.; and hay and clover, 3,682,000 tons. The *live-stock* numbered in 1915 372,567 horses, 720,420 milch cows, 612,500 other cattle, 554,491 sheep, and 632,729 swine. There were 1,947 butter and cheese factories, with an output of butter and cheese of $16,156,022. The wood-pulp industry is growing fast, having in 1914 31 mills with a production of 515,409 tons. The value of the mineral production was asbestos and asbestic, $2,900,839; copper, $801,129; cement, $13,325,055; brick, $1,194,351; and limestone, $1,745,855.

Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour Sir Pierre Evariste Leblanc, K.C.M.G. (app. 1915) $10,000
Aide-de-Camp, Maj. V. Peletier

Executive Council

Premier and Attorney-General, Hon. Sir Lomer Gouin, K.C.M.G. . . . $6,000
Assist. Att.-Gen. C. Lanctot . . .
Lands and Forests, Hon. L. J. Allard . 5,000
Deputy, E. Miville-Déchesne . .
Colonisation, Mines and Libraries, Hon. Honoré Mercier 5,000
Public Works and Labour, Hon. L. A. Taschereau 5,000
Deputy, S. Sylvestre . . . .
Provincial Secretary and Registrar, Hon. J. L. Décarie 5,000
Deputy, C. J. Simard . . . .
Agriculture, Hon. J. E. Caron . . 5,000
Deputy, (vacant) . . . .
Provincial Treasurer, Hon. Walter Mitchell 5,000
Assistant, H. T. Machin . . .
Roads, Hon. J. A. Tessier . . .
Deputy, B. Michaud . . . .
Without Portfolios, Hon. V. Pérodeau .

Clerk to Executive Council, A. Morisset .
Supt. of Public Instruction, P. B. de la Bruère . . . . .
Law Clerk, R. Rocher . . . .

Speaker Legislative Council, Hon. A. Turgeon $2,000
Clerk, R. Campbell, K.C. . . . 2,000
Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, A. St. Jacques . . . . .
Speaker Legislative Assembly, Hon. Cyrille F. Delâge 3,000
Clerk, L. P. Geoffrion 2,400
Assist. Clerk, L. N. Patenaude . .
Sergeant-at-Arms, C. Delisle . . .
Librarian, E. Myraud . . . .

JUDICIAL AND LEGAL DEPARTMENTS

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir H. Archambeault $8,000
Puisne Judges, King's Bench, Hons. H. G. Carroll, A. G. Cross, J. Lavergne, N. W. Trenholme, L. P. Pelletier . each 7,000
Chief Justice Superior Court, Hon. Sir F. X. Lemieux $8,000
Acting Chief Justice, Montreal, Hon. J. S. Archibald 8,000
District Puisne Judges, Hons. W. W. Lynch, Ed. Guérin, J. E. Robidoux, W. Mercier, T. Fortin, H. O. Saint-Pierre, N. Charbonneau, J. Dunlop, A. Malouin, R. S. Cooke, M. Hutchinson, P. G. Martineau, L. J. Cannon, J. C. McCorkill, L. P. Demers, E. Lafontaine, A. Bruneau, D. Monet, A. Tessier, F. S. Tournigny, L. R. Roy, F. O. Dugas, W. A. Weir, J. C. Pouliot, B. Letellier, A. Globensky, C. E. Dorion, J. M. McDougall, J. B. G. Lamothe, C. Archer, R. A. E. Greenshields, C. Lane, F. S. Maclesman, L. E. Panneton, J. N. Belleau, N. L. Du Plessis, T. H. Chauvin, F. X. Drouin, E. J. Flynn, L. F. Marechal, L. Coderre . . . . each $5,000–7,000
Judges, Circuit Court, District of Montreal, C. Lebœuf, $5,000; A. Dorion, J. D. Pursell, J. B. Archambault each 4,500
Recorders of Montreal, A. Geoffrion, R. S. Weir . . . . . .

Agent-General for Quebec in England, Lt.-Col. P. Pelletier, 36 Kingsway, London, W.C. . . . . .

NOVA SCOTIA (including Cape Breton Island)

Nova Scotia is a peninsula between 43° 46′ N. and 61° 67′ W., connected with New Brunswick by an isthmus about 14 m. wide. The colony was originally French and called Acadia. It was ceded to the British Crown in 1714. It has an *area* of 21,428 sq. m. and a *pop.* of 492,338 (251,019 males and 241,319 females).

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council, a Legislative Council of 21 members and a Legislative Assembly of 38 members.

Cities and Towns.—HALIFAX (53,000), the capital, has one of the finest, best buoyed, and lighted harbours in the world, capable of accommodating the combined naval fleets of the world—its harbour and pilotage dues are exceptionally cheap, and its distance of only 2,422 m. from Liverpool (as compared with New York's 3,100) make it the ideal trade route to Europe—it is the terminus of the Canadian Government railway and the contemplated Atlantic terminus of the other important Canadian lines; Sydney (25,000), the Pittsburg of Canada; Truro (7,500); Yarmouth (6,600).

Agriculture and Live-stock.—Nova Scotia is particularly favoured in her climate, and ranks second only to Ontario in the production of apples and peaches; 950,000 barrels of apples, value $1,950,000, were shipped in 1915. Owing to the cool temperature in the height of summer, the country is particularly fitted for stock-raising. Notwithstanding the attention paid to lumbering, fishing, and shipping, mixed farming and dairy farming are on the increase. The only important grain crop is oats, the 1915 product being 3,487,700 bush. Potatoes (4,759,000 bush.) and turnips and mangolds (3,589,000 bush.) were other important crops; hay yielded 958,000 tons. The value of agricultural products was $34,019,144. The *live-stock* in 1915 numbered 67,688 horses, 138,534 milch cows, 161,300 other cattle, 217,698 sheep, and 57,817 swine.

Minerals.—The principal mineral is coal, of which $21,000,000 were produced in 1915; gold, iron, copper ore, etc., are also found; there are practically inexhaustible deposits of gypsum, and tungsten has lately been discovered. Extensive iron and steel works have been established at Sydney, Cape Breton, New Glasgow on the mainland, and employ several thousand men.

Fisheries.—The fisheries of the province are the most extensive in Canada. Some $6,000,000 are invested in the industry, and 40,000 persons employed; the total catch of cod, lobsters, mackerel, herring, and haddock in 1914 was $9,500,000.

Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour David MacKeen (app. 1914) . . . $9,000
Private Sec. John Hicks, R.N. . . 1,250

Executive Council

Premier and Provincial Secretary, Hon. George H. Murray $6,000
Deputy and Clerk of the Executive Council, F. F. Mathers 3,000
Attorney-General, Hon. O. T. Daniels, K.C. 5,000
Deputy, Stuart Jenks . . . 3,000
Commissioner of Public Works and Mines, Hon. E. H. Armstrong . . . 5,000
Deputy, Hiram Donkin . . .
Without Portfolio, Hons. J. M. Mack, J. Macdonald, G. E. Faulkner, J. W. Comeau, R. M. MacGregor . .

President Legislative Council, Hon. Monson H. Goudge . . . . .
Speaker Legislative Assembly, Hon. J. F. Ellis . . . . . .

The Judicature

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Wallace Graham, Kt. $7,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. N. H. Meagher, B. Russell, J. W. Longley, A. Drysdale, J. J. Ritchie, R. E. Harris . each 6,000

Agent-General for Nova Scotia in England, John Howard, 57a Pall Mall, London, S.W. . . . . .

NEW BRUNSWICK

New Brunswick is situated between 45° 2′ and 48° 3′ N. and 63° 46′ and 69° 3′ W. It has an *area* of 27,985 sq. m., and a *pop.* of 351,889 (179,867 males and 172,022 females).

New Brunswick was part of the old French province of Acadia, and was ceded to England in 1713, but full possession was not gained of it until 1759. It was first colonised by British subjects from New England in 1762, and in 1783, at the close of the Revolutionary War, it received a large body of loyalists from the Thirteen Colonies.

Government.—The province is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, aided by an Executive Council of 7 members, and a Legislative Assembly of 48 members, elected on a liberal franchise.

Cities and Towns.—FREDERICTON (7,208) is the capital; St. John (58,650) is the winter port of Canada, a new harbour, at a cost of some £5,000,000, is being constructed at Courtenay Bay, now known as East St. John—St. John is the commercial centre of the colony, and was the first city in Canada to adopt a town-planning law; Moncton (12,260); Chatham (4,666).

Agriculture and Live-stock.—The climate of New Brunswick is healthy, and the extremes of temperature are not so great as in the interior of Canada, the mean summer temperature being 60° F. and in winter 19° F. The country offers splendid advantages to intending immigrants, especially farmers, farm labourers, and skilled mechanics in all branches of industry. In 1915 14,000 acres were under wheat, 201,000 under oats, 58,000 under buckwheat, and 2,100 under barley. The product in 1915 was 267,000 bush. of wheat, 5,559,000 bush. of oats, 1,315,000 bush. of buckwheat, and 48,000 bush. of barley. There were also produced 5,772,000 bush. of potatoes, and 2,633,000 bush. of turnips and mangolds. The *live-stock* comprised 64,075 horses, 126,200 milch cows, 127,073 other cattle, 142,141 sheep, and 88,167 swine. Cheese made amounted to 1,002,026 lb., and butter to 1,090,501 lb. The *fishing-grounds* are among the richest in the world, employing 20,000; the catch includes salmon, cod, mackerel, herring, and shad.

Manufactures.—In 1910 there were 1,158 industrial establishments, with a capital of $36,125,012, employing 24,755 persons, and paying in wages $8,314,212. The value of the output was $35,422,302, an increase of 68% in 10 years. The lumber industry is important; in 1915 291,000,000 board feet were cut in Crown lands; pulp and paper mills have been erected. Copper, coal (especially in the Grand Lake region—118,953 tons in 1915), and iron are abundant, and antimony, lead, manganese, gypsum, petroleum, natural gas, oil shales, and other valuable minerals exist in large quantities.

Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour Josiah Wood (*b.* 1843, app. 1912) . . . $9,000

Executive

Premier and Minister of Lands and Mines, Hon. Geo. J. Clarke, K.C. . . . $2,100
Attorney-General, Lt.-Col. Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, K.C., D.C.L. 2,100
Provincial Secretary and Treasurer, Hon. D. V. Landry, M.D. 2,100
Public Works, Hon. P. G. Mahoney . 2,100
Agriculture and President of the Council, Hon. Jas. A. Murray . . . 2,100

Clerk of the Council, J. Howe Dickson . 1,800
Speaker House of Assembly, Hon. W. B. Dickson . . . . . .
Clerk House of Assembly, H. B. Rainsford

Representative of the Province in London, Frederick W. Sumner, 37 Southampton St., Strand, W.C. . . . . .

Chief Supt. of Education, W. S. Carter, LL.D. $3,000
Deputy Provincial Sec., Reg.-Gen, and King's Printer, R. W. L. Tibbits . 2,000
Deputy Provincial Treasurer, Wm. Cruikshank 2,500
Deputy Minister Lands and Mines, T. G. Loggie 2,500
Chief Engineer, A. Rainsford Wetmore . 2,500
Auditor-General, Wilson A. Loudoun .
Deputy Commissioner of Agriculture, J. B. Daggett 1,800

The Judicature

Chief Justice of New Brunswick, Hon. E. McLeod $7,000
Chief Justice, King's Bench, Hon. Sir Pierre A. Landry 7,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. J. H. Barry, H. A. McKeown, A. S. White, W. C. H. Grimmer, O. S. Crockett . . each 6,000

County Court Judges, J. R. Armstrong ($3,500); Wm. Wilson, J. L. Carleton, H. F. McLatchy, W. B. Jonah, Robert A. Borden . . . . . each $3,000
Registrar Supreme Court, T. C. Allen, K.C., D.C.L. 3,300

MANITOBA

Manitoba, formerly known as the Red River Settlement, bounded on the N. by the 60th parallel of latitude, is situated in the centre of the Dominion, of which it became a province in 1870. It has an *area* of 251,832 sq. m., its boundaries being extended in 1912 to the shores of Hudson's Bay. Its *pop.* is 455,614 (250,056 males and 205,558 females).

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 7 members, and a Legislative Assembly of 49 members, elected by districts for 5 years.

Cities and Towns.—WINNIPEG (242,000), the third city in Canada, and the greatest grain market on the continent, surpassing Chicago and Minneapolis—its manufacturing output in 1915 was $43,000,000, it had over 400 factories and workshops employing 18,000 in 1915—assessable value, £324,944,610; Brandon (13,839); St. Boniface (7,483); Portage La Prairie (5,892).

Agriculture and Live-stock.—The climate is healthy, but there are great extremes of temperature. The soil is very fertile, being a rich, black loam, the surface deposit showing a very high content of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash. It is, therefore, peculiarly adapted to the growth of cereal grains, and owing largely to the nitrogen in the soil, the wheat grown possesses a high percentage of gluten. "Manitoba No. 1 Hard" is the world's standard wheat. The 1915 grain crop was a record one, and produced 96,425,000 bush. of wheat, 69,471,000 bush. of oats, and 17,763,000 bush. of barley; other crops were rye, 155,000 bush.; flax, 374,000 bush.; potatoes, 3,104,000 bush.; turnips and mangolds, 1,157,000 bush.; and hay and clover, 317,000 tons. The *live-stock* numbered in 1915 36,843 beef cattle, 183,229 milch cows, 329,994 horses, 76,577 sheep, and 286,433 swine. There were 35 creameries and 21 cheese factories with an output of $3,845,183.

Manufactures.—The value of Manitoba's manufactures in 1910 was $53,673,609; there is now developed on the Winnipeg River electric power for transmission to and use in Winnipeg 60,000 h.p.; there is possible of development within easy transmission distance of Winnipeg 500,000 24-hour h.p.

Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour Sir J. A. M. Aikins, K.C.M.G. (*b.* 1854, app. 1911) $9,000
Private Sec. D. L. Cameron . .

Executive

President of the Council and Commissioner of Railways and Lands, Hon. T. C. Norris $6,000
Provincial Treasurer, Hon. Edward Brown 5,000
Minister of Public Works, Hon. Thos. H. Johnson 5,000
Attorney-General, Hon. A. B. Hudson . 5,000
Minister of Education, Hon. D. S. Thornton, M.D. 5,000
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Valentine Vinkler 5,000
Provincial Secretary and Municipal Commissioner, Hon. J. W. Armstrong, M.D. 5,000
Speaker Legislative Assembly, J. B. Baird $1,500

Deputy Provincial Treasurer, W. J. Ptolemy . . . . . .
Deputy Minister of Agriculture, Prof. S.A. Bedford . . . . . .
Deputy Provincial Secretary, B. L. Baldwinson . . . . . .
King's Printer, James Hooper . . .
Deputy Minister of Public Works, C. H. Dancer . . . . . .
Clerk of Executive Council, M. MacLean .
Deputy Attorney-General, John Allen .
Provincial Auditor, George Black . .
Deputy Municipal Commr. E. M. Woods
Deputy Commr. of Provincial Lands, L. J. Howe . . . . . .
Deputy Minister of Education, Robert Fletcher . . . . . .

The Judicature

Chief Justice of Manitoba, Hon. H. M. Howell . . . . . .
Chief Justice of King's Bench, Hon. T. G. Mathers . . . . . .
Puisne Judges Court of Appeal, Hons. A. E. Richards, W. E. Perdue, J. D. Cameron, A. Haggart . . . . . .
Puisne Judges King's Bench, Hons. T. L. Metcalfe, D. A. Macdonald, J. P. Curran, A. C. Galt, J. E. P. Prendergast

BRITISH COLUMBIA

British Columbia, Canada's maritime province on the Pacific, extends from the U.S. boundary to 60° N. lat., and is bounded on the E. by the province of Alberta. It has an *area* of 395,610 sq. m. with a *pop.* of 392,480 (251,619 males and 140,861 females).

Government.—The Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 7 members, and a Legislative assembly of 42 members, elected by manhood suffrage.

Cities and Towns.—VICTORIA (55,000), the capital, on Victoria Island, the leading tourist city in Canada on the Pacific coast, with an unequalled temperate climate (highest, 1914, 82°; lowest, 26°)—it is also the second largest port in Canada according to tonnage; Vancouver (101,000), on the mainland, a young city of rapid growth—it has 80 m. of water-front and 40 m. of anchorage; New Westminster (20,000) on the Fraser River, an important freshwater port, has a million-dollar bridge, and great lumber mills, one of them the largest in the world; Nanaimo (10,000); Nelson (7,000); Prince Rupert (6,000).

Agriculture and Live-stock.—Although mountainous in character, the province contains many tracts of good farming land, best adapted to mixed farming. The total production of agriculture in 1915 was $30,872,901, and included 525,000 bush. of wheat, 4,390,600 bush. of oats, 3,956,000 bush. of potatoes, and 1,511,000 bush. of turnips and mangolds. The fruit-growing industry is well established, and exported in 1915 787,000 boxes of apples, 200,000 crates of plums and prunes, 85,000 crates of peaches, 60,000 crates of cherries, 50,000 crates of apricots, 35,000 crates of pears, and 165,000 crates of small fruits. The *live-stock* in 1915 included 62,000 horses, 165,000 beef cattle, 81,000 dairy cattle, 40,000 sheep, and 36,500 swine.

Manufactures and Industries.—The estimated

product of manufactures in 1914 was $50,000,000. The 1910 census showed capital invested $123,027,521 on 651 plants having 33,312 employees on salary of $2,646,251 and wages of $14,594,419. A large proportion of British Columbia's wealth is in standing timber estimated at 350 billion feet. The lumber production in 1915 was $29,150,000. The *mineral* wealth of the province is great, the minerals consisting chiefly of coal, copper, silver, gold, and iron. Vancouver Island contains large deposits of good steam coal, and there are other large deposits in East Kootenay and other parts. Gold has been found in the Kootenay, Cariboo, and Cassiar districts, near the Columbia River, in great abundance. The mineral production in 1915 was $29,447,503. The salmon, halibut, cod, whale, and herring *fisheries* produced during 1915 $11,575,068. There are 3,419 m. of railway in operation and 439 m. under construction.

	1915
Imports	$36,223,080
Exports	33,627,009

Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour Frank S. Barnard . . . $9,000
Private Sec., H. J. S. Muskett . . 2,100

Executive Council

Premier and Attorney-General, Hon. J. A. Calder (*actg.*) . . . $9,000
Minister of Mines, Hon. Lorne A. Campbell . . . 6,000
Provincial Sec. and Minister of Education, Hon. G. A. McGuire . . . 6,000
Minister of Lands, Hon. W. R. Ross, K.C. 6,000
Minister of Public Works, Hon. T. Taylor 6,000
Minister of Finance, Hon. Alex. Stewart. 6,000
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Michael Manson . . . 6,000
President of Council, Hon. Ernest Miller .

Speaker Legislative Assembly, Hon. D. M. Eberts, K.C. . . .

Deputy Provincial Sec., A. C. Reddie . $3,360
King's Printer, W. H. Cullin . . 2,620
Sec. Bureau Provincial Information, E. McGaffey . . . 3,000
Supt. of Education, A. Robinson, LL.D. 3,820
Deputy Att.-Gen. J. P. McLeod, K.C. 4,020
Reg.-Gen. of Titles, S. Y. Wootton . 3,120
Deputy Min. of Lands, R. A. Renwick . 3,580
Surveyor-General, H. G. Dawson . 4,000
Deputy Min. of Works, J. E. Griffith . 3,360
Deputy Min. of Finance, W. J. Goepel . 3,570
Auditor-General, W. Allison . . 3,950
Deputy Min. of Agriculture, W. E. Scott 3,120
Deputy Min. of Mines, R. F. Tolmie . 3,420
Provincial Mineralogist, W. F. Robertson 4,120

Agent-General in London, J. H. Turner, Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, E.C.

The Judicature

Supreme Court, Chief Justice, Hon. Gordon Hunter . . . $7,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. D. Murphy, F. G. Gregory, W. N. P. Clement, Aulay Morrison, W. A. Macdonald . each 6,000
Court of Appeal, Chief Justice, Hon. J. A. Macdonald . . . 8,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. A. Martin, W. A. Gallagher, Albert E. McPhillips . each 7,000
Local Judge in Admiralty, Hon. Archer Martin 1,000

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Prince Edward Island, admitted into union with the Dominion in 1873, lies between 46° and 47° N., and between 62° and 64½° W. It has an *area* of 2,184 sq. m., with a *pop.* of 93,728 (47,069 males and 46,659 females).

Government.—It is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor with an Executive Council, and a Legislative Assembly of 30 members, half elected by real-property holders and half by manhood suffrage.

Cities and Towns.—CHARLOTTETOWN (11,203), the capital, on the shore of Hillsborough Bay. Other towns are Georgetown, Summerside, Sauris, Kensington, and Alberton.

Agriculture and Live-stock.—The climate is milder than the neighbouring provinces and the soil is fertile, agriculture being the staple industry. The island claims the title of the "Garden Province." The production of crops in 1915 was: wheat, 623,000 bush.; oats, 6,832,500 bush.; barley, 106,800 bush.; mixed grains, 309,200 bush.; potatoes, 3,558,000 bush.; turnips and mangolds, 3,551,000 bush.; and hay and clover, 351,000 tons. The *live-stock* included 36,144 horses, 46,365 milch cows, 62,000 other cattle, 110,500 sheep, and 43,800 swine. Black fox and silver fox breeding has become an important industry; at the end of 1913 there were 277 fox ranches, a number since considerably increased, and an official numeration reported 3,130 foxes of all classes. The estimated value of the foxes and ranches reaches a figure of no less than $15,186,150, of which the ranches and ranch property only constituted $207,750. The importance of the fox industry is best realised by stating that while Prince Edward Island is essentially an agricultural community, the above estimated valuation of foxes is about double that of all the cattle, sheep, horses, swine, and poultry shown in the official census of 1911. Foxes are at present being sold only for breeding purposes, none being killed for their skins. As agriculture continues to develop and flourish, the value of this new industry to the province is great, and the taxation on foxes furnishes a large increase to the ordinary revenue of the Provincial Government.

Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour Augustine C. Macdonald (app. 1915) . . $7,000

Executive Council

President and Attorney-General, John A. Mathieson, K.C. . . . $2,700
Provincial Sec.-Treasurer and Commissioner of Agriculture, Hon. Murdoch McKinnon . . . 1,500
Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. James A. McNeill . . . 1,500
Without Portfolio, Hons. John McLean, Murdoch Kennedy, Stephen R. Jenkins, Chas. E. Dalton, Aubin E. Arsenault .

Speaker Legislative Assembly, John S. Martin . . . . .

Assist. Provincial Sec.-Treas. Arthur Newbery $1,500
Provincial Auditor, John Anderson . 1,500
Reg. of Deeds and Commr. Public Lands, Wm. C. White . . . 1,200
Sec. Public Works, L. B. McMillan . 1,500
Supt. of Education, R. H. Campbell .
King's Printer, Archibald Irwin . .
Collector of Customs, W. B. Robertson . 1,700

Agent-General in London, Harrison Watson, 73 Basinghall Street, E.C. . .

The New HAZELL, 1917

The Judicature

Chief Justice and Judge of Vice-Admiralty, Sir William W. Sullivan, K.C. . $6,800
Master of the Rolls and Assist. Judge of the Supreme Court, Hon. Francis L. Haszard 5,200
Vice-Chancellor and Assist. Judge of the Supreme Court, Hon. R. R. Fitzgerald . 5,200
Clerk of the Crown and Prothonotary, W. A. O. Morson 1,250
County Judges, W. S. Stewart, $3,500; A. L. Fraser, Neill McLeod . each 3,000

SASKATCHEWAN

Saskatchewan, which became a province in 1905, comprises the greater portion of the territorial divisions formerly known as Assiniboia, Saskatchewan, and Athabasca. It has an *area* of 251,700 sq. m. and a *pop.* in 1911 of 492,432 (291,730 males and 200,702 females); the 1915 *pop.* is estimated at 691,000.

Government.—The province is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 7 members and a Legislative Assembly of 54 members. The Dominion Government retains control of the public lands, and in consideration thereof pays an annual allowance to the Provincial Government.

Cities and Towns.—REGINA, the capital, "the City of Certainties," was incorporated as a city in 1903—its pop. in 1882 was 200, and in 1915 50,000; Moose Jaw (24,000); Saskatoon (25,000); Prince Albert (10,000); North Battleford, Swift Current, Weyburn (each 5,000).

Agriculture and Live-stock.—The agricultural capabilities of Saskatchewan are similar to those described under Manitoba (*q.v.*). It stands first amongst the wheat-producing provinces of Canada. Free grants of land can still be had, and there are millions of acres awaiting settlement and cultivation. The crop production for 1915 was: wheat, 195,168,000 bush.; oats, 157,628,000 bush.; barley, 10,570,200 bush.; rye, 75,600 bush.; flax, 9,061,000 bush.; potatoes, 4,428,000 bush.; turnips and mangolds, 2,936,000 bush.; and hay and clover, 94,000 tons. The number of *live-stock* in 1915 was 667,443 horses, 358,540 milch cows, 573,021 other cattle, 192,024 sheep, 392,246 swine, and 5,049,612 poultry.

The province has 6,101 m. of railway. In 1915 an Act came into force absolutely abolishing all public-houses and hotel-bars in the province.

Manufactures.—The value of manufactures in the province was, according to the 1910 census, $6,332,132.

Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour Richard S. Lake (app. 1915) $9,000

Executive Council

Premier and Minister of Education, Hon. W. M. Martin $6,000
Minister of Railways, Hon. J. A. Calder . 5,000
Attorney-General and Provincial Secretary, Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon . . . 5,000
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. W. R. Motherwell 5,000
Minister of Public Works, Hon. A. P. McNab 5,000
Minister of Telephones, Hon. G. A. Bell 5,000
Minister of Municipal Affairs, Hon. George Langley 5,000
Provincial Treasurer, C. A. Dunning . 5,000
Clerk Executive Council, J. W. McLeod . 3,200
Deputy Attorney-Gen. T. A. Colclough . $3,500
Deputy Provincial Sec. E. J. Wright . 3,000
Deputy Provincial Treasurer, A. Perring Taylor 3,000
Deputy Minister Public Works, J. M. Smith 2,500
Deputy Minister of Agriculture, A. F. Mantle 3,500
Deputy Minister of Education, A. H. Ball 3,200
Deputy Minister Railways and Telephones, D. O. McNab 4,000
Deputy Municipal Minister, J. N. Bayne 3,500
Provincial Auditor, G. L. Hopkins . . 2,700
Government Printer, John W. Reid . . 2,400
Chairman Board of Highway Commissioners, F. J. Robinson 6,000
Commissioner of Public Health, Dr. M. M. Seymour 4,000
Supt. of Fire Insurance, A. E. Fisher . 2,700
Civil Service Commissioner, F. J. Reynolds 3,000
Chairman Local Govt. Board, A. J. McPherson 6,000

The Judicature

Chief Justice Supreme Court, Hon. Sir F. W. G. Haultain $7,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. H. W. Newlands, J. H. Lamont, J. T. Brown, E. L. Elwood, J. Mackay . . . . each 6,000
District Court Judges, R. Rimmer, T. O. Gordon, E. A. McLong, A. G. Farrell, J. W. Hannan, F. A. G. Ouseley, J. F. Maclean, C. E. D. Wood, A. D. Dickson, A. E. Doak, W. J. Leahy, C. H. Bell, E. R. Wylie, J. O. Baldwin, W. O. Smyth . . . . . each 3,000

ALBERTA

Alberta, a province proclaimed Sept. 1, 1905, was carved out of the North-West Territories. It includes the former district of Alberta, the southern half of Athabasca, and a strip off the western side of Assiniboia and Saskatchewan districts. The total *area* is about 253,000 sq. m., with a *pop.* in 1911 of 374,663 (223,989 males and 150,674 females); estimated *pop.* 1915, 550,000.

Government.—Government is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor, assisted by an Executive Council of 8 members and a Legislative Assembly of 55 members elected for 5 years. There is equal suffrage, also prohibition, and a moratorium for soldiers.

Cities and Towns.—EDMONTON (80,000), the capital, is the principal railway centre between Winnipeg and the Pacific Coast—assessment 1915, $168,923; Calgary (75,000), Medicine Hat (10,000), with a large supply of natural gas, 16 wells drilled by city; Lethbridge (10,170) under commission government; Wetaskiwin (3,000); and Red Deer (3,000).

Agriculture and Live-stock.—Agriculture is the chief industry of the province; there are free homesteads available for thousands of settlers in desirable localities. The 1915 production of crops was: wheat, 51,355,000 bush.; oats, 107,741,000 bush.; barley, 6,984,000 bush.; rye, 463,000 bush.; flax, 1,124,000 bush.; potatoes, 5,155,000 bush.; turnips and mangolds, 1,356,000 bush.; and hay and clover, 311,000 tons. The *live-stock* comprised 609,125 horses, 357,938 milch cows, 723,945 other cattle, 501,188 sheep, and 760,789 swine. Packing houses have been established at Edmonton and Calgary, and have much increased the hog industry. The butter output was 11,000,000 lb. from creameries and farm dairies; the cheese output was 70,580 lb.

Minerals.—The mineral outlook is promising, there being large quantities of coal, petroleum, and asphalt. The coal output in 1915 was 3,667,816 tons. Length of railways, 4,200 m.

Lieutenant-Governor, His Honour R. G. Brett (app. 1915)	$9,000
Private Sec. Grace B. Brown	1,200

Executive Council

Premier and Minister of Railways and Telephones, Hon. Arthur Lewis Sifton	$8,500
Attorney-General, Hon. Charles W. Cross	6,000
Provincial Treasurer, Hon. C. R. Mitchell	6,000
Minister of Public Works, Hon. Chas. Stewart	6,000
Minister of Agriculture, Hon. Duncan Marshall	6,000
Provincial Secretary, Hon. Archibald J. McLean	6,000
Minister of Education, Hon. J. R. Boyle	6,000
Minister of Municipal Affairs, Hon. W. Gariepy	6,000
Acting Deputy Att.-Gen. G.P.O. Fenwick	$2,700
Deputy Minister of Public Works, John Stocks	4,800
Deputy Minister of Education, D. S. MacKenzie	3,300
Deputy Minister of Agriculture, H. A. Craig	3,600
Deputy Minister Railways and Telephones, W. J. Harmer	3,600
Deputy Provincial Treasurer, W. V. Newson	3,300
Deputy Minister Municipal Affairs, J. Perrie	3,300
Deputy Provincial Sec. E. Trowbridge	3,300
Clerk of Executive Council, J. D. Hunt	4,800
Provincial Auditor, E. W. Burley	3,300
Government Printer, J. W. Jeffery	2,500

The Judicature

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Hon. Horace Harvey	$7,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. D. L. Scott, C. A. Stuart, N. D. Beck, W. C. Simmons, W. L. Walsh, J. D. Hyndman, W. C. Ives, M. S. McCarthy, each	6,000

NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES

The North-West Territories comprise those territories formerly known as Rupert's Land and the North-Western Territory (except the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta and the Yukon Territory), together with all British territories and possessions in North America and all islands adjacent to any such territories or possessions, except Newfoundland and its dependencies. They have an *area* of 1,242,224 sq. m. and a *pop.* of 18,481 (9,346 males and 9,135 females). They are governed by a Commissioner appointed by the Governor-General, with a Council of not more than 4 members.

Commissioner, Frederick White, C.M.G.

YUKON TERRITORY

The Yukon Territory was in 1898 constituted a separate Territory, and is administered by a Commissioner. It has an *area* of 196,976 sq. m. and a *pop.* of 8,512 (6,508 males and 2,004 females). There is a Legislative Council composed of 10 elected members. The *Klondyke* district, which is only a small section of Yukon, is the scene of the rich placer gold discoveries. Promising finds of quartz have also been made, and much copper and quartz development is in progress around Whitehorse. Valuable copper properties have been located at the head of White River. The total production of minerals from 1896 to 1914 has been $135,138,335. An excellent system of roads has been made, and there is a railway (102 m.) and steamboat service from Dawson (3,013), which is situated at the junction of the Klondyke and Yukon Rivers, to the Pacific coast.

Commissioner, Hon. George Black	$6,000
Gold Commissioner and Crown Timber and Land Agent, G. P. Mackenzie	5,000
Assist. Gold Commr. R. C. Miller, Whitehorse	2,500
Legal Adviser and Public Administrator, John Black	
Registrar, Albert E. Lamb	3,800
Comptroller, G. A. Jeckell	2,700

NEWFOUNDLAND

The island of Newfoundland—the oldest British colony—is situated between 46° 37′ and 51° 39′ N. and 52° 35′ and 59° 25′ W., on the north-east side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence; its greatest length from north to south is 350 m., and its average breadth about 130 m.; its *area* is 42,734 sq. m.

Population.

	Males.	Females.	Labrador.	Total.
1901	111,311	105,726	3,947	220,984
1911	122,578	116,092	3,949	242,619
1914	126,239	121,471	4,016	251,726
1916	—	—	—	254,750

The coasts of Newfoundland appear from the sea to be bleak and rocky; they are, however, indented at frequent intervals by deep fjords and large bays, which are the seats of prolific fisheries. The climate is not so severe as that of the neighbouring continent, although the north and east coasts are chilly in winter owing to the Arctic currents, and fogs prevalent through the influence of the Gulf Stream; the thermometer rarely sinks below zero in winter, and then only for a few hours, in summer it ranges between 70° and 80° F.; the inhabitants are an exceptionally healthy race. In the Codray valley and on the west coast the climate is favourable to agriculture, and there are large forests of pine, spruce, birch, juniper, and larch.

Newfoundland was discovered by John Cabot in 1497; it was as early as 1500 frequented by the Portuguese, Spanish, and French for its fisheries. In August 1583 Sir Humphry Gilbert took possession of it in the name of Queen Elizabeth, but the effort to colonise it was not successful. In 1634 and subsequently parties of English colonists settled in the island, whilst the French had established a station at Placentia in 1620. At the Peace of Utrecht, 1713, the exclusive sovereignty of Great Britain over the island was acknowledged, certain rights being granted to French fishermen, the extent of which being long a matter of dispute between the two countries. The dispute was finally settled by the Anglo-French Convention of 1904.

The *government* is administered by a Governor, with a *Legislative Council* of 24 members appointed by the Crown, and a *House of Assembly* of 36 members elected for four years, from 18 districts, by manhood suffrage and the ballot. A branch of the *Royal Naval Reserve* has existed in the island since 1900.

The *religious bodies* are: Church of England, 78,616; Church of Rome, 81,177; Methodists, 68,042; other denominations, 14,784. *Education* is purely denominational and fees are charged; in 1914 there were 1,183 schools, with 52,824 scholars; grants are made for higher and technical education.

Cities and Towns.—ST. JOHN'S (33,779), the capital, the most easterly city of America, 1,700 m. from Queenstown and 2,030 m. from Liverpool; has a well-equipped dry dock and two fine cathedrals, Anglican and Roman Catholic—through it passes practically all the commerce of the island. Other towns are Harbour Grace (4,279); Carbonear (3,540); Twillingate (3,348), and Bonavista (3,911).

Production, Industry, etc.—The chief agricultural crops are oats, potatoes, and turnips. The *live-stock* at the last census comprised 13,288 horses, 40,427 cattle, 100,447 sheep, and 27,575 swine. The island abounds in copper and iron, particularly at Bell Isle, in Conception Bay; the output of iron ore in 1914–15 was 511,990 tons, and of copper ore 3,250 tons. Coal is abundant, but the output is still inconsiderable. There are fine pine forests in the north, and the new railways laid down have given great impetus to the pulp and paper manufacture, as well as to mining, lumbering, and general trade. At Grand Falls and Bishop's Falls there are extensive paper mills in operation, and another has been erected at Deer Lake. Most of the paper is exported to England; the paper and pulp exports in 1913–14 amounted to £368,936 and in 1914–15 to £451,317. Newfoundland is a great place for sport; caribou shooting is excellent, and there is good fishing for salmon and trout.

Fisheries.—The seal, cod, and herring fisheries are the mainstay of the island, but there are still thousands of miles of fisheries which have never been touched; there is room for an immense trade in fish between Newfoundland and Europe by means of cold storage. The exports of codfish in 1914–15 amounted to 1,094,242 quintals; the catch of whales in 1914–15 was 161, and of seals 241,302.

Railways.—The railway was begun in 1881 and has now been extended across the island to Port aux Basques, and steamship connection with the railway system of Canada and the United States is maintained. Branches from the main line extend to all important towns and connect with the steamers which ply in the great bays. Total length of railways, 723 miles. At the present time additional extensions of the railway are under construction, the cost of which will approximate $4,000,000.

Post and Telegraphs.—There were 736 post offices in 1915, dealing with 3,843,000 letters and postcards, 3,510,000 newspapers and books, and 162,230 parcels. There are 4,524 miles of telegraph line and 926 of telephone wire. Newfoundland is also practically the resting-place for the cables connecting Europe with North America.

Shipping.—In 1915 the mercantile marine consisted of 3,310 sailing vessels of 130,060 tons, and 92 steam vessels of 20,895 tons. The total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared was 2,731,278, of which 1,730,840 were British.

	Revenue	Expenditure	Public Debt
	$	$	$
1910–11 .	3,527,126	3,354,747	—
1911–12 .	3,736.456	3,524,653	—
1912–13 .	3,919,040	3,803,561	—
1913–14 .	3,618,329	3,920,178	—
1914–15 .	3,920,178	4,008,623	31,426,765

	Imports	Exports
	$	$
1910–11 . . .	13,383,910	11,975,747
1911–12 . . .	14,733,490	13,874,809
1912–13 . . .	16,012,365	14,672,889
1913–14 . . .	15,193,735	15,134,543
1914–15 . . .	12,350,786	13,136,880

	1913	1914	1915
Imports to U.K. .	£974,266	£890,121	£1,217,697
Exports from (and of) U.K. . .	880,567	546,166	344,181

Governor, His Excellency Sir Walter Edward Davidson, K.C.M.G. (*b.* '59, *app.* 1913) $12,500
Private Sec. (vacant) 900

Executive Council

Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. Sir E. P. Morris, K.C.M.G. $2,000
Colonial Secretary, Hon. John R. Bennett 2,000
Minister of Justice, Hon. R. A. Squires . 2,000
Minister of Agriculture and Mines, Hon. S. D. Blandford 2,000
Minister of Finance and Customs, Hon. M. P. Cashin 2,000
Without Portfolio, Hons. R. K. Bishop, C. H. Emerson, K.C.; M. P. Gibbs, K.C., J. C. Crosbie . . . . .

Minister of Marine and Fisheries, A. W. Piccott $2,000
President of the Legislative Council, Hon. Patrick McGrath . . . . .
Speaker of the House of Assembly, Hon. John R. Goodison . . . . .

Deputy Colonial Secretary, Arthur Mews . $1,600
Postmaster-General, Hon. H. J. B. Woods 2,000
Commissioner Public Charities, R. H. O'Dwyer 1,800
Hospital Surgeon, L. E. Keegan . . . 2,300
Medical Health Officer, St. John's, Dr. R. A. Brehm 2,000
Deputy Finance Minister, J. S. Keating . 1,500
Deputy Minister Customs, H. W. Le Messurier, C.M.G. 1,800
Deputy Minister Marine and Fisheries, Alan Goodridge 1,400
Minister of Public Works, W. Woodford . 2,000
Secretary Public Works, James Harris . 1,500
Government Engineer, T. A. Hall . . 3,163
Comptroller and Auditor-General, F. C. Berteau, I.S.O. 2,000

Judicial Establishment

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir W. H. Horwood $5,000
Judges, Hons. G. M. Johnson, J. M. Kent ea. 4,000

Mail transit: 9 days.

Labrador.—A great peninsula on the east coast of British North America, lying between the Gulf of St. Lawrence and Hudson's Bay. From Cape Chidley (Hudson's Strait) to Blanc Sablon (Strait of Belle Isle), including the basin of the Hamilton, it belongs to Newfoundland, the remainder of the peninsula forming part of Quebec. The *area* is about 120,000 sq. m., and *pop.* about 4,000, the number being greatly increased in summer by fishermen and sportsmen.

NORTH ATLANTIC COLONIES

BERMUDA

The Bermudas or Somers Islands form a group or cluster of about 300 small islands, situated on the Western Atlantic Ocean, 32° 15′ N. and 64° 51′ W., about 580 m. to the eastward of Cape Hatteras in North Carolina, the nearest point of the neighbouring American Continent. The *area* of the group is 19 sq. m., the principal island containing 16 sq. m. with a *pop.* of 7,219 whites and 13,582 coloured persons, excluding the garrison. The islands were discovered in 1515 by the Spanish Juan Bermudez, after whom they were called. The Spaniards made no attempt to colonise them and they were entirely uninhabited when, in 1609, Admiral Sir George Somers, on his way to Virginia, was wrecked upon one of the numerous sunken reefs which surround the islands on every side. Somers died in Bermuda the following year, and his companions called the group after him. The largest island, generally known as the Main Land, is about 14 m. in length, and about 1 m. in average width; it contains about 9,000 acres of land, the highest point being only 240 ft. above the sea. The city of Hamilton, now the seat of Government, is situated about the centre of the main island, where a deep inlet, running up for two or three miles into the land from the sheltered waters, forms a safe and convenient harbour. The other principal islands of the group are St. George, Ireland Island (entirely given up to the accommodation of H.M. Dockyard and a number of other naval establishments), Boaz and Watford Islands (exclusively occupied by military depôts and garrisons), Somerset, Smith's, St. David's, Cooper's, Nonsuch, Rivers, Ports, and Godets, all inhabited by a civil population. The colony is administered by a Governor with an executive Council of 6 members, a Legislative Council of 9 members, and an elected House of Assembly of 36 members. The climate is celebrated for its mildness and salubrity; there is no winter, and the summers are never very hot. The soil is poor in quality, and three-fourths of the area is quite unfit for cultivation. But as there is no fear of winter frosts, large crops of early potatoes, onions, lily bulbs, tomatoes, and other vegetables are raised for the New York market. Small quantities of arrowroot and cut flowers are also exported. A number of Boer prisoners of war were confined in the colony during the South African War. Of late years the islands have become a favourite winter resort for Americans seeking to escape the rigours of the winter climate of the continent. Large hotels have sprung up; the number of tourists arriving in 1915 was 10,831, as compared with 14,773 in 1914 and 21,595 in 1913. There is a total want of streams and wells of fresh water, and the inhabitants are dependent on the rain, which they collect and store up in tanks. The total tonnage of vessels which entered and cleared in 1915 was: British, 1,171,811 tons; foreign, 576,526 tons.

CAPITAL: Hamilton (pop. 2,627).

	1913	1914	1915
Revenue	£80,575	£80,504	£106,467
Expenditure	87,779	89,575	97,643
Public debt	—	—	40,000
Total imports	570,575	565,611	579,828
Total exports	73,175	106,661	107,666
Exports to U.K.	2,416	1,931	2,896
Imports from (and of) U.K.	163,242	131,959	128,606

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Lt.-Gen. Sir George M. Bullock, K.C.B. £3,300
Colonial Secretary and Registrar-General, W. E. F. Jackson . . (*and fees*) 500
Receiver-General and Compt. of Customs, Allan F. Smith, I.S.O. . . (*and fees*) 500
Colonial Postmaster, C. H. Tucker . . 400
Colonial Surveyor, H. H. Hallett . . 475
Engineer-in-Charge, W. B. Smith . . 500
Director of Education, Prof. G. S. Patton, M.A. 400
Director of Agriculture, E. J. Wortley £350–400
Chief Justice, P. M. C. Sheriff . (*and fees*) 800
Assist. Judges, C. V. Ingham; A. W. Bluck *fees*
Solicitor-General, O. T. Middleton . . *fees*
Commanding R.A., Lt.-Col. St. L. M. Moore.
Commanding R.E., Lt.-Col. C. H. Versturme-Bunbury.
Senior Med. Off. Maj. M. D. Ahern, R.A.M.C.

Mail transit: 9 days.

BRITISH GUIANA

British Guiana is a portion of the South American continent, extending from east to west about 270 m. and from north to south about 540 m. It includes the settlements of Demerara, Essequebo, and Berbice, and is bounded on the E. by Dutch Guiana, on the S. by Brazil, on the W. by Venezuela, and on the N. and N.E. by the Atlantic Ocean. Its *area* is about 90,277 sq. m., of which only 130 sq. m. are under cultivation. The *pop.* in 1913 was 304,149, exclusive of aborigines; East Indians numbered 126,517, Portuguese 10,084, and Europeans other than Portuguese 3,937. The climate is hot, but not unhealthy. Rich, alluvial low-lying plains extend 40 to 70 m. from the coast, and are the seat of cultivation and settlement. The staple products in former years were sugar, rum, molasses, cotton, and coffee. The latter two industries have given place to the cultivation of the sugar-cane and allied products—rum, molasses, and molascuit or cattle foods—which at present is the chief industry of the colony, and furnished 73% in value of its domestic exports. There are 42 sugar estates in active operation, with a total area of 165,055 acres under cultivation. During 1915 116,244 tons of sugar, 4,698,230 gall. of rum, and 2,233 tons of molascuit were exported. Further attention is being given to the planting of coconuts, cocoa, and coffee on the vegetable soils on the banks of the rivers, and especially to the cultivation of Para rubber. Rice is being grown to a considerable extent, chiefly by the coolies. Gold and diamond working is carried on by about 10,000 diggers. Of gold, 58,401 oz. were exported in 1915, valued at $1,015,152, and diamonds valued at $51,369. Other articles exported are timber (in which the colony abounds), balata, and charcoal.

The **Executive** is in the hands of a Governor and Executive Council; legislation is conducted by a Court of Policy of 16 members—the Governor (President), 7 official and 8 elected. For finance measures 6 elected representatives are added, forming Combined Court. Civil law is modified Roman-Dutch; criminal law is English.

CAPITAL: Georgetown (Demerara), pop. 60,000, a picturesque, well-built city and port, provided with various excellent modern institutions; second town and port, New Amsterdam (Berbice), pop. 7,000.

	1913–14	1914–15	1915*
Revenue	£608,633	£586,598	£480,213
Expenditure	592,532	622,025	447,655
Public debt	—	882.115	886,065
	1913	1914	1915
Total imports	£1,694,155	£1,766.094	£1,832.551
Total exports	2,193,120	2,623,064	3,200.675
Exports to U.K.	648,323	1,138,340	1,468,767
Imports from (and of) U.K.	730,464	709,625	711,192

Governor, His Excellency Sir Walter Egerton, K.C.M.G. (*with* £1,000 *contingencies*) £5,000
Government Secretary, C. Clementi, C.M.G. . 1,500
Auditor-General, W. J. Robson . . 800
Immigration Agent-General, J. Hampden King 800
Surgeon-General, K. S. Wise, M.B. . . 900
Colonial Civil Engineer, E. C. Buck . . †800
Receiver-General, R. C. Grannum . . 800
Comptroller of Customs, J. M. Reid . . 800
Postmaster-General, N. Farrar . . . 700
Commr. of Lands and Mines, F. Fowler . 800
Assist. Gov. Sec. G. D. Bayley . . 600
Chief Audit Clerk, C. G. H. Davis . £400–500
Chief Commissary, H. A. Cameron . . 600
Chief Clerk Customs, L. A. R. Davis £400–500
Surveyor Customs, C. J. Bosch Reitz £400–500
Senior Immigration Agent, R. P. Stewart . 500
Govt. Med. Off. of Health, E. P. Minett £600–700
Insp.-Gen. of Police, Col. G. C. De Rinzy . 750
Director of Primary Education, H. W. Sconce 625
Inspector of Prisons, Capt. B. V. Shaw . 600
Chief Justice, Sir C. H. Major . . . 1,800
Puisne Judges, M. J. Berkeley (£1,250); Jacobus K. D. Hill £1,000
Attorney-General, J. J. Nunan . . £1,350–1,500
Solicitor-General, C. Rees Davies . . £750

Mail transit: 15½ days.

BRITISH HONDURAS

British Honduras is a Crown Colony in Central America, lying between 18° 29′ and 15° 54′ N. and 89° 15′ and 87° 50′ W. It is bounded on the N. by Yucatan, on the W. and S. by Guatemala, and on the E. by the Caribbean Sea. It has an *area* of 8,598 sq. m., with a *pop.* in 1916 of 41,928, which includes whites, aboriginal Indians, Caribs, negroes, and East Indians. The climate for a tropical country is not unhealthy. The highest shade temperature recorded is 98° F., and conditions are more bearable by comparison with the West Indies or Central American States. Near the coast the country is swampy, but rises towards the interior. The northern district is a flat plain; it remained wholly unexplored until 1879, when it was traversed by the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Fowler, from Garbutt's Falls, on the Belize River, at the western frontier, to the sea coast south of Deep River. Excellent pasture land exists in the western part, as well as rich soil, and indications of minerals. No inhabitants were seen, but ancient Indian ruins, consisting of large stone buildings, were found. On the west, away from the coast, hills and valleys, clothed with timber, abound, and rich, grassy plains afford excellent pasturage. The chief rivers are the Hondo, the New River, and the Old or Belize River. The main industry is wood-cutting, now over 200 years old, mahogany, cedar, and logwood being the staples; of mahogany 13,858,327 superficial feet were exported in 1915. Of fruit, bananas (673,433 bunches in 1915), plantains, and coconuts are the most important. Rubber and sapodilla gum are grown, and the soil and climate are suitable for cotton. The export of rum in 1915 was 2,258 gall.

A railway 25 m. long has been built in the Stann Creek Valley.

The Government, which was reconstituted in 1909, is composed of the Governor, an Executive Council of 3 official and 3 unofficial members, and a Legislative Council of 5 official and 7 unofficial members. The Governor is President of both Councils.

CHIEF TOWN: Belize (pop. 10,478); other towns are Stann Creek (2,640) and Corozal (1,789).

	1913–14	1914–15	1915–16
Revenue	$590,981	$513.149	$518,447
Expenditure	609,441	596,978	555,593
Public debt	—	—	946,415
	1913	1914	1915
Total imports	$3,085,368	$2,980,406	$2,148.956
Total exports	3,126,225	2,918,775	2,235.895
Exports to U.K.	£154,990	£185,170	£108,237
Imports from (and of) U.K.	121,622	96,631	56,570

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir Wilfred Collett, K.C.M.G. $8,748
Private Sec. J. Craig 840
Colonial Secretary, Robert Walter Cuthbert (*and house*) 3,500
Treas. and Collector of Customs, W. L. McKinstry 2,916
Surveyor-General, H. Innes Perkins, I.S.O. 3,402
Director of Public Works, J. P. Auld . 3,645
Executive and Electrical Eng. Morton Cuthbert 1,944
Principal Med. Officer, T. W. F. Gann . 2,196
Supt. of Police, R. Wyatt . . . 1,620
Colonial Postmaster, L. R. Hulse . . 2,000
Chief Justice, R. B. Roden . . . 4,374
Attorney-General, L. H. Elphinstone . 2,916
District Commissioners:
Belize, J. S. Rae 1,944
Corosal, E. J. S. Athawes . . . 1,600
Orange Walk, D. Q. Blakely . . 1,600
Stann Creek, D. H. Phillips . . . 1,800
Toledo, J. Taylor 1,600
Cayo, J. L. Hudson 1,600
Registrar-General, R. H. Furness . . 1,944
Clerk of Councils, H. E. Phillips . . 1,800
Auditor, J. Craig 2,059

Mail transit: 13 days.

* Embraces a period of nine months only, consequent on the change of the financial year to correspond with the calendar year.

† And £200 as Chairman of Sea Defence Commissioners.

WEST INDIES

The West Indies, sometimes called the Antilles, are an archipelago, stretching from Florida in North America and Yucatan in Central America to Venezuela in South America, and enclosing the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico. The land *area* of all the islands is nearly 100,000 sq. m., with an estimated *pop.* of about 6,500,000; that of the British islands about 12,000 sq. m. They were so named in 1492 by Columbus, who believed that through the islands he had discovered a new route to India. The following list gives their areas and populations:

Islands and Capitals.	Area, Sq. m.	Population. 1901.	Population. 1911.
BRITISH:			
Jamaica (Kingston)	4,450	806,690	855,600
Bahamas (Nassau)	4,403	53,735	56,000
Turks and Caicos (Grand Turk)	169	5,287	5,700
Barbados	166	171,860	175,000
Leeward Islands:			
Antigua (St. John's)	108	34,178	31,394
Barbuda	75	—	871
St. Kitts (Basseterre)	68	—	25,250
Nevis (Charlestown)	50	—	7,424
Anguilla	35	—	2,513
Dominica (Roseau)	304	28,211	33,863
Montserrat (Plymouth)	32½	10,083	12,196
Virgin Islands (Road Town)	58	5,287	5,562
Windward Islands:			
Grenada (St. George's)	133	63,438	71,082
St. Lucia (Castries)	234	49,833	51,590
St. Vincent (Kingstown)	150	44,000	46,979
Trinidad (Port of Spain)	1,860	233,397	312,790
Tobago (Scarborough)	114	18,751	20,762
FRENCH:			
Guadeloupe (Basse-Terre)	680	182,110	212,430
Martinique (Fort de France)	390	182,024	184,004
St. Martin (in part)	17	—	3,200
DUTCH:			
St. Martin (in part)	21	—	3,180
Curaçao	212	—	31,000
Buen Ayre	95	—	6,400
Aruba	69	—	8,600
St. Eustatius	8	—	1,300
Saba	5	—	3,020
DANISH:			
St. Thomas	33	—	11,150
St. John	21	—	1,010
St. Croix	84	—	19,100
U.S.A.:			
Porto Rico (San Juan)	3,600	1,118,012	1,183,173
REPUBLICS:			
Dominican Republic (Santo Domingo)	18,045	500,000	600,000
Haiti (Port-au-Prince)	28,249	—	2,500,000
Cuba (Havana)	44,000	2,048,890	2,473,600

The trade of the West Indies is principally with the United States and the United Kingdom; the exchange of trade between the British West Indies and the United Kingdom is shown below:

Exports to U.K.

1913, £2,115,929; 1914, £2,372,802; 1915, £4,074,142:

Apparel, etc.	£60,405	Iron and Steel Manufs.	£18,150
Beer and Ale	50,771	Soap	26,123
Cottons	421,276	Woollens	174,872
Machinery	83,079		

Imports from (and of) U.K.

1913, £2,339,049; 1914, £2,342,065; 1915, £1,837,185:

Cocoa, Raw	£894,100	Oranges	£31,722
Coffee, Raw	123,273	Rum	373,488
Cotton, Raw	133,432	Sugar	1,620,339
Bananas	180,473		

BAHAMAS

The Bahamas (*Lucayos*) are an archipelago lying between the S.E. corner of Cuba and Florida, stretching over 600 m. in length, between 80° 50′ and 72° 50′ W. and 22° 25′ and 26° 40′ N. Twenty islands of the group are inhabited, but there are besides about 3,000 islets and rocks. The whole has an *area* of 4,403 sq. m. with a *pop.* (1915) of 55,639, the majority being of the negro race. The chief island politically is New Providence (area, 58 sq. m.), containing the capital, Nassau; the other main islands are Abaco, Great Bahama, Eleuthera, Cat, Watling or Guanahani, Rum Cay, Long Island, Andros, Crooked Islands, Mayaguana, and Inagua. Originally settled by Englishmen from the Bermudas in 1646 and 1666, the settlement was laid waste by the French and Spaniards in 1703. After this they became a regular rendezvous for pirates, who were finally extirpated in 1718 by the English under Captain Woodes Rogers. In 1781 the Bahamas were surrendered to the Spaniards, but at the conclusion of the war were again annexed by the British, who were confirmed in their possession by the Peace of Versailles, 1783. In 1848 the Turks and Caicos Islands, which geographically form part of the Bahamas chain, were separated from the other Bahamas, and formed into a distinct presidency.

The climate is salubrious and very pleasant in

the winter season, and the colony has in recent years become a favourite winter health resort for Americans and Canadians. The cultivation and preparation of the sisal fibre plant is an important industry, and sponge-gathering is rapidly increasing. There is a considerable fruit trade with the United States, the produce including tamarinds, olives, oranges, lemons, limes, citrons, pomegranates, pine-apples, figs, sapodillas, bananas, sour-sops, melons, yams, potatoes, gourds, cucumbers, pepper, cassava, sugar-cane, ginger, and coffee. Cotton is indigenous, but has ceased to be a staple. In some islands there are rich salt-ponds, but salt-raking, an early industry, has fallen off altogether. The imports are chiefly textile fabrics, bread stuffs, spirits and wines.

Andros Island and the Abaco Islands have much excellent wood, including mahogany, mastic, lignum-vitæ, iron, and bullet-woods. Most of the trade is with the United States.

The Government is representative. There is a Governor and an Executive, a Legislative Council, and a House of Assembly of 29 members. Education is free, compulsory, and unsectarian.

CAPITAL: Nassau (pop. 12,000), which has a safe harbour.

	1913	1914	1915
Revenue	£100,753	£79,911	£86,251
Expenditure	96,496	102,203	90,925
Public debt	42,829	38,246	33,518
Total imports	403,529	367,524	363,410
Total exports	263,954	223,491	243,431
Exports to U.K.	19,006	15,690	53,284
Imports from (and of) U.K.	66,393	45,795	39,827

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir William Lamond Allardyce, K.C.M.G. . £2,000
Colonial Secretary, W. Hart Bennett, C.M.G. 600
Chief Justice, Daniel Thomas Tudor, K.C. 1,000
Attorney-General, F. C. Wells Durant, K.C. 400
Receiver-General, T. V. Matthews, I.S.O. 400
Postmaster, C. O. Anderson 350
Surveyor-General, Wm. Miller 400
Commdt. of Police, R. H. C. Crawford 400
Stip. and Circuit Magistrates, J. M. Rae, H. C. Stronge each 450–500
Insp. of Imperial Lighthouses, F. J. Lobb, R.N. 800

Mail transit: 13 days.

BARBADOS

Barbados is geographically but not politically one of the Windward group. It is an island situated 13° 4′ N. and 59° 37′ W., is nearly 21 m. long by 14 m. in breadth, and has an *area* of 166 sq. m. It had a *pop.* in 1915 of 180,516.

The exact date of its discovery is unknown, but it is said to have been first discovered by the Portuguese, by whom it was named Las Barbados, from the number of bearded fig-trees in the island. The island, unlike most of its neighbours, has never changed hands, but has remained in possession of the British since its first settlement in 1628. The climate is pleasant, and as the soil is porous and there are no swamps, the island is healthy. The chief industry is sugar-growing, some 64,000 acres being devoted to it. The chief exports are sugar and molasses, which go very largely to Canada, Newfoundland, and the United Kingdom; some cotton and rum are also exported. A geological survey reported in 1913 that a prosperous, if not very large, local industry in oil-producing and refining could be established in the colony, and steps for establishing such an industry are being considered by the Legislature. The administration consists of a Governor, with an Executive Council of 4 members, an Executive Committee composed of the Executive Council and 5 members of the Legislature, a Legislative Council of 9 members, and a House of Assembly of 24 members, elected annually. Education is well provided for; in addition to Codrington College (founded 1745, and affiliated to Durham University), there are 9 secondary schools and 146 primary schools, with an average attendance of 13,652 pupils.

CAPITAL: Bridgetown (pop. 16,648).

	1913–14	1914–15	1915–16
Revenue	£214.865	£223.091	£212,484
Expenditure	222.177	236.796	227,009
Public debt	436,900	436,900	447,900

	1913	1914	1915
Imports	£1,353,059	£1,300,073	£1,270,154
Exports	856,618	915,099	1,181,986

Governor, His Excellency Sir Leslie Probyn, K.C.M.G. £2,500
Colonial Secretary, T. E. Fell 750
Chief Judge, Sir Wm. Herbert Greaves 1,200
Attorney-General, C. P. Clarke, K.C. 1,000
Treasurer, W. L. C. Phillips 700
Auditor-General, E. T. Grannum, C.M.G. 600
Controller of Customs, S. T. Harrison, C.M.G. 600
Inspector-Gen. of Police, etc. W. E. Clark 600
Colonial Postmaster, W. H. Bailey, I.S.O. 500
Registrar, W. L. H. Haynes 400
Provost Marshal, F. B. Smith, I.S.O. 600
Health Officer, J. F. E. Bridger, M.B. 500

Mail transit: 13 days.

JAMAICA

Jamaica is the largest of the British West India Islands, lying 90 m. to the south of Cuba, within 17° 43′ to 18° 32′ N. and 76° 12′ to 78° 24′ W. It is 144 m. in length and 49 m. in extreme breadth, having a total *area* of 4,450 sq. m., and a *pop.* in 1916 of 894,953, of whom 15,605 were whites. The illegitimate birth-rate in the island is very high, being 66·9 per 100 in 1915–16.

Jamaica was discovered by Columbus on May 3, 1494. He called it St. Jago, after the patron saint of Spain, but the new name was soon dropped in favour of the native one of Jamaica (Xaymacu—well watered). It remained in possession of the Spaniards for 161 years, when it capitulated in 1655, after a trifling resistance, to a force sent by Cromwell. Until the Restoration, Jamaica remained under military jurisdiction, but in 1660 a regular civil government was established, with an Elective Council. In 1670 the title to Jamaica was recognised by the Treaty of Madrid. During the 18th century the island suffered from hurricanes, earthquakes, numerous slave insurrections, as well as wars with the maroons, or mountaineers, the descendants of African slaves left by the Spaniards, who inhabited mainly the east of the island, among the Blue Mountains. When the slave trade was abolished, in 1807, there were 323,827 slaves in Jamaica. On the abolition of slavery in Jamaica, in 1833, Jamaica received £6,161,927 of the £20,000,000 granted by the Imperial Government as compensation to the slave owners. A serious rebellion among the black population in 1865 was suppressed by Governor Eyre with unnecessary violence, and he was recalled. In Jan. 1907 Kingston was devastated by a terrible earthquake, which caused great loss of life and immense

destruction of property. In 1916 the island again suffered great loss from the devastating effects of a hurricane, which almost destroyed the banana crop.

The island is very mountainous, the main ridge running east and west, with numerous subsidiary ridges, some parallel to the main ridge, others spreading out in a N.W. and S.E. direction from it, terminating in the famous Blue Mountains in the east, the highest peak being 7,388 ft. high. Upwards of a hundred rivers and streams find their way to the sea, but for the most part, having a very rapid fall, are not navigable.

The climate of Jamaica has a great variety: near the coast it is warm and humid, but that of the uplands is extremely mild and equable. The island is intersected by a system of excellent main roads (2,213 m. in length). There are 197¼ m. of railways. A line of inland telegraph (1,091½ m.) connects all the principal towns. Guinea-grass, which was accidentally introduced in 1750, grows to profusion and makes most valuable pasturage for horses and cattle, accordingly pen-keeping or cattle farming is very remunerative. There are forest trees fit for every purpose, including ballata, rosewood, satinwood, mahogany, lignum-vitæ, lancewood, and ebony. Sugar and rum are manufactured and exported; sugar is largely grown in Westmoreland and the seaward parts of St. James and Trelawney, where the best rum in the world is produced. Coffee is chiefly grown by small landowners on the limestone formation; other exports include oranges, cocoa, ginger, pimento, and dyewoods. Of the exports, 47% go to the United States and 38% to the United Kingdom; of the imports, 33% are sent by the United Kingdom and 54% by the United States. There is an Imperial garrison at Kingston; the naval station has been reduced to a *cadre*.

Elementary education is provided for from public funds; the number of schools is 696, with 63,926 scholars in average attendance. The Government includes a Governor, a Legislative Assembly of 29 members, 5 official, 10 nominated by the Crown, and 14 elected, and a consultative Privy Council.

CAPITAL: Kingston (pop. 59,314), the seat of government and the principal port; other towns are Spanish Town (7,119), the old capital; Montego Bay (6,616); Port Antonio (7,074), and Falmouth.

	1913–14	1914–15	1915–16
Revenue	£1,048,638	£980,174	£1,132,049
Expenditure	1,065,436	1,054,969	1,105,942
Public debt	—	—	3,823,282

	1913	1914	1915
Imports	£2,837,446	£2,565,820	2,327,458
Exports	2,430,207	2,904,533	2,228,664

Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir William Henry Manning, K.C.M.G., C.B. £5,000
Private Sec. Hon. Robert Trefusis.
Senior Officer Commdg. Troops, B.-Gen. L. S. Blackden.
Colonial Secretary, Lt.-Col. H. Bryan, C.M.G. 1,200
Assistant ditto, R. Johnstone, I.S.O. .600–700
Director of Public Works, J. H. W. Park, B.Sc., M.I.C.E. 1,000–1,200
Assist. ditto, Neville Roots, A.M.I.C.E. .500–600
Surveyor-General, C. Liddell, I.S.O. . .600–700
Auditor-General, L. J. Bertram, C.M.G. . 800*
Treasurer, C. C. Anderson 600

* And allowance of £100 for audit of railway accounts and personal allowance of £100.

Collector-General, A. H. Miles, C.M.G., I.S.O. £800–900
Collector and Shipping Master, R. E. Nunes 600
Postmaster, Ellis Wolfe 600
Suptg. Med. Officer, J. E. Ker . 800–1,000
Insp.-Gen. of Police, Lt.-Col. A. E. Kershaw (*and quarters*) 800
Director of Education, F. E. Reed (*actg.*) .600–700
Registrar-General, D. Balfour . . .500–600
Director of Agriculture, H. H. Cousins (*and residence*) 850
Director of Railways, S. Couper . 800–1 000
Supt. of Printing, J. C. Ford . . . 500
Chief Justice, Sir Anthony Coll, Kt. . . 1,600
Puisne Judge, C. Halman Beard . . 1,000
Attorney-General, E. St. J. Branch, K.C. . 1,000
Judge, Kingston Court, J. F. Cargill .800–900
Crown Solicitor, J. F. Milholland . . 820
Registrar, Supreme Court, H. I. C. Brown, K.C. 600
Resident Magistrates, J. V. Leach (£800); W. P. Clark (£750); C. M. Calder, A. V. Kingdon (each £700); G. P. St. Aubyn, C. H. Yorke-Slader (each £650); S. C. Burke, C. A. Bicknell, R. T. Orpen, G. H. Clark, and R. E. Noble each 600

Consult the "Handbook of Jamaica," 1917.

Mail transit: 12–15 days.

CAYMAN ISLANDS

The Cayman Islands, lying between 19° 16′ and 19° 45′ N. and 79° 38′ and 81° 30′ W. are dependencies of Jamaica. Grand and Little Cayman have an *area* of 55 sq. m., with a *pop.* of 5,564. They were discovered by Columbus in 1503, and were named by him Las Tortugas, on account of the turtle with which the coast was swarmed; the present name is supposed to be derived from "Caiman"—the alligator—which animal abounded on the islands of Cayman Brac and Little Cayman, and even now is frequently caught there; alligators were never seen on the largest island, Grand Cayman. Pedro Cays and Morant Cays, two guano islands, are uninhabited.

Commissioner, A. C. Robinson (*with residence and fees*) £300

TURKS AND CAICOS ISLANDS

The Turks and Caicos Islands, geographically the most south-eastern of the Bahamas, lie between 21° and 22° N. and 71° and 72° 37′ W. Their *area* is 169 sq. m., with a *pop.* of 5,930. The islands were discovered by John Ponce de Leon in 1512, but remained uninhabited till the end of the 17th century, when Grand Turk began to be annually visited by salt-rakers from Bermudas. In 1799 the islands were included, for purposes of government, in the Bahamas, but in 1848 were placed under the Governor of Jamaica. Salt-raking is the only industry of any importance, the export in 1915 being £22,667; sponges and sisal-hemp are also exported. The legislature consists of Legislative Board comprising the Commissioner and Judge, and not less than 2 nor more than 4 other persons appointed by the Governor of Jamaica. Taxation and expenditure and all local matters are regulated by this Board.

	1913	1914	1915
Revenue	£10,867	£9,051	£8,036
Expenditure	8,505	9,391	9,133
Imports	—	28,191	27,620
Exports	—	28,348	30,487

Commissioner and Acting Judge, G. Whitfield Smith. £500–600

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Trinidad is an island of rectangular shape, separated from the mainland of Venezuela by the Gulf of Paria. It lies between 10° 3′ and 10° 50′ N. and 60° 55′ and 61° 56′ W. Its average length is about 69 m. and its average breadth 54 m. It has an *area* of 1,754 sq. m. The *pop.* of the whole colony in 1915 was 364,535. Trinidad was discovered by Columbus on his third voyage in 1498, but for many years the Spanish had the greatest difficulty in maintaining a footing in the island. It was visited by Sir Walter Raleigh in 1628, who signalised his visit by burning the newly founded town of St. Joseph. In 1640 it was raided by the Dutch, and again in 1677 and 1690 by the French. Towards the end of the 17th and the beginning of the 18th centuries cocoa was extensively and successfully planted, but a blight fell upon the plantations about 1725, and the island was stagnant until 1783. In that year, M. de St. Laurent, a French planter of Grenada, struck by the extraordinary fertility of the island, made representations at Madrid, which resulted in extraordinary advantages being offered to foreigners of all nations to settle in the island. These advantages caused a large influx of settlers, especially of French, driven from San Domingo and elsewhere through the events of the French Revolution, and the French element has predominated ever since. In 1797 the island surrendered to a British force and was finally ceded to England by the Treaty of Amiens.

The Government consists of a Governor, an Executive Council of 5 members, and a Legislature composed of the Governor, 10 official and 11 unofficial members, all appointed by the Crown.

Trinidad has several mineral springs and two mud volcanoes, but its most striking natural features are the Maracas Falls and the Pitch Lake. The Maracas Falls, situated to the north-east of Port of-Spain, have a drop over a sheer wall of rock 312 ft. high. The Pitch Lake, in the ward of La Brea, is circular in form, about 3 m. in circumference, and 104 acres in extent. Near the centre of the lake the pitch is always soft, and can be seen bubbling up in a liquid state. The lake is the property of the Crown, but is leased to the Trinidad Asphalt Company; the output in 1915 of asphalt was 113,646 tons, value £138,917; the revenue received by the Crown from export dues and royalty was over £45,000. The other principal products of the island are cocoa (export in 1915, £1,865,266), sugar (1915 export, £1,070,423), rum, coconuts, oil, fibre, Angostura and other bitters.

Oil.—The oil industry has made considerable progress. In 1916 there were ten companies actively engaged therein; the export of oil for 1915 was 14,113,855 galls., valued at £72,437. A fairly large quantity of petrol, as well as some kerosene, has been produced at two of the oil-field refineries, and the greater portion of this production is sold and consumed locally. One of the largest companies operating in the colony has erected a large refinery for the production of oil fuel according to Admiralty specification, as well as oil fuel for bunkering purposes, and for the use of sugar factories. There are 124 m. of railway. The total number of vessels entered and cleared in 1915 was 3,679, with a tonnage of 2,584,130. In 1915 41·6% of the trade was with the United States, and 38·6% with the United Kingdom.

CAPITAL: Port-of-Spain (pop. 59,796), which is considered one of the finest towns in the West Indies; it is in the north-west corner of the island, has the best harbour in the West Indies, good streets, abundant water-supply, and an excellent service of tramways. It has many fine public buildings and a famous botanical garden. Other towns are San Fernando (8,667), about 30 m. south of the capital, Princestown (4,497), and Arima (4,020).

Tobago was in 1889 separated from the Windward Islands and joined with Trinidad; in 1898 it was made a ward of the united colony of Trinidad and Tobago, the revenue, expenditure, and debt being merged in those of the united colony. It is 18 m. north-east of Trinidad, and has an *area* of 114 sq. m. with a *pop.* of 20,762. Scarborough (729) is the chief town. Cocoa, coconuts, copra, and live-stock are the principal articles of export. Vegetables, poultry, eggs, and fruit are produced in considerable quantities for sale in the Trinidad markets.

	1913–14	1914–15	1915–16
Revenue	£970,789	£934,524	£782,438*
Expenditure	951,982	990,715	748.590*
Public debt	—	—	782,438*

	1913	1914	1915
Imports	£4,968,360	4,183,289	4,429,813
Exports	5,205,673	4,201,341	5,378,573

Governor, His Excellency Maj. Sir John Robt. Chancellor, K.B.E., K.C.M.G., D.S.O. . £5.000
Colonial Sec. S. W. Knaggs, C.M.G. £1,350–1,500
Assist. ditto, W. M. Gordon . . . 600–750
Attorney-General, H. C. Gollan, K.C. . 1,300
Commdt. Loc. For. and Insp.-Gen. of Constab. Lt.-Col. G. H. May, V.D. . . 1,000
Auditor-General, R. Gervase Bushe, C.M.G. 800
Chief Justice, Sir A. van W. Lucie-Smith . 1,600
Director of Public Works, A. G. Bell, C.M.G. 1,200
Solicitor-General, R. S. A. Warner, K.C. . 607
1st Puisne Judge, A. D. Russell . £1,000–1,200
2nd Puisne Judge, E. B. Wright . . 1,000
Collector of Customs, H. B. Walcott, C.M.G. 800–900
Sub-Intendant, Crown Lands, H. F. Ganteaume 600
Receiver-General, D. Slyne . . . 800
Protector of Immigrants, A. H. W. De Boissiere 800
Postmaster-General, A. E. C. Ross . . 500
Registrar-General, T. I. Potter . . 550
Harbour-Master, (vacant) . . . 550
Surgeon-General, H. L. Clare, M.D. . . 1,100
Schools Inspector, (vacant) . . . 700
Director of Agriculture, P. Carmody, F.I.C., F.C.S. 1,000
Inspector of Mines, P. Stevens, A.M.I.C.E. . 800
Gen. Manager, Govt. Railways and Chief Engineer, H. R. Marwood, M.I.C.E. . 800
Administrator-General, W. L. J. Kernahan 500
Registrar and Marshal of the Supreme Court, P. A. Thompson. 750

Mail transit: Trinidad, 14 days; Tobago, 16 days.

LEEWARD ISLANDS

The Leeward Islands are the westward section of the Lesser Antilles, and are so-called in contrast to the Windward Islands, which are exposed to the N.E. Trade, the prevailing wind in the West Indies. The Leeward Islands Confederation has representative government, with a Governor, Executive, and Federal Legislative Councils, though each presidency possesses its own constitution. The Legislative Council consists of 8 official and 8 elected members. There is an armed

* Owing to a change in the financial year, the Revenue and Expenditure and the Public Debt are for the nine months, April 1, 1915, to Dec. 31, 1915.

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police force 168 strong. The capital and seat of government of the Leeward Islands is St. John (Antigua). Total *area* of the colony, 704 sq. m.; total *pop.* 127,193.

	1912–13	1914–15	1915–16
Revenue	£174,456	£169,327	£162,239
Expenditure	171,127	189,402	187,515
Public debt	—	244,689	261,250

	1913	1914	1915
Imports	£563,858	£623,312	£584,518
Exports	577,256	621,404	670,101

Governor, His Excellency Sir Edward M. Merewether, K.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. . £2,600
Private Sec. and A.D.C. Capt. O. L. Hancock 300
Chief Justice and Keeper of the Records, Sir F. M. Maxwell, K.C. 1,000
1st Puisne Judge, S. R. Pemberton . . 700
2nd Puisne Judge, S. O. Rowan-Hamilton 600
Colonial Secretary, T. A. V. Best, C.M.G. . 650
Attorney-General, T. S. Sidney, K.C. . . 500
Auditor-General, W. D. Auchinleck, I.S.O. . 600
Govt. Chemist and Supt. of Agriculture, H. A. Tempany, D.Sc. 500–600
Chief Inspector of Police, Lt.-Col. E. Bell . 360
Inspector of Schools, W. Skinner . .300–400

Mail transit: 13–16 days.

(1) ANTIGUA (AND BARBUDA)

Antigua, the seat of the federal government, and residence of the Governor, is about 54 m. in circumference, has an *area* of 108 sq. m. with a *pop.* of 31,394. Antigua was first discovered by Columbus in 1493, who named it after a church in Seville, called Santa Maria La Antigua. It was first inhabited by a few English from St. Kitts in 1632. In 1663 Charles II made a grant of the island to Lord Willoughby, who sent out a large number of colonists. After an interval of French occupation, it was declared a British possession by the Treaty of Breda, 1666. There are no rivers and few springs in the island, consequently it is exposed to frequent droughts. There are no forests. The chief products are sugar, cotton, limes, and pine-apples. Much of the land has become ruinate in the hands of the old planting families. The Government is administered by the Governor of the Leeward Islands, and a Council, consisting of 8 official and 8 non-official members, all nominated by the Governor. Barbuda (area, 62 sq. m., pop. 871) is a dependency of Antigua. It exports sugar, cotton, limes, and onions. Another dependency is Redonda (pop. 4), which has valuable phosphate of alumina mines.

	1913–14	1914–15	1915–16
Revenue	£52,218	£53,517	£51,526
Expenditure	51,017	54,849	56,687
Public debt	123,300	118,100	117,900
Imports	159,397	169,278	166,815
Exports	138,219	166,222	216,640

President and Island Sec. The Colonial Secretary of the Leeward Islands.
Treasurer, F. W. Griffith . . . £350
Magistrate, W. H. Whyham, I.S.O. . . 500
Supt. of Public Works, C. K. Stretch . 400

(2) ST. KITTS-NEVIS (WITH ANGUILLA)

The islands of St. Kitts (St. Christopher), Nevis, and Anguilla were united to form one presidency in 1882. They have combined an *area* of 150 sq. m. with a *pop.* of 43,303. There is an Administrator with an Executive Council, and a Legislative Council of 6 official and 6 unofficial members.

St. Kitts, the chief island, and the first settled of the British West Indies, lies in lat. 17° 18′ N. and long. 62° 48′ W. It has an *area* of 68 sq. m. with a *pop.* of 25,250. The climate, for a tropical one, is very healthy. The island is very fertile and is cultivated right up to the slopes of the mountains which form the central part of the island; these attain their greatest height in Mount Misery, 3,711 ft. above the sea. The higher slopes of the mountains are covered with short grass, affording excellent pasturage, while the summits have dense woods. Sugar and sugar products and cotton are the chief exports of the island. The *capital* is Basseterre, with a pop. of 8,519.

Nevis has an *area* of 50 sq. m. with a *pop.* of 7,424. Its capital is Charlestown (912). The island is simply a single cone-shaped mountain, surrounded by a margin of low lands.

Anguilla is about 60 m. N.W. of St. Kitts, and has an *area* of 35 sq. m. with a *pop.* of 2,513. It is low and flat, deficient in wood and water. It produces cotton, and salt from a lake; small stock are raised.

	1913–14	1914–15	1915–16
Revenue	£53,880	£50,337	£45,324
Expenditure	55,061	62,109	56,675
Public debt	67,250	44,460	42,957

	1913	1914	1915
Imports	£197,539	£201,277	£169,112
Exports	203,626	173,754	167,557

Administrator, Maj. J. A. Burdon, C.M.G. £700–900
Clerk, G. C. Johnson 300
Treasurer and Shipping Master, E. R. Jones (*and fees*) 375
Magistrates: St. Kitts, W. M. Wigley (£400), Capt. A. Roger, I.S.O. (£400); *Nevis*, C. C. Greaves (£350); *Anguilla*, W. E. Burton £300

(3) DOMINICA

Dominica, a very mountainous and picturesque island, the largest of the group, is situated between 15° 10′ and 15° 40′ N. and 61° 14′ and 61° 30′ W. It is 29 m. long and 16 broad, has an *area* of 304 sq. m. with a *pop.* of 33,863. Dominica was discovered by Columbus on Sunday (hence its name), Nov. 3, 1493, during his second voyage. It was captured by the English in 1756, but has been several times stormed and captured by the French. The island abounds in rivers, with fish in some, and there is a plentiful supply of water-power. There are many thermal, chalybeate, sulphur, and other medicinal springs. The climate is healthy and the soil rich, and well adapted to the cultivation of coffee. Cocoa, citrate of lime, lime-juice, coffee, fruits, and spices are the chief products. Two-thirds of the people speak a French patois, but the use of English is increasing. The Council consists of 12 members, 6 official and 6 non-official, all nominated by the Governor.

CAPITAL: Roseau (pop. 8,941); the other town is Portsmouth.

	1913–14	1914–15	1915–16
Revenue	£48,142	£48,896	£50,636
Expenditure	47,142	53,486	56,995
Public debt	43,039	41,508	39,947

	1913	1914	1915
Imports	£167,190	£205,773	£206,373
Exports	190,701	237,187	235,927

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Administrator, A. W. Mahaffy . . £750–900
Clerk, Capt. H. Peebles * . . . 250
Treasurer, W. H. Porter, I.S.O. . . 400
Colonial Engineer, P. Noble . . . 600
Registrar, T. C. Lartigue. . . . 300
Magistrates, R.F. Garraway, H. W. Steele (each £300); A. W. Solomon (£350, as *Reg.-Gen.* £50)
Medical Officers, H. A. A. Nicholls, C.M.G. (£400); R. H. Allport, A. H. Rich, S. Vassalo, one vacancy . . . each £300

(4) MONTSERRAT

Montserrat is situated 27 m. from Antigua in 16° 45′ N. and 61° W., and is about 11 m. in length and 7 m. in the broadest part. It has an *area* of 32 sq. m. with a *pop.* of 12,196. It was named after a famous monastery in Spain by Columbus, who discovered it in 1493. It is of volcanic formation, and very rugged and mountainous. The cultivation of sugar, once the staple of the island, has almost disappeared, and lime-juice and cotton, which latter is being grown with favourable results, are now the chief exports. A fruit-preserving industry has been established, exporting considerable quantities of Guava preserves, pickles, chutnees, hot sauce, etc. The island is considered to be the most healthy of the Antilles. It has a nominated Executive Council, and a Legislative Council of 6 members.

	1913–14	1914–15	1915–16
Revenue . .	£12,881	£11,674	£10,732
Expenditure . .	11,531	13,403	11,979
Public debt . .	—	—	11,100
	1913	1914	1915
Imports . .	£31,787	£37,903	£33,686
Exports . .	37,409	37,336	43,141

Commissioner and Treasurer, Lt.-Col. W. B. Davidson-Houston, C.M.G. . . . £600
Assist. Treasurer, J. B. Bladen . . 250
Senior Med. Officer, J. C. McPherson . 300
Magistrate, The Commissioner . . 300

(5) THE VIRGIN ISLANDS

The Virgin Islands lie immediately to the eastward of Porto Rico. Of the principal islands Denmark possesses Santa Cruz, St. Thomas, and St. John; and England owns Tortola, Virgin Gorda, and Anegada. The latter, with a number of smaller islands, form a Presidency, under a Commissioner. The total *area*, embracing in all about 32 islands, is 58 sq. m. with a *pop.* of 5,562. Sugar, cotton, and limes are cultivated, and a few cattle raised.

	1913–14	1914–15	1915–16
Revenue . .	£7,335	£4,903	£4,030
Expenditure . .	6,036	5,554	5,287
Public debt . .	—	—	nil.
	1913	1914	1915
Imports . .	£7,949	£9,081	—
Exports . .	7,301	6,905	—

Commissioner and Treasurer, T. L. H. Jarvis £350

WINDWARD ISLANDS

The Windward Islands—comprising the three separate colonies of Grenada, St. Vincent, and St. Lucia—so called in distinction from the Leeward Islands, with reference to the trade winds, form part of the Lesser Antilles. The total *area* of the three colonies is about 524 sq. m., and the total *pop.* about 183,000. All the islands are, for administrative purposes, under one Governor and Commander-in-Chief, but each has its own administration and separate institutions. There is no common legislature, laws, revenue, or tariff; but there is a common Court of Appeal, consisting of the Chief Justices of the islands and of Barbados.

* On active service.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir George Basil Haddon-Smith, K.C.M.G. £2,500
Private Sec. and A.D.C. C. N. Rice . . 200

GRENADA (AND THE GRENADINES)

Grenada, the most southerly, is situated between the parallels of 12° 30′ and 11° 58′ N. and 61° 20′ and 61° 35′ W., and is about 21 m. in length, 12 m. in its greatest breadth, and has an *area* of about 133 sq. m. with a *pop.* of 71,082. Grenada is mountainous and very picturesque, its ridges of hills being covered with trees and brushwood. The Grand Etang, a lake on the summit of a mountain ridge, is a great natural curiosity. The climate in the dry season is delightful, but in the wet season damp and hot. The chief products are cocoa (export, 1915, £402,394), nutmegs, mace, and various other spices. The forests produce valuable timber, such as bullet-wood, locust, mahogany, white cedar, galba, etc. The main imports are foodstuffs, textiles, timber for building purposes, and hardware.

CAPITAL: St. George (4,916).

	1913–14	1914–15	1915–16
Revenue . .	£91,258	£92,347	£96,420
Expenditure . .	85,827	94,457	103,992
Public debt . .	—	123,670	123,670
Imports . .	282,927	272,126	260,495
Exports . .	367,149	333,374	466,318

Colonial Secretary, H. Ferguson . £620–700
Treasurer, E. D. Laborde, I.S.O. . .550–600
Chief Justice, T. W. Haycraft . . 850
Magistrate, South District, J. S. Martin . 450
Magistrates (vacant), *E. Dist.* (£350); T. M. Comissiong, *W. Dist.* (£350); T. B. C. Musgrave, *N. Dist.* 350
Registrar, D. J. Garraway . . . 300
Postmaster, Gerald Smith . . . 250
Colonial Surgeon, E. F. Hatton, M.D. . 500

The *Grenadines* are a chain of small islands lying between Grenada and St. Vincent, some of which are subordinate to Grenada and some to St. Vincent. *Area*, 25 sq. m. The largest is Carriacou, with an area of 10 sq. m. and a pop. of 6,880. Cotton and limes are being successfully grown.

ST. LUCIA

St. Lucia is the most northerly and the largest of the three islands, situated 13° 50′ N. and 60° 58′ W.; it is 24 m. in length and 12 m. at its greatest breadth. Its *area* is 234 sq. m. with a *pop.* of 52,282. The island has an interesting history. Discovered by Columbus on his fourth voyage in 1502, it remained in the possession of its inhabitants, the Caribs, until 1635, when it was taken possession of by the French. From thence onward it was the scene of continuous struggles between the French and English, between whom it continuously changed hands. It has

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been in possession of England since 1803. The scenery of the island is exceptionally beautiful. The whites are mostly French Creoles; the dominant religion is Roman Catholic, and education chiefly so; the civil law is based on old French codes. Sugar, cocoa, logwood, and spices are the chief products; the establishment of a Government lime-juice factory has given great impetus to the cultivation of the lime, and the exports are increasing rapidly. Government is in the hands of an Administrator with a nominated Executive and Legislative Council.

CAPITAL: Castries (pop. 6,266), the harbour being one of the best in the West Indies, for which it is the chief coaling-station and naval base.

	1913–14	1914–15	1915–16
Revenue	£67,490	£57,795	£73,913
Expenditure	68,353	69,080	75,266
Public debt	—	—	155,880

	1913	1914	1915
Imports	£288,406	£306,152	£401,916
Exports	274,400	241,422	265,933

Administrator and Colonial Secretary, Hon. C. Gideon Murray . . (£300 all.) £1,000
Chief Justice, F. H. Coller . . 700
Attorney-General, G. O.'D. Walton . . 500
Treasurer, G. D. Mackie . . £350–400
Colonial Engineer, M. A. Murphy . . 500
Registrar, J. E. M. Salmon . . 400
Magistrates, T. A. Drysdale (£400); A. F. Palmer . . 300
Chief of Police, Maj. G. L. J. Golding . 400

ST. VINCENT

St. Vincent lies about 21 m. S.W. of St. Lucia and about 100 m. W. of Barbados. It is 18 m. in length, 11 m. in breadth, and has an *area* of 150⅓ sq. m. with a *pop.* in 1916 of 48,251. The Caribs, the original inhabitants, were transported from the island in 1797. In 1846 a number of Portuguese labourers emigrated to the island; they amounted in a few years to 2,400, and have proved a valuable addition to the general population of the island.

The chief exports are arrowroot of most excellent quality, cotton, cocoa, live-stock and poultry, fruit and vegetables. The fisheries are abundantly productive. The Government includes an Administrator and a Legislative and Executive Councils nominated by the Crown.

CAPITAL: Kingstown (pop. 4,300).

	1913–14	1914–15	1915–16
Revenue	£34,373	£32,468	£33,296
Expenditure	38,173	38,045	35,783
Public debt	—	—	6,700

	1913	1914	1915
Imports	£122,886	£109,319	£90,892
Exports	115,201	109,795	98,545

Administrator and Colonial Secretary, His Honour R. Popham Lobb, C.M.G. (and table allowance £100) £800
Chief Justice and Vice-Chancellor and Police Magistrate of 1st District, A. de Freitas . . 600
Attorney-General, A. C. Vincent Prior . 400

THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

AREA AND POPULATION

States and Territories.	Area, sq. m.	Population (Exclusive of Full-blooded Australian * Aboriginals). Census—April 3, 1911. Males.	Females.	Total.	Per 100 sq. m.	Estimated Dec. 31, 1915. Males.	Females.	Total.
New South Wales	309,460	857,698	789,036	1,646,734	532	951,617	917,467	1,869,084
Victoria	87,884	655,591	659,960	1,315,551	1,497	692,277	725,526	1,417,803
Queensland	670,500	329,506	276,307	605,813	90	361,312	319,134	680,446
South Australia	380,070	207,358	201,200	408,558	108	213,225	225,997	439,222
West Australia	975,920	161,565	120,549	282,114	29	171,304	146,712	318,016
Tasmania	26,215	97,591	93,620	191,211	729	101,761	99,264	201,025
Northern Territory	523,620	2,734	576	3,310	0·6	3,687	876	4,563
Federal Territory	912	992	722	1,714	190	957	872	1,829
Commonwealth	2,974,581	2,313,035	2,141,970	4,455,005	150	2,496,140	2,435,848	4,931,988

Growth of the Population

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Increase or Decrease.	Migration. Arrivals.	Departures.	Increase or Decrease.	Marriages.
1911	122,193	47,869	+ 74,324	141,909	72,609	+ 69,300	39,482
1912	133,088	52,177	+ 80,911	166,958	83,217	+ 83,741	42,147
1913	135,714	51,789	+ 83,925	141,906	87,133	+ 54,773	41,594
1914	137,983	51,720	+ 86,263	111,086	128,456	— 17,370	43,311
1915	134,871	52,782	+ 82,089	70,981	162,016	— 91,035	45,282

* The number of aboriginal natives in Australia is not more than 100,000; the majority are in the savage state, and live in the unexplored interior. The number of aboriginals employed by whites or living in the proximity of settlements is 19,939

Birthplace of Population at Census of April 3, 1911

(COMMONWEALTH)

Birthplace.	Total Population of Commonwealth at Census.								
	States.						Territories.		C'wealth.
	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Qnsld.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Northern.	Federal.	
Australia	1,377,219	1,108,945	446,695	350,261	209,050	172,497	1,505	1,498	3,667,670
New Zealand	13,963	10,067	2,576	986	3,054	1,200	18	4	31,868
United Kingdom	204,394	157,436	120,015	44,431	50,552	13,472	262	160	590,722
Other European Countries	19,771	15,346	20,227	7,989	9,428	1,134	49	5	73,949
Asia	11,463	6,676	8,867	1,244	5,996	778	1,413	5	36,442
Africa	1,999	1,498	527	357	423	145	9	..	4,958
America	4,424	2,983	1,688	764	1,123	279	12	5	11,278
Polynesia	1,204	279	1,728	55	88	44	12	..	3,410
At Sea	1,479	1,303	629	422	281	122	2	..	4,238
Unspecified	10,818	11,018	2,861	2,049	2,119	1,540	28	37	30,470
Total	1,646,734	1,315,551	605,813	408,558	282,114	191,211	3,310	1,714	4,455,005

Occupations and Religions, 1911

Occupations.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Professional	91,638	52,973	144,611
Domestic	48,235	153,131	201,366
Commercial	236,499	50,188	286,687
Transport and Communication	152,554	4,837	157,391
Industrial	453,743	108,594	562,337
Agriculture, Pastoral, Mines, &c	570,268	15,880	586,148
Independent	13,939	9,116	23,055
Dependents	706,773	1,743,213	2,449,986
Unspecified	39,386	4,038	43,424

Religions.	Total.
Church of England	1,710,443
Roman Catholic	921,425
Presbyterian	558,336
Methodist	547,806
Baptist	97,074
Congregational	74,046
Lutheran	72,395
Church of Christ	38,748
Salvation Army	26,665

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The Australian Commonwealth, which includes the island continent of Australia proper and the island of Tasmania, is situated in the Southern Hemisphere, and comprises in all an *area* of about 2,974,581 sq. m., the mainland alone containing about 2,948,366 sq. m. Bounded on the W. and E. by the Indian and Pacific Oceans respectively, it lies between long. 113° 9′ E. and 153° 39′ E., while its northern and southern limits are the parallels of lat. 10° 41′ S. and 39° 8′ S., or, including Tasmania, 43° 39′ S. On its north are the Timor and Arafura Seas and Torres Strait, on its south the Southern Ocean and Bass Strait.

The continent of Australia is a large plateau, fringed by a low-lying, well-watered coast, particularly on the eastern side. No less than 1,149,320 sq. m. belong to the tropical zone, and 1,020,720 to the temperate zone. On the coast the rainfall is often abundant and the atmosphere moist, but in some portions of the interior the rainfall is very limited and the atmosphere dry. The distribution of forest, and its climatic influences, are very variable. In the interior there are, on the one hand, fine belts of trees, and on the other there are large areas which are treeless, and where the air is hot and parched in summer. The interior of the continent, particularly that portion usually termed the Australian Steppes, is characterised by flat and terraced hills, capped by desert sandstone, with stone-covered flats stretching over long distances; in some places it is actually below sea-level. The only important mountain range is that of the Great Dividing Range, extending along the east coast, attaining a maximum of height in Mounts Kosciusco and Townsend, 7,328 and 7,260 ft. respectively. With the exception of the country round the Great Australian Bight and Spencer Gulf the country is all well-watered by rivers. The principal are the Murray, with its tributaries, the Murrumbidgee, Lachlan, and Darling on the south coast—the Darling, with the Murray, has 2,345 m. of navigable water; on the east there are the Burdekin, Fitzroy, Brisbane, Hunter, Richmond, Clarence, Macleay, Hastings, Manning, Hunter, Hawkesbury, and Shoalhaven; on the west are the Swan, Greenough, Murchison, Gascoyne, Ashburton, Fortescue, De Grey, Fitzroy, Panton, and Ord; in the north there are several fine rivers including the Victoria, Daly, Adelaide, Alligator, and Roper.

GOVERNMENT

The **Constitution of the Commonwealth** is contained in the Commonwealth of Australia Constitution Act, 1900. A **Governor-General,** with a salary of £10,000 per annum, represents the King. The **Senate** consists of 36 members, six for each Original State, directly chosen by the people of the State voting as one electorate (though Queensland has power to divide the State into divisions) for a term of six years. The Senate cannot originate or amend Bills appropriating revenue or moneys or imposing

taxation, but, with this exception, has equal power with the House of Representatives. If the Senate thrice rejects a Bill passed by the House of Representatives, or insists on passing it with amendments to which the other House will not agree, the Governor-General may dissolve the Senate and the House of Representatives. In the event of disagreement after the dissolution, the Governor-General has power to convene a joint sitting of the members of the two Houses, to vote together and decide the point or points at issue. The **House of Representatives** consists of 75 members directly elected for three years by the people of the Commonwealth, the number of members being, as nearly as practicable, twice the number of senators. New South Wales has 27 members; Victoria, 21; Queensland, 10; South Australia, 7; Western Australia, 5; and Tasmania, 5. Senators and members of the House of Representatives receive an allowance of £600 a year. The Federal Parliament has power to make laws for trade, taxation, bounties, borrowing, postal services, naval and military matters, currency, banking, divorce, marriage, old age pensions, immigration and emigration, etc. No amendment of the Constitution can be effected unless the amending Bill, after passing both Houses of Parliament by an absolute majority, has been submitted to a **Referendum** and approved both by a majority of all the electors of the Commonwealth and a majority of electors in a majority of States. The **State Parliaments** retain legislative authority in regard to all matters not transferred to the Federal Parliament. **State Governors** are still appointed by the Crown, and they still correspond on State business directly with the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Governor-General being kept informed. When a proposed law is passed by both Houses of Parliament, the Governor-General may assent, withhold assent, reserve the law for the King's pleasure, or return it to the House in which it originated, with any amendments which he may recommend, and the Houses may deal with the recommendation. The King may disallow any law within one year from the Governor-General's assent, and such disallowance shall annul the law from the day when the disallowance is made known. A measure reserved for the King's pleasure is not to have any force unless and until, within two years from the day on which it was presented to the Governor-General, the Governor-General makes known that it has received the King's assent.

The **executive power of the Commonwealth** is vested in the Governor-General, with an Executive Council of 7 Ministers, whose salaries may not exceed, in all, £12,000 per annum. The **judicial power** is exercised by a Federal Supreme Court, called the High Court of Australia, and other Courts vested with Federal jurisdiction. **Trade, commerce, and intercourse among the States** are absolutely free. The Commonwealth makes uniform customs and excise duties. Under what was known as the Braddon Clause, which was in force for the first ten years of the Commonwealth, not more than one-fourth of the customs and excise duties could be applied by the Federal Government to meet its expenditure, the remaining three-fourths being shared among the States. This arrangement was replaced in 1910 by another, also made for ten years, under which each of the States except Western Australia takes a payment of 25*s.* per head of its population instead of a share of three-fourths of the Federal duties. Western Australia, in view of her special circumstances, receives an annual sum which, beginning in 1910 at £250,000, is diminished each year by £10,000.

**Governor-General*, His Excel. Rt. Hon. Sir Ronald Crauford Munro-Ferguson, P.C., G.C.M.G. £10,000.
Military Secretary, Capt. C. G. Foxton.
Aide-de-Camp, Capt. E. A. Haskett-Smith.
Official Secretary, Maj. George Steward, C.M.G.

Ministry

Prime Minister and Attorney-General, Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes	£2,100
Treasurer, Hon. Mr. Poynton	1,650
Defence, Senator Hon. G. F. Pearce	1,650
Navy, Hon. J. A. Jenson	1,650
Customs, Hon. Mr. Archibald	1,650
Home Affairs, Hon. Mr. Bamford	1,650
Postmaster-General, Hon. W. Webster	1,650
Works, Hon. P. J. Lynch	1,650
Vice-President of the Council, Hon. Mr. Spence.	
Hon. Ministers, Hons. Mr. Russell and Mr. Laird Smith.	

HIGH COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, LONDON

High Commissioner for Australia, Rt. Hon. Andrew Fisher, P.C.	£3,000
Private Sec. Douglas H. Reid.	
Official Secretary, Capt. R. Muirhead Collins, C.M.G.	1,000
Assist. Secretary, Lt.-Col. F. Savage	
Chief Clerk, Maj. A. W. Arkill	
Press and Advertising Branch, H. C. Smart	
Intelligence Department, H. K. Ellison	
Naval Representative, Capt. F. Haworth-Booth, R.N., C.M.G.	950
Military Representative, Lt.-Col. P. N. Buckley, R.A.E.	950
Medical Officer, Lt.-Col. W. Perrin-Norris, M.D.	
Offices, 72 Victoria Street, S.W.	

PUBLIC DEPARTMENTS

Prime Minister's Department

Secretary, M. L. Shepherd	£600
Public Service Commissioner, D. C. McLachlan, C.M.G., I.S.O.	1,500
Auditor-General, J. W. Israel, I.S.O.	1,000

External Affairs

Secretary, Atlee A. Hunt, C.M.G.	£900
Chief Clerk, F. J. Quinlan	560

Attorney-General's Department

Secretary and Parl. Draftsman, R. R. Garran, C.M.G.	£1,000
Chief Clerk, G. S. Knowles	546
Crown Solicitor, Gordon Harwood Castle	1,000
Clerk, Sydney Branch, S. McHutchison	528
Commissioner of Patents, George Townsend	900

High Court of Australia

Chief Justice, Rt. Hon. Sir Samuel Walker Griffith, P.C., G.C.M.G.	£3,500
Justices, Rt. Hon. Sir Edmond Barton, P.C., G.C.M.G.; Hons. I. A. Isaacs, H. B. Higgins, F. Gavan Duffy, Charles Powers, G. E. Rich each	3,000

Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration

President, Hon. H. B. Higgins	
Industrial Registrar, A. M. Stewart	£750

* Governors-General since the proclamation of the Commonwealth: Marquess of Linlithgow, 1901–3; Lord Tennyson, 1903–4; Lord Northcote, 1904–8; Earl of Dudley, 1908–11; Lord Denman, 1911–14.

Trade and Customs

Comptroller-General, S. Mills	£1,200
Chief Clerk, L. F. East	520
Director of Quarantine, Dr. J. H. L. Cumpston	1,000
Director of Lighthouses, J. F. Ramsbotham	800
State Collectors of Customs :	
N.S.W., W. H. Barkley	850
Victoria, P. Whitton	750
Queensland, O. S. Maddocks	700
South Aus. S. H. Rowe	700
West Aus. R. McK. Oakley	700
Tasmania, W. J. Bain	550

Interstate Commission

Chairman, A. B. Piddington, K.C.	£2,500
Commissioners, Hon. G. Swinburne, N. C. Lockyer, I.S.O. each	2,000
Secretary, A. G. Brown	700

Treasury

Secretary and Commissioner of Pensions and of Maternity Allowances, G. T. Allen, C.M.G., I.S.O.	£1,050
Assist. Sec. J. R. Collins	900
Chief Clerk, F. J. Ross	520
Commissioner of Land Tax, G. A. McKay	1,250

Home Affairs

Secretary to Dept. Lt.-Col. D. Miller, C.M.G., I.S.O.	£900
Chief Clerk, W. D. Bingle	700
Commonwealth Statistician, G. H. Knibbs, C.M.G.	1,000
Chief Electoral Officer, R. C. Oldham	700
Director-General of Works, Col. P. T. Owen	1,000
Director of Lands and Surveys, C. R. Scrivenor	900
Meteorologist, H. A. Hunt	750
Engineer-in-Chief for Commonwealth Railways, N. G. Bell	1,800

DEFENCE

(*See* article Defence Forces of the Dominions)

Sec. to Depart. of Defence, Commdr. S. A. Pethebridge	£900
Assist. Sec. T. Trumble	624
Chief Accountant, T. J. Thomas	624

Board of Naval Administration

(*See* article Defence Forces of the Dominions)

Board of Military Administration

(*See* article Defence Forces of the Dominions)

Postmaster-General

Secretary to Dept. J. Oxenham	£1,000
Chief Clerk, J. C. T. Vardon	600
Chief Electrical Engineer, J. Hesketh	900

FEDERAL FINANCE

The Revenue and Expenditure of the Commonwealth for the years 1911–12 to 1914–15 are as follows:

Years.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Contribution to States.
	£	£	£
1911–12	20,548,520	14,299,599	5,824,423
1912–13	21,907,084	15,405,522	6,119,930
1913–14	21,740,423	16,878,328	6,282,999
1914–15	†22,419,798	31,684,188	6,363,775
1915–16*	†28,490,600	63,084,091	6,346,995

* Estimates.

† The Revenue was augmented by loans of £16,529,320 in 1914–15, and of £60,601,560 in 1915–16.

The Estimated Revenue and Expenditure for 1915–16 was made up as follows:

Estimated Revenue.		Estimated Expenditure.	
Customs	£18,200,000	Treasury	£4,015,935
Excise	3,000,000	External Affairs	783,736
Land Tax	1,900,000	Defence	49,729,975
Probate and Succession Duties	500,000	Trade and Customs	834,299
Income Tax	3,200,000	Post Office	6,448,263
Post Office	5,000,000	Home Affairs	798,066
Coinage	335,000	Contribution to States	6,346,995
Other receipts	1,355,600	Miscellaneous	447,879

DEBT

The first portion of the Commonwealth Debt was contracted at the beginning of 1911, when the Federal Government assumed responsibility for the outstanding liabilities of the Northern Territory and the Port Augusta—Oodnadatta Railway. The total Commonwealth Debt, including above, properties transferred from States, and War Loans incurred, was on March 1, 1916:

Commonwealth Inscribed Stock (3½%)	£4,580,000
4½% War Loan	35,045,020
Treasury Bills	4,290,719
War Loan from British Government	29,978,416
South Australian Debt transferred	4,690,034
Properties transferred from States	10,777,161
Total	89,361,350

The total net debt of the States on June 30, 1915, was £334,575,234, representing a sum of £67.11.5 per head.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

The estimated value of the products of the Commonwealth in 1912 and 1913 was:

	1912	1913
Agricultural	£45,754,000	£46,260,000
Pastoral	51,615,000	57,866,000
Dairying, Poultry, etc.	20,280,000	20,341,000
Forestry and Fisheries	6,432,000	6,338,000
Mining	25,629,000	25,808,000
Manufacturing	57,022,000	61,586,000

Agriculture and Live Stock.—Of the total area of the Commonwealth 15,651,974 acres were under crops in 1914–15. The following table shows the areas and yield of the various crops in 1914–15:

Crop	Acreage	Yield
Wheat	9,651,081	*bush.* 24,892,402
Oats	774,734	,, 4,341,104
Maize	339,781	,, 8,455,561
Hay	2,628,613	*tons* 1,733,944
Sugar-cane	172,616	,, 2,104,239

Live-stock

	1913	1914
Sheep	85,057,402	78,600,334
Cattle	11,483,882	11,051,573
Horses	2,522,776	2,521,272
Pigs	800,505	862,447

In 1915 the Commonwealth produced 641,786,519 lb. of wool (as in the grease), compared with 711,134,203 lb. in 1914 and 648,851,913 lb. in 1913; 193,970,412 lb. of butter in 1914, as against 198,758,238 lb. in 1913; 21,240,411 lb. of cheese as against 19,743,415 lb. in 1913; 52,574,902 lb. of bacon and hams against 52,673,688 lb. in 1913.

Mines and Minerals.—In 1914 the value of gold produced was £8,729,947; of silver and lead £3,818,076; of copper £2,349,881; of tin £758,431; of coal £4,619,689; the value of all minerals produced in 1914 was £22,264,589.

The New HAZELL, 1917

Manufactures.—In 1914 there were in the Commonwealth 15,430 establishments, employing 331,562 hands; the salaries and wages paid were £34,082,334; the value of plant, machinery, land, and buildings £80,961,915; the value of materials used £99,719,007; the value added by manufacture, £66,831,384 and the value of the output £166,550,391.

TRADE

The Imports and Exports of the Commonwealth for the years 1909–1914–15:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£
1909 . .	51,171,896	65,318,836	116,490,732
1910 . .	60,014,351	74,491,150	134,505,501
1911 . .	66,967,488	79,482,258	146,449,746
1912 . .	78,158,600	79,096,090	157.254,690
1913 . .	79,749,653	78,571,769	159,321,422
1914 * . .	38,777,497	37,930,087	77,707,584
1914–15 † .	64 431,837	60,592,576	125,024,413

* First six months only.

† Statistics regarding trade are now compiled so as to make the trading and financial years coincide.

The share of the States in the trade of 1914–15 was as follows:

State.	Imports.*	Exports.†
New South Wales .	£27,323,189	£28,107,025
Victoria . .	21,050,310	12,357,334
Queensland . .	6,428,688	13,015,484
South Australia .	4,748,489	3,566,335
Western Australia .	3,986,198	3,120,798
Tasmania . .	811,255	420,007
Northern Territory .	83,708	13,319
	£64,431,837	£60,592,576

* Exclusive of Australian warships, but inclusive of specie and bullion.

† Inclusive of specie and bullion, £2,907,666.

The principal imports of *competitive* merchandise for the year 1914–15 were:

Metals, manuf. .	£9,441,123	Food-stuffs, animal origin . .	£948,368
machinery .	3,806,100	Leather & manuf.	489,787
misc. manuf. .	2,886,608	Indiarubber and manuf. .	481,811
bar, rods, blooms pig and ingot .	933,594 258,167	Ammunition and explosives .	608,146
Textiles . .	11,186,969	Chemicals, pharmaceutical .	802,389
Apparel . .	4,614,108	Industrial .	622,314
Paper . .	1,703,298	fertilisers .	99,719
Stationery, books, etc. . .	1,009,346	Paints & varnishes	609,813
Jewellery, etc. .	884,608	Instruments—scientific, surgical, &c.	543,463
Spirits . .	1,342,965	Oils, fats, waxes	331,026
Earthenware .	1,208,186	Miscellaneous .	1,830,466
Food-stuffs, vegetable origin .	888,406		

Exports.—The principal exports include wool, wheat, skins and hides, butter, copper and zinc, mutton and lamb, flour, coal, and beef. The export of wool in 1914–15 was greasy £17,462,764; scoured £4,625,545. As the Government controlled the export of the principal food-stuffs and acquired the 1915 crop of sugar, it is not possible to give figures which would convey with accuracy the incidence of exports.

COMMUNICATIONS

The total length of Government railways open at June 30, 1915, was:

	Miles open.
Commonwealth . . .	1,193
New South Wales . . .	4,134
Victoria . . .	3,875
Queensland . . .	4,838
South Australia . . .	2,157
Western Australia . . .	3,332
Tasmania . . .	533
	20,062

There are, in addition, some 2,055 of private lines. The gross earnings of all Government railways in 1914–15 were £20,966,059, working expenses £15,409,121, and net earnings £5,556,938, being at the rate of 1*s.* 10*d.* per train mile, and representing a return on the total cost (£195,545,000) of 2·84% as compared with 3·87% in 1913–14.

Shipping.—The Commonwealth now owns a "Commonwealth Government Line" for cargo only. The *General Manager* is H. B. G. Larkin; *temporary offices*, 72 Victoria Street, London, S.W.; *Brokers*, Turner, Davidson & Co., 1 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C. The number and net tonnage of vessels registered in the Commonwealth in 1914 was sailing 1,632 (tonnage 120,532), steam 1,165 (tonnage 329,105), a total of 2,797 vessels with a tonnage of 449,637. Of vessels engaged in oversea trade, the entrances and clearances, with tonnages in brackets, was:

	Entered.	Cleared.
1910 .	1,988 (4,607,820)	2,060 (4,725,326)
1911 .	2,081 (4,993,220)	2,093 (4,991,581)
1912 .	2,035 (5,163,357)	2,017 (5,111,957)
1913 .	2,014 (5,371,531)	1,971 (5,230,417)
1914–15 .	1,568 (4,174,955)	1,643 (4,424,303)

Posts and Telegraphs.—In 1914 there were 8,409 post and receiving offices, dealing with 520,518,000 letters and postcards, 136,200,000 newspapers, etc., and 4,286,000 parcels; there were 4,624 telegraph offices, with 108,931 miles of wire, dealing with 17,000,000 cablegrams and telegrams.

The following statement shows the relative position of the United Kingdom, United States of America, and Germany in competitive trade since 1909:

Year.	Total Imports of competitive merchandise.	United Kingdom.		United States of America.		Germany.	
	£	£	%	£	%	£	%
1909 . .	40,417,636	25,710,964	63·61	4,135,005	10·23	4,464,222	11·05
1910 . .	47,145,514	29,905,531	63·43	4,994,045	10·59	4,515,487	9·58
1911 . .	52,295,529	32,140,488	61·45	6,036,285	11·54	6,275,478	11·99
1912 . .	61,230,761	38,317,485	62·58	7,199,669	11·76	6,992,317	11·42
1913 . .	60,551,516	38,285,340	63·20	7,125,145	11·80	6,886,441	11·40
1914 * . .	31,256,148	19,285,214	61·90	3,709,393	11·90	3,592,287	11·50
1914–15 . .	48,867,011	31,732,974	64·90	7,430,170	15·20	—	—

* First six months only.

The New HAZELL, 1917

TOWNS

CAPITAL.—At present Parliament sits at Melbourne, but the construction of the Federal Capital at Canberra, in New South Wales, is proceeding apace. The following are the larger towns in the Commonwealth:

Towns.	Pop.	Towns.	Pop.
Sydney (N.S.W.)	725,400	Hobart (Tas.)	39,107
Melbourne (Vic.)	651,000	Broken Hill (N.S.W.)	30,972
Adelaide (S.A.)	196,567	Geelong (Vic.)	28,900
Brisbane (Q.)	154,000	Charters Towers (Q.)	26,000
Perth (W.A.)	106,792	Launceston (Tas.)	21,602
Newcastle (N.S.W.)	65,500	Ipswich (Q.)	21,000
Ballarat (Vic.)	44,000	Rockhampton (Q.)	20,500
Bendigo (Vic.)	42,000	Fremantle (W.A.)	20,000

INVALID AND OLD AGE PENSIONS

Invalid and old age pensions are granted to an amount not exceeding £26, or so that the pensioners whole income shall not exceed £52 a year. The number of invalid and old age pensions at March 31, 1916, was 114,380, and the aggregate annual payment was £2,886,416. Maternity allowances of £5 on the birth of each child are allowed; the claims passed for payment in 1915–16 were 33,250.

Constituent States

(1) NEW SOUTH WALES

The State of New South Wales lies on the eastern coast of Australia between the 29th and 36th parallels of south latitude and between the 141st and 154th meridians of each longitude, and comprises an *area* of 310,367 sq. m. (inclusive of the Federal Capital area at Yass-Canberra—900 sq. m.), being a little over two and a half times that of Great Britain and Ireland. The State was founded in 1788, but has been established within its present boundaries since 1859, when Queensland was separated from it.

POPULATION

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1871	275,551	228,430	503,981
1881	411,149	340,319	751,468
1891	612,562	519,672	1,132,234
1901	712,456	646,677	1,359,133
1911	858,850	789,896	1,648,746
1915	951,389	917,259	1,868,648

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1912	51,861	18,862	16,666
1913	52,186	19,699	16,307
1914	53,641	16,720	17,357
1915	52,931	19,585	18,095

RELIGIONS

There is no State aid to religion. The principal denominations at the Census of 1911 were:

Church of England	734,000	Presbyterian	182,911
Roman Catholic	412,013	Methodist	151,274

GOVERNMENT

The first Legislative Council dates from 1824; it was greatly enlarged and made chiefly elective in 1842. Responsible government was established in 1855. The Governor is appointed by the Crown. The upper house, or Legislative Council, consists at present of 53 members (the number is unlimited, but is not to be less than 21) appointed by the Governor for life. The lower house, or Legislative Assembly, is composed of 90 members elected triennially on a basis of adult suffrage. Every person above twenty-one, having resided for one year in the State and for three months in an electoral district, possesses a vote. The elections take place all on the same day. Members are paid the sum of £500 a year, the Leader of the Opposition receiving £250 extra. For local government purposes the State recognises 79 boroughs and 113 municipal districts, besides Sydney.

Governor of New South Wales, His Excellency Sir Gerald Strickland, G.C.M.G. (*b.* 1861, *app.* 1913) £5,000
Private Sec. B.-Gen. H. Finn, C.B.
A.D.C.'s. Capt. A. W. M. d'Apico, Lt. G. F. Hughes.
Official Sec. H. C. Budge.
Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir W. P. Cullen, K.C.M.G.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

President, H. E. The Governor.
Premier and Colonial Treasurer, Hon. W. A. Holman £1,870
Minister of Public Works, Hon. J. H. Cann 1,370
Attorney-General and Minister of Justice, Hon. D. R. Hall 1,520
Minister of Education and Local Govt. Hon. A. H. Griffith 1,370
Secretary for Lands, Hon. W. G. Ashford . 1,370
Minister for Agriculture, Hon. W. C. Grahame 1,370
Minister of Labour and Mines, Hon. J. Estell 1,370
Colonial Secretary and Minister of Public Health, Hon. George Black . . . 1,370
Vice-President of the Executive Council, Hon. J. D. Fitzgerald . . . .
Minister without Portfolio, Hon. H. C. Hoyle.

President, Legislative Council, Hon. F. Flowers £750
Chairman of Committees, Hon. B. B. O'Conor 470
Clerk of the Parliaments, W. L. S. Cooper . 595

Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. R. D. Meagher £1,000
Chairman of Committees, T. H. Thrower . 740
Acting Clerk of Assembly, W. S. Mowle . 800
Acting Clerk Assistant, S. G. Baydell . 650
Serjeant-at-Arms, W. S. Christie . . 600

DEPARTMENTS

PREMIER'S OFFICE

Secretary, E. B. Harkness £750
Chief Clerk, C. H. Hay 500

AGENT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, LONDON

Agent-General, Hon. Sir T. A. Coghlan, I.S.O. (*actg.*) £1,250
Consulting and Inspecting Engineer, W. Shellshear, M.Inst.C.E. . . .
Secretary, T. G. White 550
Director (Sydney) and Controlling Officer (London), Percy Hunter . . . 1,000
Assist. Controlling Officer (London), E. Rayment 650
Offices, 26 and 27 Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square, London, S.W.

CHIEF SECRETARY AND PUBLIC HEALTH

Under-Secretary, G. H. S. King . . £800
Chief Clerk, S. Fotheringham . . . 600
Senior Clerk, J. A. Brodie . . . 500

Auditor-General's Department

Auditor-General, F. A. Coghlan . . . £1,000

Office of Director-General of Public Health

Director-General of Public Health, R. T. Paton, M.D. £1,200
Senior Med. Off. W. G. Armstrong, M.B. . 900
Metropolitan Med. Off. J. S. Purdy, M.B. . 700
Hunter River District Med. Off. R. Dick, M.B. 700
Chief Vet. Insp. C. J. Vyner, M.R.C.V.S. . 600
Govt. Med. Off. and Vaccinator, A. A. Palmer, M.B. 900
Principal Microbiologist, J. B. Cleland, M.B. 800
Medical Supt. Coast Hosp. R. J. Millard, M.B. 700
Senior Med. Supt. Liverpool Asylum, J. A. Beattie 775
Med. Supt. Roodwood Asylum, R. A. Fox, M.B. 775
Med. Supt. Hosp. for Consumptives, H. W. Palmer, M.B. 775

Govt. Statistician and Reg. of Friendly Societies, J. B. Trivett . . . £800

Police Department

Inspector-General of Police, J. Mitchell . £1,000
Secretary, D. R. McCall 600

Lunacy

Inspector-Gen. of the Insane, E. Sinclair, M.D. £1,000

TREASURY

Under-Secretary, J. W. Holliman, I.S.O. . £1,000
Comptroller of Accounts, A. P. Pearson . 800
Assist. ditto, A. Lynch 650
Chief Clerk, J. Burt 650
Paymaster, W. R. E. Pownall . . . 625
Registrar of Stock, C. E. F. Robberds . 600

Government Printer

Government Printer and Insp. of Stamps, W. A. Gullick £1,000

Stamp Office

Commissioner, R. N. Johnson . . . £900

Income Tax

Commissioner of Taxation, W. H. Whiddon £800

Department of Navigation

Superintendent, F. Cumming £800
Secretary, J. S. D'Arcy 550
Chief Engineer, W. Marr. 630

Stores Supply Committee

Sec. and Executive Member, A. Berckelman £700

RAILWAYS AND TRAMWAYS

Chief Commissioner, J. Harper . . £3,000
Assist. Commissioner of Railways, J. Fraser 1,500
Assist. Commissioner of Tramways, E. Milne 1,500
Secretary, J. S. Spurway . . . 750

Accounts Branch

Chief Accountant, G. Macoun . . . 1,000

Traffic Audit Branch

Traffic Auditor, W. H. Denneen . . £700

Locomotive Branch, Railways

Chief Mechan. Eng. E. E. Lucy . . £1,200
Gen. Works Man. J. Scoular . . . 700
Supt. of Locomotive Running, E. Thompson 700
Out-door Supts. E. A. Loughey, C. H. Stanger . . . . . each 200

Permanent Way Branch, Railways

Engineer-in-Chief, R. Kendall . . £1,200
Supervising Eng. F. Moore . . . 650

Traffic Branch, Railways

Supt. of Lines, C. A. Hodgson . . . £1,000
Goods Manager, J. Day 900
Assist. Supt. J. Mars 750

Stores Branch

Comptroller of Stores, H. Mortimore . £800

Traffic Branch, Tramways

Traffic Supt. E. Doran £900

Electrical Branch, Railways and Tramways

Electrical Engineer, O. W. Brain . . £1,100

General

Solicitor for Railways, J. S. Cargill . £1,200
Medical Officer, Dr. G. H. Taylor . . 900

SYDNEY HARBOUR TRUST

President, C. C. Lance £1,500
Commissioners, T. W. Keele, M.I.C.E., H. D. Walsh, M.I.C.E. . . . each 900
Secretary, H. F. Norrie 850
Engineer-in-Chief, H. D. Walsh, M.I.C.E. . 1,200

DEPARTMENT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL

Under-Secretary, J. L. Williams, C.M.G. . £1,000
Assist. ditto, G. Whitfeld . . . 800
Chief Clerk, C. E. Parkinson . . . 850
Parliamentary Draftsman, J. L. Watkins . 950
Crown Solicitor, J. V. Tillett . . . 1,640
Clerk of the Peace, W. R. Beaver . . 825
Registrar-General, W. G. Hayes-Williams . 1,000

Supreme Court Bench

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir W. P. Cullen, K.C.M.G. £3,500
Puisne Judges, Hons. A. H. Simpson (*Ch. Judge in Equity*), R. D. Pring, R. M. Sly, P. W. Street (*Bankruptcy in Probate*), A. Gordon (*Divorce*), D. G. Ferguson, J. M. Harvey . . . . each 2,600
District Court Judges, C. E. R. Murray, A. P. Backhouse, E. B. Docker, G. H. Fitzhardinge, F. E. Rogers, E. Scholes, H. M. Hamilton, W. Bevan . . each 1,500
Master-in-Equity, H. P. Owen . . . 1,100
Prothonotary, C. R. Walsh . . . 1,250

Public Service Board

Members, W. J. Hanna (*Chairman*), E. H. Wilshire, J. M. Taylor . . each 1,000

DEPARTMENT OF LANDS

Under-Secretary, A. J. Hare . . . £1000
Surveyor-General, F. Poate . . . 1,000

Land Appeal Court

President, H. A. G. Curry . . . £2,000
Members, W. Houston, C.M.G., C. E. Rennie each 1,000

Western Land Board

Chairman, C. J. McMaster . . . £1,500
Commissioners, H. Langwell, Hon. S. W. Moore . . . . . each 1,000

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION

Under-Secretary, P. Board, C.M.G., M.A. . £1,000

Conservatorium of Music

Director, H. Verbrugghen . . . £1,250

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MINES

Under-Secretary, E. F. Pittman . . £1,000

AGRICULTURE

Under-Secretary, G. Valder . . . £1,000

WATER CONSERVATION AND IRRIGATION COMMISSION

Commissioner, H. H. Dare (*actg.*) . . £1,250
Manager, J. B. Broatch 1,000

LABOUR AND INDUSTRY

Under-Secretary, J. B. Holme, B.A., LL.B. . £880

Education.—Education is compulsory between the ages of six and fourteen, and is also free; fees in State primary and superior schools having been abolished in 1906, and in high schools in 1910. There were, in 1915, 3,258 State schools, with a total enrolment of 258,562, and an average daily attendance of 190,194. The State expenditure on education, science, and art in 1915 was £1,721,441. The University of Sydney, to which 4 colleges (Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and one unsectarian for women) are affiliated, was established and endowed by the State in 1850. In addition to the State schools, there are 717 private schools, with 79,647 pupils.

FINANCE

The Revenue and Expenditure and Public Debt of New South Wales for years ending June 30 are as follows:

Year.	Net Revenue.	Total Exp'nditure	Public Debt.
	£	£	£
1910–11 .	13,839,139	13,807,538	95,523,926
1911–12 .	15,776,816	15,277,001	100,052,635
1912–13 .	16,057,298	16,798,500	106,170,747
1913–14 .	18,298,625	17,701,851	116,695,031
1914–15 .	18,928,464	17,928,193	127,735,405

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture is a leading industry of the State; in 1914–15 there were 4,568,841 acres under crops, with a total yield of 12,830,530 bush. of wheat in 1914–15, 4,453,309 bush. of maize, 1,835,406 bush. of oats, 185,970 tons of sugar-cane, 955,047 tons of hay, 561,100 gall. of wine, and 106,849 tons of potatoes, the total value of agricultural produce being £12,377,650. The crop of wheat in 1915–16 totalled no less than 67,323,390 bush. The cultivation of fruit does not receive much attention, although the soil and climate of large areas throughout the States are well adapted to fruit-growing. In the vicinity of Sydney, oranges, peaches, plums, and passion-fruit are most generally planted; on the tableland, apples, pears, apricots, and all fruits from cool and temperate climates thrive well; in the west and south-west, figs, almonds, and raisin-grapes can be cultivated, and in the north coast district pineapples, bananas, and other tropical fruits grow excellently. In the neighbourhood of the metropolis the cultivation of citrus fruits has been undertaken largely. The total amount of land alienated and in process of alienation in 1915 was 58,011,213 acres; the total land occupied under leases of various kinds was 121,837,047 acres.

There is a State trawling industry which supplies fish to the public at prices much lower than those previously prevailing; a scheme is on foot for the State supply of fruit, vegetables, and other primary necessaries, and a State bread trust is being initiated.

Live-stock.—The suitability of New South Wales for grazing has led to the introduction of sheep-farming on an extensive scale; many celebrated breeds have been introduced from outside, and the wool from all has been improved under the influence of the climate. In 1914 there were 32,874,359 sheep, 2,472,631 cattle, 731,735 horses, and 286,478 pigs. Camels, which are used as carriers in the Western Plains, numbered 1,792. In 1915 318,935,000 lb. of wool (as in the grease) were produced, in addition to 795,020 cwt. of tallow, 77,779,197 lb. of butter, 6,620,648 lb. of cheese, and 15,192,263 lb. of bacon and hams.

Minerals.—The goldfields of New South Wales were discovered in 1851. Since that date £61,190,551 worth of gold has been produced, the output for 1915 being £562,819; the production of silver and lead was £2,631,662, of copper £234,437, of tin £266,780, of coal £3,424,630; the total value of all minerals being £10,064,569 in 1915. Other minerals found are tungsten, platinum, molybdenite, antimony, bismuth, and chrome. There are oil shales of small extent, and diamonds and opals are also found.

There are 4,134 m. of Government railway open, the net earnings being £2,332,421; the passengers carried numbering 86,328,421.

TOWNS

CAPITAL: Sydney, on Port Jackson (pop. 752,500); other towns are Newcastle (58,650), Broken Hill (30,500), Parramatta (12,600), Maitland (11,850), Gaulburn (10,100), Granville (10,500), Lithgow (8,900), Bathurst (8,650), Auburn (10,100), Lismore (8,250).

DEPENDENCIES

NORFOLK ISLAND, the principal of three small islands lying 900 m. E.N.E. of Sydney, with an *area* of 12 sq. m. and a *pop.* of 985, was formerly under the control of New South Wales, but on July 1, 1914, was made a territory of the Commonwealth. The office of the administration is the Department of External Affairs. Communication is maintained every 5 weeks by steamer from Sydney. It is a station of the Pacific Cable Board. The village is Kingston.

LORD HOWE ISLAND, lying 436 m. N.E. of Sydney, is now the only dependency. It is administered by a visiting magistrate from Sydney.

(2) VICTORIA

Victoria is the smallest and southernmost of the States; it is situated at the south-east of the continent, and lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of south lat., and the 141st and 150th meridians of east long. Its extreme length from east to west is about 490 m. and its greatest breadth about 300 m. Its extent of coast-line is nearly 700 m. Its *area* is 87,844 sq. m. or 56,245,760 acres (nearly equal to Great Britain).

POPULATION

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1912 .	689,825	690,736	1,380,561
1913 .	706,948	705,171	1,412,119
1914 .	712,594	718,073	1,430,667
1915 .	692,275	725,526	1,417,801

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VITAL STATISTICS

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1912	35,796	16,589	11,783
1913	35,970	15,474	11,324
1914	36,222	18,503	11,829
1915	35,009	15,823	18,095

PHYSIOGRAPHY

Climate.—From its geographical position, Victoria enjoys a climate more suitable to the European constitution than any other State in Australia. The weather is never oppressively hot, except at intervals during the summer, when hot northerly winds blow. Over a series of years the mean temperature was 57·4°. Upon the average, the thermometer rises on four days during the year above 100° in the shade, and, generally, on about three nights in the year, it falls below freezing point.

Physical Geography.—Victoria is roughly triangular; the highlands also form a triangle, and this area of high land attains its greatest elevation in the east, and gradually sinks towards the west. There are thus constituted two main drainage areas. A series of rivers flows northwards from the highlands, forming the Murray and its southern tributaries, while another series flows southwards to the sea. The water parting between the two is spoken of as the Main Dividing Range.

GOVERNMENT

The Executive is vested in the Governor and a responsible Ministry. There are two Houses of Parliament. The Legislative Council consists of 34 members, elected for six years by male citizens possessing freehold property worth £10 per annum or leasehold with tenure of at least five years, worth £15 per annum, or occupying as tenant property of the same annual value, unless possessed of educational qualification. The Legislative Assembly of 65 members is elected triennally by ratepaying qualification or adult-suffrage. Members of the Lower House are paid £300 a year. For local government the colony is divided into 61 urban and 146 rural municipalities, each with an elective Council.

GOVERNOR

Governor, Hon. Sir Arthur Lyulph Stanley, K.C.M.G. (*b.* 1875, *app.* 1914)	£5,000
Private Sec. Hon. V. A. N. Hood, C.M.G.	
A.D.C. Capt. N. C. P. Conant.	
Official Secretary, F. W. Mabbott.	
Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G. (*b.* 1844, *app.* 1899).	

MINISTRY

Premier and Treasurer, Hon. Sir A. J. Peacock, K.C.M.G.	£1,200
Chief Sec. and Minister of Labour, Hon. J. Murray	1,200
Attorney-General, Solicitor-Gen. and Minister of Railways, Hon. D. Mackinnon	1,000
Minister of Mines, Forests, and Health, Hon. J. D. Brown	1,000
Minister of Public Instruction, Hon. T. Livingstone	1,000
Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. F. W. Hagelthorn	1,000
Minister of Water Supply and Agriculture, Hon. W. Hutchinson	1,000
Commissioner of Crown Lands and Survey, Hon. H. A. W. Lawson	£1,000
Honorary Ministers, Hons. J. G. Membrey, J. Gray, W. A. Adamson, W. L. Baillieu.	

Secretary to Premier, F. T. Short	£67
Clerk of the Executive Council, F. W. Mabbott	48

Clerk of the Legislative Council, R. W. V. McCall	£1,000
Clerk Assistant, H. H. Pearson	65
Clerk of the Parliaments and Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, H. H. Newton	1,000
Clerk Assistant, W. R. Alexander	70
Public Service Commissioner, G. C. Morrison	1,000
Secretary to ditto, J. D. Merson	65
Auditor-General, F. H. Bruford	1,000

CHIEF SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT

Under-Secretary, W. A. Callaway	£1,000
Chief Clerk, H. E. Macdowell	62
Government Statist, A. M. Laughton	65
Chief Commissioner of Police, A. G. Sainsbury	90
Govt. Medical Off. J. A. O'Brien	1,000
Insp.-Gen. of the Insane, Dr. W. E. Jones	1,500
Medical Supt. J. Steell	80

LAW DEPARTMENT

Chief Justice, Sir John Madden, G.C.M.G.	£3,500
Puisne Judges, Sir T. à Beckett, H. E. A. Hodges, J. H. Hood, each £3,000; L. F. B. Cussen	2,500

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT

Sec. to Law Department, W. R. Anderson	£900
Parliamentary Draftsman, J. T. Collins	1,100
Crown Solicitor, E. J. D. Guinness	1,100
Prothonotary, D. F. McGrath	65
Master in Equity, T. P. Webb	1,500
Chief Clerk of Judicature, G. H. Neighbour	1,200
Commissioner of Titles, W. C. Guest	1,000

Under-Treasurer, M. A. Minogue	£1,000
Secretary for Lands, J. M. Reed	900
Director of Agriculture, Dr. S. S. Cameron	900
Beet Sugar Expert, G. S. Dyer	1,000
Secretary of Public Works, E. T. Drake	900
Secretary of Mines, W. Dickson	900
Director of Education, F. Tate	1,000

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS

Chief Commissioner, C. E. Norman	£2,500
Commissioners, L. J. McClelland, E. B. Jones each	1,750
Secretary, G. H. Sutton	850
Chief Engineer for Ry. Construction, M. E. Kernot	1,000
Chief Engineer of Ways and Works, J. H. Fraser	1,000

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS

Chairman, W. J. C. Riddell	£1,500
Secretary, G. A. Gibbs	1,200
Engineer-in-Chief, C. E. Oliver	1,100

STATE RIVERS AND WATER SUPPLY COMMISSION

Chairman, W. Cattanach	£1,000

LONDON AGENCY

Agent-General in the U.K. Hon. Sir Peter McBride	
Secretary, H. G. W. Neale.	
Offices, Melbourne Place, Strand, London, W.C.	

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Education and Religion

Public education is secular, compulsory, and free between the ages of six and fourteen. There are 2,175 State schools with 5,710 teachers, a total enrolment of 246,447, and an average attendance of 158,213 or 64%. Secondary is for the most part conducted either by private persons or proprietary bodies. There is a State-aided University at Melbourne, with three affiliated colleges. Religion is not State-aided. The principal denominations are Episcopalians, 475,203; Presbyterians, 234,553; Methodists, 176,662; other Protestants, 93,729; Roman Catholics, 286,433; Jews, 6,270.

Finance

The Revenue and Expenditure and State Debt are as follows:

Year.	Revenue.	Exp'nditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1912 .	10,181,840	10,171,386	57,983,764
1913 .	10,508,945	10,479,741	60,737,216
1914 .	10,958,037	10,944,718	62,776,724
1915 .	10,248,761	11,444,231	66,130,726
1916 .	11,244,382	11,477,602	73,083,927

Banking.—There were (Dec. 31, 1915) 16 banks of issue, with total assets £52,696,157 within the State, and liabilities £51,457,746. The savings bank deposits at Sept. 30, 1915, amounted to £24,533,097.

Production and Industry

Agriculture.—Of the 5,969,304 acres under cultivation in 1914–15 2,863,535 were under wheat, producing 3,940,947 bush. (the 1915–16 crop is estimated at no less than 58,521,706 bush.), 435,815 were under oats, producing 1,608,000 bush., and 895,755 were under hay, producing 569,000 tons. The yield of wine was 605,636 galls.

Live Stock.—There were in 1915 552,053 horses, 1,362,542 cattle, 12,051,685 sheep, and 243,196 pigs. The wool produced was 95,406,867 lb. (as in the grease), the quantity of butter, 62,421,288 lb.

Mining.—Gold-mining is an important industry; from the discovery of gold in 1851 to Sept. 30, 1915, the total amount of gold produced was £296,126,550, being 74,165,611 oz. The output for 1915 was £1,397,844. The total value of all minerals mined (gold, tin, coal, and antimony) was £2,086,183.

Trade and Industry.—The total number of works, factories, etc., in 1914 was 5,650, employing 118,399 persons, and paying wages of £11,099,940. The products of the State are mainly those enumerated above. The overseas imports and exports of the State are shown in the following table:

Year.	Oversea Imports.	Oversea Exports.
	£	£
1911 .	21,850,963	18,915,716
1912 .	25,081,074	19,113,121
1913 .	24,387,073	17,835,395
1914–15 .	20,997,294	12,357,334

Towns

Capital: Melbourne (*pop.* 651,000), situated on Hobson's Bay and the River Yarra; other towns are Ballarat (42,478), Bendigo (39,056), Geelong (35,444), Warrnambool (7,400), Castlemaine (7,362).

(3) QUEENSLAND

Queensland occupies the whole of the north-eastern portion of Australia. The breadth of the territory near the southern boundary is about 900 m. The whole has an *area* of 670,500 sq. m. or 429,120,000 acres.

Population

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1891 .	223,779	169,939	393,718
1901 .	277,003	221,126	498,129
1911 .	329,506	276,307	605,813
1915 .	361,312	319,134	680,446

Vital Statistics

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1912 .	18,738	6,921	5,627
1913 .	19,731	6,783	5,655
1914 .	19,882	6,731	5,894
1915 .	20,163	7,559	6,135

Physiography

Queensland has a coast-line of 2,500 m. An extensive mountain range divides the State from north to south into two unequal divisions. From this range numerous spurs extend towards the sea coast, the districts so enclosed being of a most fertile character and well adapted for the cultivation of maize, sugar, and similar products. On the western side of the range, vast tracts of land have been taken up for pastoral and agricultural purposes, the soil being, with a few exceptions, extremely good. There are numerous rivers and streams, many having their sources in the Dividing Range, and several being broad and navigable for many miles inland. The climate of a considerable portion resembles that of Madeira, and although at all times it is extremely warm, there is an absence of the hot winds from which the other States frequently suffer. The temperature is remarkably equal, the heat of summer being modified by the sea breezes and heavy rains. The winter season is warm, dry, and agreeable.

Government

The administration is vested in a Governor and an Executive Council. There are two Houses of Parliament—a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly. The former consists of an indefinite number of members nominated by the Governor, and the latter of 72 members, representing 61 electorates, the electoral franchise being extended to all males and females over 21 years of age, having resided for one year in the State and for three months in an electoral district.

Governor

Governor, Maj. Sir Hamilton J. Goold-Adams, G.C.M.G., C.B. (*b.* '58, *app.* 1915) £3,000
Private Sec. T. Thatcher.
A.D.C. Capt. Cosens.
Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir Arthur Morgan (*app.* 1908).

Executive Council

Premier, Chief Sec. and Attorney-Gen. Hon. T. J. Ryan £1,300
Treasurer and Sec. for Public Works, Hon. E. G. Theodore 1,000
Home Secretary, (vacant) 1,000

Secretary for Agriculture and Stock, Hon. William Lennon	£1,000
Secretary for Public Lands, Hon. J. M. Hunter	1,000
Secretary for Railways, (vacant)	1,000
Secretary for Public Instruction, Hon. H. F. Hardacre	1,000
Secretary for Mines, Hon. W. Hamilton	—
Ministers without Portfolio, Hons. J. Huxham, J. A. Fihelly.	

President Legislative Council, Hon. Sir A. Morgan	£1,000
Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Hon. W. McCormack	1,000
Clerk of Assembly, Hon. C. G. Holmes A'Court	650

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

Under-Sec. Chief Sec.'s Depart. P. J. McDermott, I.S.O.	£800
Auditor-General, T. W. Connah, I.S.O.	1,000

London Agency

Agent-General, Maj. Sir T. B. Robinson, K.C.M.G.	£1,250
Secretary, P. J. Dillon	500
Trade Commissioner, J. M. Campbell	470

Under-Sec. Home Sec.'s Depart. W. J. Gall	£800
Commissioner of Police, W. G. Cahill, C.M.G.	1,000
Commissioner of Public Health, J. I. Moore, M.D.	800
Inspector of Mental Asylums, H. B. Ellerton	1,000
Comptroller-General of Prisons, C. E. de F. Pennefather	650
Government Statistician, N. J. Macleod	500
Under-Secretary and Crown Solicitor, Departs. of Justice, T. W. McCawley	800
Registrar of Titles, J. Mitchell	650

Supreme Court Bench

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Pope A. Cooper, K.C.M.G.	£2,500
Senior Puisne Judge, Hon. P. Real	2,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. C. E. Chubb, L. O. Lukin, W. A. B. Shand each	2,000
District Court Judges, Sir Arthur Rutledge, A. W. Macnaughton, C. Jameson each	1,000

Under-Sec. Public Instruction, J. D. Story	£800
Insp.-Gen. of Schools, R. H. Roe, M.A.	800
Under-Sec. Treasury Depart. W. L. Fowles	800
Govt. Analyst, J. B. Henderson	630
Commissioner for Income Tax, J. Hughes	800
Manager Govt. Savings Bank, C. S. Miles	660
Govt. Printer, A. J. Cumming	850
Engineer for Harbours and Rivers, E. A. E. Cullen	1,000
General Manager Central Sugar Mills, A. J. Gibson, Ph.D.	1,000
Under-Sec. Public Lands, W. G. Graham	800
Assist. ditto, G. L. Board	700
Surveyor-General, A. A. Spowers	750
Under-Sec. Agriculture and Stock, E. G. E. Scriven	800
Principal Agricultural College, Cuthbert Potts, M.A.	700
Commissioner for Railways, C. Evans, C.M.G.	2,250
Deputy Commr. for Railways, W. Pagan, M.I.C.E.	1,500
Actg. Deputy Commr. C. F. Pemberton	950
Under-Sec. Public Works, Govt. Architect and Engineer, A. B. Brady, M.I.C.E.	900
Under-Sec. Depart. of Mines, H. Marshall	800
State Mining Engineer, C. F. V. Jackson, B.E.	580

EDUCATION AND RELIGION

Elementary education, which is free and unsectarian, is entirely Government provided. In 1914 there were 1,392 State and 6 high schools with an enrolment of 125,171 pupils. There are also 153 private and 10 grammar schools. There is a State-aided University with an enrolment of 231. A system of technical instruction, liberally endowed by the State, is conducted by local committees. The principal religious bodies are Church of England (212,702), Roman Catholic (137,086), Presbyterians (75,560), and Methodists (59,920). Valuable land grants were formerly made to these bodies, which they now retain free from taxation.

FINANCE

The Revenue, Expenditure, and Public Debt are given below:

Year.	Revenue.	Exp'nditure.	Public Debt.
	£	£	£
1912	5,989,347	5,965,692	47,068,186
1913	6,378,213	6,327,097	53,604,733
1914	6,973,259	6,962,516	54,523,506
1915	7,202,658	7,199,399	56,869,046
1916*	7,312,755	7,683,319	—

* Estimates.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture and Live-stock.—Of the total area of the State, 16,244,541 acres have been alienated; in process of alienation under deferred payment systems are 10,586,914, leaving 402,288,545 still in the possession of the State. Most of the land is let out in squatting runs, and other on occupation licence. The greater portion of the country south of the Brisbane River contains an abundance of pasturage. In the western portion of the southern division large quantities of wheat are grown, but the uncertain rainfall occasionally militates against the success of the crop. In 1915 the total yield was 1,585,087 bush. from 127,015 acres. Other grain crops consist of maize, barley, oats, rice, and rye. Sugar is also a staple product of the coastal districts, the output for 1914 being 225,847 tons. Bananas, pineapples, and other tropical and semi-tropical products also grow in the greatest profusion. The live-stock in 1915 consisted of 23,129,919 sheep, 5,455,943 cattle, 742,159 horses, and 166,638 pigs. The wool produced (as in the grease) in 1915 was 155,478,740 lb.

Forests.—There are extensive forests of eucalypti, pine, cedar, and various ornamental woods, which are much utilised by cabinet makers.

Minerals.—The quantity of gold obtained from the various fields up to Dec. 31, 1914, was 18,686,625 fine oz. The most important gold-fields are Charters Towers, Gympie, and Rockhampton. The output in 1915 was £1,059,213. Of baser metals nearly every known kind has been proved to exist, whilst silver, copper (£1,118,648 in 1914), tin, lead, wolfram, and manganese are obtained in considerable quantities. The total output of all minerals in 1914 was £2,976,280. Coal has been found to exist over vast areas embracing a large portion of the whole eastern seaboard, but up to the present it has only been mined to a slight extent.

Pearl Fisheries.—On the northern coast pearl fishing affords employment to a large number of vessels. Thursday Island forms the headquarters of the industry. The bêche-de-mer fishery on the

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Barrier Reef employs a considerable number of Chinese.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1911 . .	6,212,240	8,389,284
1912 . .	7,456,917	9,209,454
1913 . .	6,714,942	12,352,748
1914–15 . .	6,428,688	13,015,484

TOWNS

CAPITAL: Brisbane (*pop.* 154,000), on the river of that name; a straight and deep channel allows of vessels of the deepest draught to come up to the wharves in the heart of the city. Other towns are Rockhampton (20,915), Townsville (13,835), Maryborough (11,626), Gympie (12,419), Ipswich (25,000), Toowoomba (24,200), and Charters Towers (17,298).

(4) SOUTH AUSTRALIA

South Australia comprises that portion of the continent of Australia bounded on the east by 141° E. long., on the north by 26° S. lat., on the west by 132° E. long., and on the south by the Southern Ocean. It was constituted a British Province in 1836. In 1861 the territory known as "No Man's Land" was added to the State. The total *area* of these territories is 380,070 sq. m. Kangaroo Island, Nuyts Archipelago, the Gambier and other islands on the south coast are included in the State.

POPULATION

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1891 .	166,801	153,630	320,431
1901 .	184,422	178,182	362,604
1911 .	207,358	201,200	408,558
1914 .	213,455	226,205	439,660

VITAL STATISTICS

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1912 .	12,079	4,336	4,056
1913 .	12,627	4,693	4,094
1914 .	12,904	4,713	4,010
1915 .	11,798	4,694	3,965

GOVERNMENT

The Executive consists of a Governor and responsible Ministry. Parliament consists of a Legislative Council and House of Assembly. The Council consists of 20 members, each elected for six years. £50 freehold or £25 annual leasehold, or £17 annual rent with a six months' registration, qualifies for the franchise. The Assembly contains 46 members elected triennially by adult suffrage. Members of both Council and Assembly are paid £200 per annum. For local government purposes there are 32 municipal and 140 district councils.

THE GOVERNOR

Governor, Lt.-Col. Sir Henry Lionel Galway, K.C.M.G., D.S.O. (*b.* 1859, *app.* 1914) £4,000
Lieutenant-Governor, Rt. Hon. Geo. John Robt. Murray, *Chief Justice* (*app.* 1916)
Private Secs. Hon. G. J. Mulholland, Legh Winser.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Premier, Treasurer, and Minister of Education, Hon. Crawford Vaughan . . £1,000
Chief Secretary, Hon. A. W. Styles . . 1,000
Attorney-General, Hon. J. H. Vaughan . 1,000
Commissioner of Crown Lands and Immigration, Hon. C. Goode . . . 1,000
Commissioner of Public Works, Hon. H. Jackson 1,000
Minister of Industry, Mines, and Marine, Hon. R. P. Blundell 1,000

Clerk of Council, Lionel H. Sholl, C.M.G., I.S.O.

President Legislative Council, Hon. Sir J. L. Stirling £600
Clerk, F. Halcomb, M.A. 600
Speaker House of Assembly, Hon. F. W. Coneybeer 600
Clerk, J. C. Morphett 600

JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT

Chief Justice and Judge of the Vice-Admiralty Court, Rt. Hon. G. J. R. Murray (*Lieutenant-Governor*) £2,000
Judges, Hons. Sir J. H. Gordon, Kt. . . 1,700
A. Buchanan 1,700

Agent-General in London, F. W. Young.
Secretary and Registrar of Stock, J. B. Whiting.
Offices, 85 Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

UNDER-SECRETARIES, ETC.

Under-Sec. Chief Sec.'s Depart. L. H. Sholl, C.M.G., I.S.O. £650
Commissioner of Audit, E. W. Giles . . 800
Commissioner of Police, W. H. Raymond . 700
Sheriff and Comptroller of Labour Prison, O. H. Schomburgk 650
Inspector-General of Hospitals, B. H. Morris, M.B. 800
Chairman Central Board of Health, W. Ramsay Smith, D.Sc., M.B. . . . 750
Supt. Mental Hospital, W. L. Cleland, M.B. 600
Crown Solicitor, C. J. Dashwood . . 800
Secretary, Law Officers' Dept. G. G. Martin 600
Parliamentary Draftsman, F. W. Richards, LL.D. 600
Public Trustee, W. Wright 600
Commissioner of Insolvency, J. G. Russell, I.S.O. 1,300
Under-Treasurer, T. Gill, I.S.O. . . . 800
Sec. Dept. of Lands and Roads, T. Duffield 600
Surveyor-General, E. M. Smith . . . 1,000
Deputy ditto, E. B. Jones 600
Conservator Woods and Forests, Walter Gill 600
Director of Agriculture, A. J. Perkins . 1,000
Horticultural Instruction, G. Quinn . . 600
Manager Produce Export Depart. G. A. W. Pope 600
Engineer-in-Chief, G. Stewart . . . 800
Hydraulic Engineer, C. A. Bayer . . . 800
Supt. Public Buildings Dept. C. E. O. Smyth, I.S.O. 800
Govt. Geologist, L. K. Ward 800
Sec. Railway Dept. A. N. Day 600
Gen. Traffic Manager, J. B. McNeil . . 900
Chief Mechan. Engineer, B. F. Rushton . 900
Comptroller of Accounts, Railways, J. Pickering 650
Chief Engineer for Railways, J. C. B. Moncreiff 850
Chairman Harbours Board, A. Searcy . 900

Deputy ditto, J. B. Labatt	£800
Commissioner Harbours Board, E. A. Farquhar	800
Director of Education, M. M. Maughan, B.A.	800

EDUCATION AND RELIGION

Education is compulsory and secular, but not to the exclusion of the Bible. In 1914 there were 839 primary schools, with 2,108 teachers and 60,729 scholars. The expenditure was £328,801. There is an endowed University at Adelaide, with all classes open to women. It has 425 undergraduates and 291 non-graduating students, besides those attending extension lectures. There is also a State School of Mines and Industries, supported by an annual parliamentary grant of £7,000; the students number about 3,260. The principal religious denominations are: Church of England, 113,781; Roman Catholic, 50,964; Methodists, 100,402; and Lutherans, 26,681.

FINANCE

The Revenue, Expenditure, and Public Debt for the 5 years 1912–16 are stated below:

Year.	Revenue.	Exp'nditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1912 .	4,450,739	4,175,589	29,440,113
1913 .	4,506,698	4,330,282	30,147,883
1914 .	4,822,766	4,604,129	33,564,332
1915 .	3,973,310	4,662,421	35,081,116
1916 * .	4,760,830	4,751,902	—

* Estimates.

Banking.—There are 9 banking institutions in the State, with assets £13,377,597 and liabilities £12,033,623. The Government Savings Banks had, in 1915, 215,731 depositors, with £9,017,061 depositors' balances at the end of the year.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture.—It may be roughly estimated that not more than 150,000 sq. m. of the area of the State are at present put to profitable use. Agricultural settlement has not extended 300 m. from the coast; and pastoral settlement may be said to have reached 1,200 m. 53,825,920 acres only have been proclaimed, leaving 189,418,880 acres still to be proclaimed. Of the area of the State, only 13,126,633 acres have been or are being alienated from the Crown; 2,456,595 acres are in process of alienation under systems of deferred payment. About two-thirds of the total area of land cultivation is being cropped with wheat; the product of wheat has already made this State the "granary of Australia." In 1915–16 the total yield of wheat was estimated at 34,134,504 bush. Vine culture is an important and progressive industry; 26,864 acres were devoted to this purpose in 1915; wine trade, 1,507,196 gals.; exported oversea, 375,134 gals. Considerable attention has also been paid to the drying of raisins and currants; of the former, 35,305 cwt. and of the latter 24,744 cwt. were made in 1915. Almond trees are of rapid growth, and apple, apricot, orange, lemon, pears, plums, and other fruit trees, thrive. Potatoes, onions, turnips, and practically all kinds of vegetables grow well in the State, their production in 1915 being valued at £222,547. The production of wool (as in the grease) in 1915 was 38,848,978 lb.

Live-stock.—The number of live-stock in 1915 was 4,208,461 sheep, 300,579 cattle, 267,877 horses, and 69,893 pigs.

Industries.—The number of manufactories is 1,323, employing 26,874 hands, and 39,543 horse-power actually used. Wages paid, £2,946,296. Total value production, £13,215,970. There are 2,157 m. of railway.

Minerals.—The State is not strong in mineral production, the total value for 1914 being only £590,616, of which copper was valued at £417,487.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS (OVERSEAS)

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
	£	£
1912 . .	6,972,765	9,615,279
1913 . .	7,348,340	9,809,763
1914 * . .	3,303,821	4,804,430
1915 † . .	4,756,011	3,553,585

* Six months ended June 30, 1914.
† Year ended June 30, 1915.

TOWNS

CAPITAL: Adelaide (*pop.* with suburbs, 196,567); other towns are Moonta, Port Pirie, Port Augusta, and Gawler.

Mail transit: Adelaide, 30 days.

(5) WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Comprises that portion of Australia which lies to the west of 129° E. Its greatest length is, from north to south, 1,480 m., and its greatest breadth about 1,000 m. Its total *area* is 975,920 sq. m. The first settlement was made in 1829 at Swan River; Perth also was founded the same year.

POPULATION

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1901 .	112,875	71,249	184,124
1911 .	161,565	120,549	282,114
1912 .	174,205	131,578	305,783
1913 .	181,304	139,353	320,657
1915 .	171,304	146,712	318,016

VITAL STATISTICS

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1912 .	8,689	3,335	2,524
1913 .	9,218	2,934	2,572
1914 .	9,204	3,043	2,660
1915 .	9,017	2,992	2,581

Climate.—The climate varies considerably, for the State stretches over twenty degrees of latitude, from the tropics to the temperate zone. In the north and north-east the climate is very dry, but there are large pastoral tracts and areas suitable for tropical products. The middle and southern portions of the State, which embrace the agricultural area, have two distinct seasons—summer and winter. Although in these districts the maximum temperature may sometimes exceed 90° in the shade, the evenings and nights are generally cool. The heaviest rainfall is in the East Kimberley district, the average for the year 1914 having been 34·29 in.

GOVERNMENT

Representative government was first given to the colony in 1870 in a limited form; amending Acts of 1899 and 1911 vest the administration in

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Governor and Parliament. The *Legislative* **Council,** or Upper House, contains 30 members elected for six years; the *Legislative* **Assembly,** or Lower House, contains 50 members elected for three years. Electors to the Council must have resided in the State for six months, and possess £50 freehold or £17 per annum leasehold, or be householders to the value of £17, or occupy or mine Crown lands rented at £10 per annum. The qualifications of electors to the Assembly, who may be of either sex, are—six months' residence in the State, and either natural-born subjects of the Crown or naturalised, and one month's residence in the district. For local government purposes there are 42 municipal councils and 105 district roads boards.

GOVERNOR

Governor of Western Australia. On the retirement of the late Governor it was decided (Dec. 1916) not to fill the post during the war	£4,000
Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Sir Edward A. Stone, K.C.M.G. (*b.* 1844, *app.* 1906)	

MINISTRY

Premier, Colonial Treas. and Railways, Hon. John Scaddan	£1,500
Minister for Works and Industries, Hon. Wm. Chas. Angwin	1,300
Minister for Mines and Water Supply, etc., Hon. Philip Collier	1,300
Colonial Secretary, Hon. John Michael Drew	1,300
Minister for Justice and Education, Hon. Thos. Walker	1,300
Ministers without Portfolio, Hons. Jabez Edwd. Dodd, Rufus Hy. Underwood.	

AGENT-GENERAL IN LONDON

Agent-General in London, Lt.-Col. Sir Newton J. Moore, K.C.M.G.	£1,500
Secretary, A. Colenso Kessell	528
Offices, Savoy House, Strand, London, W.C.	

EXECUTIVE

Under-Treasurer and Controller-General of Accounts, E. A. Black	£708
Auditor-General, C. S. Toppin	800
Public Service Commissioner, M. E. Jull	850
Commissioner, F. T. Owen	650
Under-Sec. for Lands, R. C. Clifton, I.S.O.	700
Surveyor-General, H. F. Johnson	750
Under-Sec. for Agriculture, T. S. McNulty	600
Agricultural Commissioner (S.W.), J. M. B. Connor	756
Agricultural Commissioner (Wheat Belts), G. L. Sutton	756
Agricultural Commissioner (Fruit Industries), J. F. Moody	756
Managing Trustee, Agricultural Bank, W. Patterson	1,000
Under-Sec. for Mines, H. S. King	650
State Mining Engineer, A. Montgomery	804
Director Mining Schools, F. B. Allen	708
Govt. Geologist, A. Gibb Maitland	804
Commissioner Govt. Railways, J. T. Short	2,000
Chief Traffic Manager, W. Lord	800
Chief Engineer of Existing Lines, E. E. Light	900
Chief Mech. Engineer, Railways, E. S. Hume	1,000
Under-Sec. for Law, H. G. Hampton	600
Sol.-Gen. and Parl. Draftsman, W. F. Sayer, K.C.	960
Registrar of Titles and Deeds, A. E. Burt	756
Director and Under-Sec. for Education, C. R. P. Andrews, M.A.	750
Under-Sec. for Works and Industries, C. A. Munt	£600
Engineer-in-Chief, Works Dept. J. Thompson, M.I.C.E.	1,300
Under-Sec. Water Supply, H. C. Trethowan	650
Under-Sec. to Colonial Sec. and Comp.-Gen. of Prisons, F. D. North, C.M.G.	600
Government Printer, F. W. Simpson	600
Insp.-Gen. of the Insane, S. H. R. Montgomery	852
Principal Med. Off. Public Health, J. W. Hope	1,020
Commissioner Police Dept. R. Connell	672

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir R. F. Macmillan	£2,000
Puisne Judges, Hons. R. B. Burnside, J. Rooth, J. A. Northmore each	1,700

Pres. of the Legislative Council, Hon. H. Briggs	£700
Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, Hon. M. F. Troy	700

EDUCATION

Education at school is compulsory upon all children between the ages of 6 and 14. There are some 600 Government schools, a School of Mines at Kalgoorlie, and a university. The amount spent on education in the year 1914–15 was £326,799.

FINANCE

The Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt for the past four years are as under:

Year.	Revenue.	Exp'nditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1911–12	3,966,673	4,101,082	21,159,141
1912–13	4,596,659	4,787,063	23,364,789
1913–14	5,205,343	5,340,754	26,967,091
1914–15	5,140,725	5,706,542	30,728,078

There are six cheque-paying banks (formerly banks of issue) in the State, and their assets on June 30, 1915, amounted to £15,300,827, with liabilities £7,929,824.

AGRICULTURE AND MINING

Agriculture.—In 1915, of the total acreage, 1,863,023 acres were under crop, and of this total wheat accounted for 1,376,012 acres. The yield of crops in 1914 was: wheat, 13,496,242 bush.; oats, 1,663,147 bush.; barley, 169,542 bush. The live stock in 1915 numbered 4,456,186 sheep; 863,835 cattle, 161,625 horses, 59,816 pigs, and 4,284 camels. The timber trees of the south-west are some of the best in the world; the jarrah or mahogany (*Eucalyptus marginata*) is the most valuable, as its wood resists the teredo and the ant, but other important species are the karri (*E. colossea*), York gum (*E. loxophleba*), red gum (*E. calophylla*), tuart, or native pear (*E. gomphocephala*), morrel and sandalwood (*Sandalum cygnorum*). Before the war a vigorous immigration policy, with assisted passages, was carried on, and it is intended to resume it at the conclusion of peace, as there are millions of acres of land still available under liberal terms of settlement. The State Government gives every assistance to farmers, a State Agricultural Bank helping them to finance their undertakings.

Mining.—Gold-mining is the principal mining industry, but other metals worked are silver, coal,

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tin, and copper. The gold is found at Kimberley, in the N.W., Murchison, Yilgarn, Kalgoorlie, Coolgardie, etc., in the S.W., and at several points between these two districts. The goldfields rank as second of the world's goldfields as regards output, but the total production has been falling off steadily since 1906. There was a slight recovery in 1913, but another marked decline in 1914. The production in 1914 was 1,232,977 oz., valued at £5,237,351. The total amount produced in the State since 1896 is 29,488,257 fine oz., of which 18,601,622 oz. were received at the Royal Mint, Perth.

Commerce and Shipping

The most important article of export is gold and gold specie (£3,825,714 in 1914), but others are timber (£1,022,622 in 1914), wool (£614,894), pearls and shell (£268,386), hides and skins (£173,363), copper (£22,823), tin (£36,649), silver (£20,787), sandalwood (£65,919), mallet bark for tanning (£22,823), wheat £1,343,856), flour (£184,593), and fruit (£70,846).

Imports and exports for the last three years:

	1912	1913	1914
Imports	£9,550,457	£9,892,705	£8,944,554
Exports	8,941,465	9,128,607	8,406,182

The number of vessels which entered Western Australian ports in 1914 was 829, of a tonnage of 2,854,522, whilst 831, of a tonnage of 2,862,714, cleared.

Towns

Capital, Perth, *pop.* (1911 census) with suburbs, 106,792; other towns are Fremantle, the chief port (20,847); Boulder, (10,824); Claremont (4,222); Midland Junction (3,484); Albany (3,586); Coolgardie (2,000); Kalgoorlie (8,781); Geraldton (3,478); and Northam (3,361).

Mail transit: about 25 days.

(6) TASMANIA

Tasmania is an island at the southern extremity of the continent of Australia, from which it is divided by Bass Straits, 120 m. wide. It lies between 40° 33′ and 43° 39′ S. lat. and 144° 39′ and 148° 23′ E. long, and has an *area* of 26,215 sq. m.

Population

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1901	89,624	82,851	172,475
1911	97,591	93,620	191,211
1915	101,761	99,264	201,025

Vital Statistics

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1912	5,853	2,057	1,506
1913	5,886	2,131	1,620
1914	6,017	1,918	1,543
1915	5,845	2,015	1,600

Physiography

The island has far-extending mountain tiers and hills stretching from 1,500 to 5,000 ft. in height, well-wooded, and a series of extensive open plains and plateaux. These plains and valleys have a rich chocolate soil, and are extremely fertile. There are numerous lakes and rivers, the chief of the latter being the Tamar and the Derwent, on whose estuary, the capital, Hobart, is situated. The climate is extremely healthy, there being an absence of the usual hot summer winds of the Continent and of the drought which accompanies them. The mean range of temperature for the year in Hobart is 54·9°.

Government

Government is under a Governor and Executive Council. There are also a Legislative Council of 18 members elected for a term of six years, and a House of Assembly of 30 members elected for three years by manhood suffrage with a 6-months's residential qualification. Members are paid £200 per annum. For local government there are 46 municipal councils, which now perform the duties originally discharged by town boards, road trusts, etc.

Governor

Governor of Tasmania, His Excellency Rt. Hon. Sir Wm. G. Ellison-Macartney, K.C.M.G. (*b.* 1852, *app.* 1913)	£2,750
Private Sec. Maj. B. A. T. Kerr-Pearse.	

Executive Council

Premier and Chief Secretary, Hon. W. H. Lee	£950
Attorney-General, Hon. W. B. Propsting	750
Minister for Lands, Works, and Agriculture, Hon. L. B. Hayes	750
Treasurer, Hon. Sir Neil E. Lewis, K.C.M.G.	750

Administration

Sec. to Premier and Under-Sec. D'Arcy Addison	£450
Auditor-General, J. E. Bennison	550
Statistician and Registrar-Gen. R. M. Johnston, I.S.O.	600
Under-Treasurer, E. H. Pretyman	500
Commissioner of Taxes, H. E. Downie	570
Govt. Printer, J. Vail	500
Chief Health Officer, S. A. McClintock, M.D.	600
Director of Agriculture, A. H. Benson	500
Director of Education, W. T. McCoy	600
Recorder of Lands Titles, J. W. Whyte	600
Surveyor-General and Sec. for Lands, E. A. Counsel	550
Engineer-in-Chief, Works Branch, T. W. Fowler	800
Assist. ditto, W. R. Reynolds	525
Secretary of Mines, W. H. Wallace	450
Inspector of Mines, J. O. Hudson	500
General Manager, Railways, Geo. W. Smith	1,200
Chief Mechan. Engineer, Railways, W. R. Deeble	605
Collector of Customs, Hobart, W. J. Bain	550
Deputy Postmaster-General, H. L. D'Emden	550

Chief Justice, Hon. Sir Herbert Nicholls	£1,500
Puisne Judges, (vacancy), H. Crisp	1,200
Registrar of Deeds, P. S. Seager	643
Solicitor-General, L. E. Chambers	600

Agent-General in London, Sir John McCall, M.D., C.M.G.	£1,000
Secretary, H. W. Ely	315
Offices, 56 Victoria Street, London, S.W.	

Education and Religion

The educational system is free, national, and compulsory, with non-sectarian religious instruction. In 1915 there were 457 State schools, with an average attendance of 22,581. There is a university, established in 1890, and State sup

ported. The Government contribution to education in 1915 was £121,031. The Church of England, 88,158 members, is the leading denomination; Roman Catholics number 28,581, Methodists 24,975, and Presbyterians 15,735.

FINANCE

The Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt of Tasmania are as follows:

Year.	Revenue.	Exp'nditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1910–11 .	970,092	1,016,963	11,077,790
1911–12 .	1,084,663	1,064,703	11,302,411
1912–13 .	1,206,292	1,095,883	11,495,963
1913–14 .	1,238,085	1,235,514	12,265,012
1914–15 .	1,244,095	1,384,149	13,133,046

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture and Live-stock.—The land in crop on March 1, 1915, was 274,474 acres, and 647,602 acres permanently artificially sown grasses; 23,865 acres were under wheat, producing 384,220 bush. The great agricultural industry of Tasmania is that of fruit culture, the markets of New South Wales and of Great Britain absorbing practically all the produce. The fruit crop was valued at £432,421 in 1915, besides jam pulp and canned fruit valued at £325,011. All fruits grown in Great Britain are produced in profusion. The live-stock in 1915 included 1,674,845 sheep, 176,524 cattle, 42,232 horses, and 34,960 pigs.

Minerals.—Tasmania is rich in minerals, iron ore, silver, tin, copper, and wolfram being the principal metals. It was at one time the largest producer of tin in Australia, but the production has fallen off in late years. The output of copper in 1914 was £496,041, of tin £259,300, and of all minerals £1,007,038.

	1912	1913	1914–15
Imports .	£1,009,198	£1,025,081	£811,255
Exports .	507,414	522,865	420,007

There are 533 miles of railway, of which 311 are State owned.

TOWNS

CAPITAL: Hobart (*pop.* 39,107); the other chief town is Launceston (21,602).

Mail transit: Hobart, 30 days.

Territories

NORTHERN TERRITORY

The Northern Territory, previously known as the Northern Territory of South Australia, was taken over by the Federal Government in 1911. The *area* is 523,620 sq. m., constituted as on Jan. 1, 1914, as follows: Pastoral Lease 107,562 sq. m., Pastoral Permit 26,595 sq. m., Annual Pastoral Lease 591 sq. m., Grazing Licence 11,733 sq. m., Agricultural Lease 37,606 acres, Freehold 7,406 sq. m., Crown Lands 368,601 sq. m., together with a few square miles held under Town Miscellaneous and other small leases. The total *population* of the Territory on Dec. 31, 1915, was 4,563, of which about 3,000 were whites. There are about 20,000 Aboriginal natives scattered throughout the country. The capital is *Darwin*.

The chief industries are cattle, horse, and a little sheep raising, for which the country is well adapted, and mining.

The pastoral industry is capable of great development. It is at present receiving a great impetus by the erection of enormous freezing works in Darwin by Messrs. Vestey Brothers of London at an estimated cost of about one-quarter of a million sterling. A great extent of the country is blessed with permanent water—and where this does not exist indications are that plentiful supplies of sub-artesian, and, in some localities, artesian, waters can be obtained.

The mining resources of the Northern Territory are considered to be immense. They have not been properly tested, most of the mining having been confined to surface work. The deepest mine is about 260 ft. During the last year or two there has been a stir in mining, and several rich lodes are being opened up. The Maranboy tin-field, on which the Government has erected an up-to-date battery, it is considered may prove to be one of the largest and richest in the world. A large wolfram-bearing area was discovered in 1916.

Very little agriculture has been carried on in the past, not more than 1,000 acres in the whole Territory being under cultivation. Large areas are suitable for agriculture, and the policy of the Government as introduced to Parliament in June 1914 is to stimulate and encourage closer settlement. Liberal assistance by way of Government advances is given.

The country, being as it were to a great extent in its natural state, affords great fields for sport. The rivers and small lakes (or billabongs as they are called) teem with fish and wild fowl; buffaloes roam in thousands over the plains. Buffalo shooting is excellent sport, and moreover a lucrative one, inasmuch as there is a profitable industry in exporting the hides.

Lack of transport facilities is one of the greatest drawbacks to development. There are only 216 miles of open railway, but it is intended to proceed with railway extension until the Northern Territory is ultimately connected by rail with the other States of Australia.

	1911–12	1912–13	1913–14
Revenue .	£46,682	£80,773	£73,657
Expenditure .	126,294	246,307	532,535
Debt . . .	—	—	3,359,891

	1912	1913	1914–15
Imports .	£18,130	£20,977	£83,708
Exports .	59,106	67,911	13,319

Administrator, Col. J. A. Gilruth, D.V.Sc.

PAPUA

The Territory of Papua, previously known as British New Guinea, comprises the south-east portion of the island of New Guinea, which (with the exception of Australia) is the largest island in the world. It lies wholly within the tropics, the northernmost point touching 5° S., whilst the southernmost lies between 11° and 12° S. The length of Papua from east to west is upwards of 800 m., towards either end the breadth from north to south is about 200 m. The territory comprises also the islands of the Trobriand, Woodlark, D'Entrecasteaux, and Louisiade groups. The total *area* is about 90,540 sq. m., of which 87,786 are on the mainland and 2,754 on the islands, with a *pop.* of about 500,000, of whom 1,186 are Europeans. At the conclusion of the war the wish of the Australian people will no doubt be met by the inclusion of the former German territory in the colony; this will give an almost equal division of the island between the British (51·4%)

The New HAZELL, 1917

and the Dutch (48·6%). The island was discovered by Abreus in 1511, and visited first by the Portuguese and afterwards by the Dutch. The whole territory is well-watered; and the climate favourable to the cultivation of all tropical products. The great mountains and a great portion of the lower country are covered with forests. The islands are mountainous, and principally of volcanic origin. The largest rivers of the mainland flow into the Gulf of Papua. The Fly river is the most important, its length in British territory being about 620 m.; other rivers are the Turama and the Purari. There are many excellent harbours. The total area planted in 1915 was 42,921 acres, on which coconuts, rubber, sisal hemp, and cotton are the chief crops; secondary agricultural industries are bowstring hemp, coffee, vanilla, kapok, cocoa, tapioca, cinnamon, tea, maize, and tobacco. It is estimated that the total area so planted amounts to 350,000 acres. There is a large variety of useful timbers; sandalwood is indigenous, and is largely used for cabinet work, and santal oil is distilled from its roots. Ebony is also produced for export. Drugs, dyewood, and spices are also obtained from indigenous plants. Pearl-fishing is an important industry; bêche-de-mer is found along the coasts and reefs. Minerals have been discovered in many places, and include gold (yield, 1914–15, £50,889), copper, silver, tin, lead, zinc, cinnabar, iron, osmiridium, gypsum, manganese, sulphur, graphite, and petroleum, of which last there is now an important output. Beds of good coal also exist.

A protectorate was proclaimed over the territory in 1884, and in 1888 it was definitely annexed. In Nov. 1901 the Government of the Australian Commonwealth undertook the administration, and the transfer was made in 1906. A grant of about £30,000 a year towards the revenue is made by the Commonwealth. It is administered by a Lieutenant-Governor. There are nine magisterial divisions, each under a resident magistrate.

	1912–13	1913–14	1914–15
Revenue	£48,346	£54,703	£51,960
Expenditure	85,170	81,095	82,534
Imports	218,323	212,134	202,055
Exports	128,016	123,140	94,354
	1913	1914	1915
Exports to U.K.	£14,532	£11,816	£7,494
Imports from (and of) U.K.	18,338	30,190	21,971

Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Judicial Officer, J. H. P. Murray, C.M.G.	£1,250
Commissioner for Lands, Staniforth Smith	800
Government Secretary, H. W. Champion	700
Treasurer, R. W. T. Kendrick	700
Deputy Chief Judicial Officer, C. E. Herbert	1,000
Commr. for Native Affairs, B. W. Bramell	500
Director of Public Works, G. W. W. Chrisp	500
Chief Govt. Surveyor, G. Sabine	550
Chief Medical Off. Dr. D. Buchanan	550

NEW ZEALAND

The Dominion of New Zealand consists of three main islands, with several groups of smaller islands lying at some distance from the principal group. The main islands, known as the North, the South, and Stewart Islands, have a coast-line 4,330 m. in length: North Island, 2,200 m.; South Island, 2,000 m.; and Stewart Island, 130 m. Other islands included within the Dominion are the Chatham, Auckland, Campbell, Snares, Antipodes, Bounty, and Kermadec Islands. The Cook Group of islands and certain neighbouring islands were included in the Dominion by proclamation of June 10, 1901.

The total *area* of the Dominion proper (*i.e.* excluding the islands annexed in 1901) is 66,292,232 acres or 103,581 sq. m. The land area of the Cook Group is about 150 sq. m., and of the other islands annexed in 1901 about 130 sq. m.

The west coast of the South Island was first discovered by Abel Jansen Tasman, the Dutch navigator on Dec. 13, 1642. The islands were visited by Captain Cook in 1769, who visited them again in 1773, 1774, and 1777. After occasional intercourses between New Zealand and the settlements in New South Wales, H.M.S. *Dædalus* was sent to the island on a mission by the New South Wales Government. The first attempt at colonisation was made in 1825 by a company called the New Zealand Company. In 1840 the first body of immigrants arrived, and British sovereignty was proclaimed. On May 3, 1841, New Zealand was created a separate colony by Royal Charter. The Constitution rests upon the Act of 1852 which granted representative institutions.

PHYSIOGRAPHY

The central physical feature of North Island is the unbroken mountain chains which run N.E. from Cook Strait to East Cape; they range between 3,000 and 6,000 ft. in height, and contain several volcanoes. In the centre of a pumice-covered plateau is Lake Taupo, with an area of over 238 sq. m. Round and about it are many thermal springs. A great natural feature of the district, the Pink and White Terraces, were destroyed by the eruption of Mount Tarawera in 1886. The Government maintain a sanatorium at Lake Rotorua. There are many good rivers, the Waikato, the longest in the colony, being navigable for some 70 m. though obstructed by a bar like all western and most eastern New Zealand rivers.

The South Island has also its mountain chain, more imposing than that of North Island; the highest peak is that of Mt. Cook, 12,349 ft. Large and deep lakes fill many of the mountain valleys, and there are numerous glaciers and waterfalls. The largest river, the Clutha, is 80 m. long, but all, though useful for irrigation, are almost useless for communication or transport.

The climate is temperate and very healthy, the summers being as cool as those of England and the winters as warm as those of Italy. The extreme range of temperature at Wellington is 50°, from 82° in summer to 32° in winter.

POPULATION

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1909	520,406	462,520	982,926
1910	529,998	474,388	1,004,386
1911	539,729	485,677	1,025,406
1912	553,212	499,415	1,052,627
1913	569,109	515,553	1,084,662
1914	568,161	535,181	1,095,994

VITAL STATISTICS

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.
1910	25,984	9,639	8,236
1911	26,354	9,534	8,825
1912	27,508	9,214	9,149
1913	27,935	10,119	8,813
1914	28,338	10,148	9,280

IMMIGRATION

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1912	26,775	17,885	44,660
1913	25,891	18,697	44,588
1914	22,526	15,120	37,646

GOVERNMENT

Government is carried on by a **Governor,** who is advised by a responsible Ministry. Of the two houses of parliament, the **Legislative Council** consists of 42 members nominated by the Governor for life (except those nominated subsequently to Sept. 17, 1891, after which date all appointments are for seven years only), the **House of Representatives** of 80 (including 4 Maoris) members elected triennially on an adult suffrage. The qualifications for electors are residence in the Dominion for a year, and in the electoral district for three months. Women vote, and in many of the electorates they outnumber the male voters. Members of the Lower House receive £300, and of the Upper House £200 a year. For local government the country is divided into 117 counties and 110 boroughs, the counties being further divided into town districts and road districts. There is a Government Insurance Department (life, accident, fire), and all the more important public works are in the hands of the Government and other public bodies, and have been carried out for the most part on the co-operative system, the Government providing the materials and letting out the work to parties of artisans and labourers at fixed rates. An eight-hours day prevails, and a Conciliation and Arbitration Act is in force.

GOVERNOR

Governor and Commander-in-Chief of New Zealand, His Excellency the Earl of Liverpool, G.C.M.G., M.V.O. . . £5,000
Private Sec. Gavin M. Hamilton.
Official Sec. A. Cecil Day.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

Prime Minister, Minister of Lands, Labour, Industries and Commerce, Commissioner of State Forests, and Minister in charge of Lands for Settlements, Valuation and Scenery Preservation Departments, Rt. Hon. W. F. Massey, P.C. . . . £1,600
Minister of Finance, Postmaster-General, and Minister of Telegraphs, Minister in charge of Land and Income Tax, State Advances, Public Trust, and Govt. Life Insurance Departments, Rt. Hon. Sir J. G. Ward, Bt., P.C., K.C.M.G. . . 1,000
Minister of Defence, Hon. J. Allen . . 1,000
Minister of Railways and Native Minister, Hon. W. H. Herries 1,300
Attorney-General, Minister in Charge of Police and Crown Law Departments, and the Welfare of Returned Soldiers, Hon. A. L. Herdman 1,000
Minister of Justice, Minister of Marine, Minister of Stamps, and Minister in Charge of Tourist and Health Resorts Departments, Hon. Dr. R. McNab . . £1,000
Minister of Public Works and Minister in Charge of Roads Department, Hon. W. Fraser 1,000
Minister of Internal Affairs, Minister of Public Health, Minister in Charge of Printing and Stationery, High Commissioner's, Audit, Museum, Registrar-General's, and Laboratory Departments, Hon. G. W. Russell 1,000
Minister of Immigration and Leader of the Legislative Council, Hon. Sir F. H. D. Bell, K.C.M.G., K.C. 1,000
Minister of Customs, Minister in Charge of Munitions and Supplies, Pensions, Advertising, and National Provident Fund Departments, Hon. A. M. Myers . . 1,000
Minister of Agriculture, Minister of Mines, Minister in Charge of Legislative, Public Buildings, Inspection of Machinery, State Fire and Accident Insurance Departments, Hon. W. D. S. MacDonald . 1,000
Minister of Education, and Minister in Charge of Friendly Societies, Hon. J. A. Hanan 1,000
Minister representing the Native Race, and in charge of Maori Councils, Cook and other Islands Administration, Hon. Dr. M. Pomare 400

Clerk of Parliaments and Clerk of the Legislative Council, L. Stowe, C.M.G. . . £650
Clerk of House of Representatives, A. F. Lowe 650

HIGH COMMISSIONER IN LONDON

High Commissioner in London, Hon. Sir Thomas Mackenzie, K.C.M.G., F.R.G.S. . £2,000
Secretary, C. Wray Palliser, C.M.G. . . 700
Offices, 413–416 Strand, London, W.C.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Secretary to the Treasury, G. F. C. Campbell £875
Commissioner of Stamps and Reg. of Companies, P. C. Corliss 725
Secretary, Post and Telegraph Dept. W. R. Morris 1,000
Assist. ditto, F. V. Waters . . . 750
Chief Telegraph Engineer, J. Orchiston, M.I.E.E. 900
General Manager, Railways, E. H. Hiley . 3,000
Chief Clerk, Railways Dept. R. W. McVilly 900
Chief Accountant, Ry. Dept. H. Davidson . 750
Chief Traffic Manager, Railways, H. Buxton 1,000
Chief Engineer for Working Railways, J. Burnett, M.Inst.C.E. 1,000
Chief Mech. Engineer Railways, H. H. Jackson 850
Under-Sec. Native Dept. T. W. Fisher . 725
Commissioner of Police, J. Cullen . . 700
Director Geological Survey, P. G. Morgan, M.A. 700
Public Service Commissioner, D. Robertson, I.S.O. 1,300
Assist. ditto, R. Triggs, A. D. Thomson each 1,000
Controller and Auditor-General, Col. R. J. Collins, C.M.G., I.S.O. 1,000
Government Printer, J. Mackay . . 800
Inspector-General, Mental Hospitals, F. Hay, M.B. 1,000
Insp.-Gen. of Hospitals and Chief Health Officer, T. H. A. Valintine . . . 850

Dominion Analyst, J. S. Maclaurin, D.Sc.	£750
Comptroller of Customs, W. B. Montgomery	750
Under-Sec. for Crown Lands, J. Mackenzie	850
Surveyor-General, Lands and Survey, E. H. Wilmot	700
Reg.-General of Land and Deeds, G. G. Bridges	725
Director of Live Stock and Meat, Dept. of Agriculture, C. J. Reakes	800
Director of Education, W. J. Anderson, M.A., LL.D.	850
Secretary for Education, Sir Edward O. Gibbes, Bt.	700
Public Trustee, F. Fitchett, C.M.G., M.A., LL.D.	1,000
Commissioner, Govt. Insurance Dept. J. H. Richardson	1,000
Under-Sec. Public Works Dept. H. J. H. Blow, I.S.O.	950
Engineer-in-Chief, Works Dept. R. W. Holmes, M.I.C.E.	900
Electrical Engineer, Works Dept. E. Parry	900

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Chief Justice—Wellington, (vacant)	£2,000
Judges:	
Wellington, Hons. F. R. Chapman, J. H. Hosking, each	1,800
Auckland, Hons. W. E. Edwards, T. Cooper, each	1,800
Christchurch, Hons. J. E. Denniston, T. W. Stringer, each	1,800
Dunedin, Hon. W. A. Sim	1,800
Solicitor-General, J. W. Salmond	1,250
Under-Secretary, G. C. B. Jordan	700

EDUCATION AND RELIGION

Education is compulsory, free and secular, between the ages of 7 and 14. In 1915 there were 2,301 public primary schools, with an average attendance of 158,134. There were also 33 incorporated or endowed secondary schools, as well as private schools, schools of mines, normal schools, schools of art, and industrial schools. The University of New Zealand is solely an examining body; it has 4 affiliated colleges—at Dunedin, Christchurch, Wellington, and Canterbury. No State aid is given to religion. Over 41% of the population belong to the Church of England, 23·32% are Presbyterians, and 9·43% Methodists.

FINANCE

The revenue, expenditure, and debt for the five years 1910–11 to 1914–15 are as follows:

Year.	Revenue.	Exp'nditure.	Debt.
	£	£	£
1910–11	10,297,023	9,343,106	79,323,636
1911–12	11,032,544	10,340,368	82,193,310
1912–13	11,734,271	11,082,038	87,457,121
1913–14	12,229,661	11,825,864	91,689,835
1914–15	12,451,945	12,379,803	96,644,455

Banking.—The banks of issue had, in 1914, deposits of £27,640,507, assets of £32,502,312, and liabilities of £29,808,349. The Savings Banks had 559,203 depositors, with £20,924,754 standing to their credit. The number of insurance policies in force was 52,273, and the sums assured and bonuses amounted to £13,797,075.

PRODUCTION AND INDUSTRY

Agriculture and Forestry.—New Zealand is primarily a grazing country, but while more of the land is each year being given up to the cultivation of fodder crops, it will always remain a country for stock-raising, principally of dairy cattle and sheep. In the season 1914–15 the area under wheat was 229,600 acres, yielding 6,644,336 bush.; oats, 287,561 acres, yielding 11,436,301 bush., and barley, 18,347 acres, yielding 596,828 bush.; other largely grown crops are rye-grass, cock's-foot, and potatoes. About 17,000,000 acres are still under forest; there are no fewer than eighty-six different varieties. The staple supply of the timber trade are kauri, and red, white, and black pine. Kauri gum to the value of £497,444 was exported in 1914.

Live-stock and Produce.—The number of sheep in the colony in 1914–15 was 24,901,421. There are also 404,284 horses, 2,020,171 cattle, and 348,754 pigs. Of wool 220,472,898 lb., valued at £9,318,114, were exported in 1914; frozen meat, valued at £5,863,062; butter, £863,776; and cheese, £19,702.

Minerals.—Coal, varying in grade from anthracite to lignite, occurs in many parts of New Zealand; the output in 1914 was 2,275,593 tons. Gold-mining is an important industry; in the earlier years it was obtained mostly from alluvial diggings, but at the present time the greatest quantity is taken from gold-bearing quartz, which is widely distributed through several parts of the country. The output in 1914 was 227,954 oz., valued at £895,367. Other metals are chrome, antimony, manganese, and scheelite concentrate. The total value of the mineral output in 1914 was £2,752,682.

Railways.—There are 2,974 m. of Government railways, 1,239 m. in North Island, and 1,706 in South Island, the receipts for 1914 being £4,105,457. There are 13,434 m. of telegraph. Letters received and dispatched through the post numbered 233,901,320; the postal revenue was £698,898.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS

	1913–14	1914–15	1915–16
Imports	£22,286,367	£21,856,095	£21,728,834
Exports	22,986,712	26,261,447	31,748,912
	1913	**1914**	**1915**
Exp'ts to U.K.	£20,338,057	£22,994,319	£30,407,581
Imports from (and of) U.K.	10,837,647	9,416,924	9,373,843

The principal articles of export in 1915 were: wool, £10,387,875; gold, £1,694,553; frozen meat, £7,794,395; kauri gum, £279,133; tallow, £780,828; hides, skins, and pelts, £1,444,887; butter and cheese, £5,430,836, and phormium fibre, £571,621. Of imports, the principal items were: clothing and materials, £3,672,424; iron and steel goods, machinery, etc., £3,127,515; sugar, £1,069,096; tea, £455,240; spirits, wines, and beer, £512,413; tobacco and cigars, £533,948; oils, £753,089; paper, printed books and stationery, £701,186; and manures, £476,584.

Shipping.—During 1915 the vessels entered inwards, numbered 646, with a tonnage of 1,724,849, and those entered outwards 657, with a tonnage of 1,781,981, exclusive of coasting vessels.

TOWNS

CAPITAL: Wellington, on North Island. The estimated population of the chief cities and towns on April 1, 1915, was as follows: Wellington (and suburbs), 74,811; Auckland (and suburbs), 117,793; Christchurch (and suburbs), 87,756; Dunedin (and suburbs), 69,168; Gisborne, 11,125; Napier, 12,701; Wanganui, 16,235; Palmerston North, 12,206; Nelson, 8,748; Timaru, 13,123; Invercargill, 18,067.

DEPENDENCIES OF NEW ZEALAND

Auckland Islands.—50° 32′ S., 166° 13′ E. Uninhabited. The largest of the islands is about 27 m. long by 15 m. broad; on it the N.Z. Government maintains a depôt of provisions and clothing for shipwrecked mariners.

Chatham Islands.—About 480 m. E.S.E. from Wellington. The largest island contains about 222,490 acres, of which a lake or lagoon absorbs 45,960 acres. Pitt Island is the next in size. The greater portion of both islands is used for grazing sheep. They have a pop. of 267.

Cook Islands.—The Cook or Hervey Islands, with a few islets, were with other groups annexed to the Dominion in Oct. 1900. They lie in the eastern Pacific, between 18° 15′ and 21° 47′ S. lat. and 157° and 160° W. long. They are very fertile and healthy. They have a total area of 150 sq. m. and a *pop.* of 12,598. The chief island is Rarotonga, rising to a height of 3,000 ft., and clothed to the tops of the mountains with splendid vegetation; the other islands are Mangaia, Atiu, Aitutaki, Mauke, Mitiaro, Hervey Islands, Palmerston Island, Niue, Penrhyn Island, Manahiki, Rakaanga, Danger Island, and Suwarrow Island, which has one of the best harbours in the Pacific. The principal products are bananas (£28,939 in 1914), copra, and oranges, with some coffee, pearl-shell, pineapples and tomatoes, and hats from Niue. The exports in 1914 were valued at £77,512, and the imports at £91,132. The islands are administered by a Resident Commissioner and a Federal Council. Niue has its own Resident Commissioner and Federal Council.

Resident Commissioner, Rarotonga, H. W. Northcroft £600

Resident Commissioner, Niue, H. G. Cornwall.

Kermadec Group.—This group is situated between 29° 10′ and 31° 30′ S. lat. and 177° 45′ and 179° W. long., and includes Raoul or Sunday Island, Macaulay Island, Curtis Islands, and L'Espérance or French Rock.

WESTERN PACIFIC

The office of **High Commissioner for the Western Pacific** was created by an Order in Council of 1877 to provide a Civil Court for the settlement of disputes between British subjects living in these islands. The High Commissioner's jurisdiction extends over all islands in the Western Pacific not within the limits of the colonies of Fiji, Queensland, and New South Wales, and not within the jurisdiction of any civilised power. In 1893 the jurisdiction was extended to foreigners, and in most cases to natives residing in British settlements or protectorates within the limits of the Order, including the New Hebrides (*q.v.*) and the Melanesian groups. The High Commissioner is the Governor of Fiji, and his Court includes the Chief Justice of Fiji and every other Judge of the Supreme Court acting as Judicial Commissioners, and a number of Deputy Commissioners appointed by the High Commissioner. Certain naval officers commanding men-of-war on the New Zealand station are at times appointed Deputy Commissioners.

High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, His Excellency Sir Ernest Bickham Sweet-Escott, K.C.M.G. *£1,000

Chief Judicial Commissioner, C. S. Davson, K.C.

Sec. to High Commissioner, C. H. Hart-Davis 450

Resident Commissioner, Solomon Islands, (vacant) . . . . . .

Resident Commissioner, Gilbert and Ellice Islands, E. C. Eliot 700–800

Resident Commissioner, New Hebrides, M. King. 900

Agent and Consul, Tonga, H. E. W. Grant, C.M.G. 800

FIJI

The colony of Fiji comprises all islands, rocks, and reefs lying between lat. 15° and 22° S. and between long. 177° W. and 175° E. It is distant from Sydney about 1,900 m. and from Auckland 1,200 m. Fiji is a corruption of the native name, Viti. The principal inhabited islands are Viti Levu, 4,112 sq. m., Vanua Levu, 2,435 sq. m.; Taviuni, 217 sq. m.; Kadavu, 124 sq. m.; Koro, 58 sq. m.; Gau, 45 sq. m.; and Ovalau, 43 sq. m. The whole colony has a total *area* of 7,435 sq. m. (about the size of Wales), with a *pop.* in 1915 of 159,321. Europeans number 4,552, and there are about 56,853 Indian and 2,515 Polynesian labourers. The Fijian population, who are Polynesian with Papuan intermixture, is estimated at 89,562.

In 1874 the "king" and chiefs voluntarily ceded the group to England. Fiji is administered by a Governor, who is also H.M. High Commissioner and Consul-General for the Western Pacific. The Legislative Council consists of 11 official, 7 elected members, and 2 native members, appointed by the Governor. Local government is largely in the hands of the natives through village and district councils.

The more important islands are hilly and mountainous, rising to between 4,000 and 5,000 ft. Upon the south-east or windward sides the islands are covered with dense forests. The country is well watered and there are frequent rains. The climate is cool for the tropics, the highest shade temperature at Suva in 1914 being 93° in February, and the lowest 57·4° in August. The three staple industries are sugar (export in 1915, 85,563 tons, valued at £1,065,643), copra, bananas; other exports are sici-shell, molasses, bêche-de-mer, hides and felts, and maize. Minor exports consist of timber, peanuts, kava, pearl-shell, and cocoa. The forests contain valuable timber.

The CAPITAL is Suvu, in Viti Levu; the second town is Levuka, in Ovalau.

The island of Rotumah (area 14 sq. m., pop. 2,114) to the north, annexed to Fiji in 1881, is administered by a Commissioner.

	1913	1914	1915
Revenue . .	£266.031	£279,845	£273.635
Expenditure . .	324,528	367,936	329,038
Imports . .	903,968	911,274	880,308
Exports . .	1,425,940	1,389,865	1,474.192
Exports to U.K. .	2,896	12,947	4,598
Imports from (and of) U.K. . .	123,876	137,416	81,347

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Sir Ernest Bickham Sweet-Escott, K.C.M.G. . . . £3,000

Chief Justice, C. S. Davson, K.C. . . . 1,000

Attorney-General, A. K. Young, K.C.. . 850

Colonial Secretary, Eyre Hutson, C.M.G. . 1,000

Agent-General for Immigration, R. M. Booth 600

* In addition to Fiji salary of £3,000.

Chief Medical Officer, G. W. A. Lynch . £800
Commissioner for Lands, Dyson Blair . 600
Native Commissioner, K. J. Allardyce . 625
Receiver-General, R. S. D. Rankine . . 700
Commissioner of Works, W. A. Miller . 960
Registrar, Supreme Court, and Registrar-General, R. Greene 475
Insp.-Gen. of Constab. and Prisons and Sheriff, Lt.-Col. Islay McOwan . . 600
Auditor, E. H. Morris 525
Colonial Postmaster, H. P. St. Julian . 500
Chief Police Magistrate, G. G. Alexander . 600

Mail transit: (via Vancouver) 31 days.

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY

The Gilbert and Ellice Islands, with which are incorporated the Union Group and Ocean Island, are a colony comprising 28 inhabited islands, with an *area* of 180 sq. m. and a *pop.* of 32,000, including 300 Europeans and 300 Asiatics. The islands were proclaimed as a British Protectorate in 1892; in 1915 the native governments expressed their desire to be formally annexed to H.M. Dominions, and an Order in Council to this effect was gazetted on Nov. 12, 1915. The islands are under the jurisdiction of the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific. Ocean Island, the headquarters of the colony, is the site of most successful operations by the Pacific Phosphate Company. The exports are principally phosphates and copra.

	1912–13	1913–14
Revenue . .	£30,273	£42,791
Expenditure .	17,952	21,615
Imports . .	103,559	—
Exports . .	318,000	350,000

Resident Commissioner, E. C. Eliot . £700–800

Union or Tokelau Islands include Nassau and Danger Islands. Area, 7 sq. m.; pop. 1,050.

Phœnix Group includes eight islands. Area, 16 sq. m.; pop. 59.

Pitcairn Island. Area, 2 sq. m.; pop. 169. Administered by a chief magistrate and council. Arrowroot and coffee of excellent quality are produced.

SOLOMON ISLANDS

The British Islands lie in the Western Pacific, between 7° 30′ and 13° S. lat. and 150° and 163° E. long., and include Guadalcanar, San Christoval, Malaita, New Georgia, Gela, Tulagi, as well as Santa Cruz, Vanicoro, and the islands ceded by Germany in 1899, including Choiseul, Ysabel, the islands in Bougainville Straits, and Lord Howe's group. British protection extends over all the islands between the Solomon and the Torres groups, and a Resident has his headquarters at Tulagi. *Area*, 8,357 sq. m.; *pop.* 150,000, including 660 Europeans. The chief exports are copra, ivory, nuts, pearl-shells, etc.

	1913–14	1914–15	1915–16
Revenue . .	£24,520	£22,646	£22,006
Expenditure .	25,123	23,146	26,426
Imports . .	162,761	133,062	136,949
Exports . .	148,265	87,539	101,149

Deputy Commissioner and Resident, (vacant) £950
Assist. ditto and Treasurer, F. J. Barnett.

TONGA ISLANDS OR FRIENDLY ISLANDS

The Kingdom of Tonga embraces the groups of islands of Tongatabu, Haabai, and Vavau, together with the outlying islands of Niuatobutabu, Tafahi, and Niuafoou. The main group was discovered by Tasman in 1643. Capt. Cook visited the islands on his second voyage in 1773 and again on his third voyage in 1777. On account of the disposition of the natives he named the group the Friendly Islands. They are governed, under a British protectorate, proclaimed 1900, by an hereditary monarch, King George Tubou II, and a legislative assembly of 7 nobles, and 7 elected representatives of the people, and the ministers of the Crown, numbering 7. Three groups of islands, called Tonga, Haabai, and Vavau, constitute the kingdom. The trade of the islands is mainly with Australia and New Zealand. Chief exports are copra, bananas, and oranges. *Area*, 390 sq. m.; *pop.* Europeans, 565, Tongans and others, 23,391. CAPITAL, Nukualofa, in Tongatabu.

	1912–13	1913–14	1914–15
Revenue . .	£43,938	£32,489	£36,114
Expenditure .	38,497	39,103	36,414
Imports . .	169,472	81,044	87,702
Exports . .	216,511	82,321	73,036

British Agent and Consul, H. E. W. Grant, C.M.G. £850

MISCELLANEOUS ISLAND POSSESSIONS

ASCENSION

Ascension Island, in the South Atlantic, lat. 7° 53′ S., long. 14° 18′ W., is 960 m. from the African coast. It has an *area* of 35 sq. m., with an extreme length of 7½ m. and breadth of 6 m. The *pop.* is about 180. The island is a barren, rocky peak of purely volcanic origin, and destitute of vegetation, except at the highest point, 2,870 ft. high, but there is sufficient cultivation for the maintenance of 3,000 sheep. Turtles, for which the island is famous, are found in abundance between December and May. The port is called Georgetown, and is furnished as a naval station, with batteries and storehouses, for British ships on the west coast of Africa, and is under the control of the Admiralty. It is connected by the Eastern Telegraph Company with St. Helena, Sierra Leone, and Buenos Aires.

Commandant, Capt. H. C. Benett, R.M.L.I.
Surgeon, A. C. Rusack, R.N.
Assist. Paymaster in Charge, C. F. Webber.

FALKLAND ISLANDS

The Falkland Islands are situated in the South Atlantic Ocean between 51° and 53° S. lat. and between 57° and 62° W. long., about 300 m. east of Magellan's Strait. They consist of the East Falkland (area 3,000 sq. m.), the West Falkland (area 2,300 sq. m.), and about 100 small islands, with an area of nearly 1,200 sq. m., giving a total *area* of 6,500 sq. m. with a *pop.* in 1916 of 3,451. Mount Adam, the highest ground in the Colony, rises 2,315 ft. above the level of the sea. The islands were discovered by Davis in 1592, and visited by Hawkins in 1594. After being in possession of France and Spain successively, the Republic of Buenos Aires established a settlement in 1820, which was destroyed by the Americans in 1831. In 1832 the islands were taken possession of by the English for the protection of the whale fishery. The colony received regular grants-in-aid down to 1885, since which date it has been self-supporting. The entire

country is wild moorland, interspersed with rocks and stone runs. The climate is severe, but healthy, except for those predisposed to pulmonary affections. The islands are so well adapted for sheep farming that the whole acreage is devoted to that purpose. Whale-oil, wool, tallow, sheepskins, hides, and sealskins are the principal **exports.** The Governor is assisted by an Executive and a Legislative Council.

South Georgia, an island group 1,000 m. E.S.E., has been annexed to the colony. Its *area* is 1,000 sq. m., with a *pop.* of 1,000; it is snow-covered and sterile, but possesses eight whaling factories. The number of whales captured in 1914–15 was 5,097; 233,299 barrels of oil, with an approximate value of £658,583, were produced. Among other dependencies are the South Shetlands, Graham's Land, the South Orkneys (where the Argentine Government have, with the permission of H.M.'s Government, established a meteorological station), and the Sandwich group. Whaling operations are also carried on in these dependencies. The capital and port of the Falklands is Stanley, on East Falkland.

	1913	1914	1915
Revenue	£40,729	£42,932	£43,627
Expenditure	25,240	36,047	33,600
Imports	239,222	233,379	368,272
Exports	1,460,219	1,505,464	1,576,126
Exports to U.K.	427,619	346,668	1,001,535
Imports from (and of) U.K.	95.383	98,107	161,909

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency W. Douglas Young, C.M.G. . £1,500
Colonial Secretary, C. F. Condell . 600
Treasurer, W. A. Thompson . 300–400 (*and fees*)
Colonial Surgeon, F. J. Craddock (*acig.*) . 425
Chief Justice, The Governor (*ex-officio*).
Postmaster, M. Craigie-Halkett 350 (*and fees*)

Mail transit: 25 days.

MAURITIUS

An island in the Indian Ocean 500 miles east of Madagascar, 2,000 miles from India, and 2,300 from the Cape, between 57° 18′ and 57° 48′ E. and 19° 50′ and 20° 31′ S. It is a British Crown colony. It has an extreme length of 39 m., an extreme breadth of 29 m., with an *area* of 720 sq. m.; a *pop.* of 375,420, including 260,882 of Indian origin or descent. It was discovered by the Portuguese in 1505, being then uninhabited and without any traces of previous occupation. Abandoned by them, it came in 1598 under the Dutch, who named it Mauritius, in honour of Prince Maurice of Nassau. They too made no permanent settlement, and abandoned the island in 1710. From 1715 to 1810 it was in the possession of the French, being called Ile de France, under whom it prospered greatly. During the war with France, it was taken by a British force, and by the Treaty of Paris (1814) it was ceded to England, the inhabitants being allowed to retain their own laws, customs, and religion. Its original name was reverted to. The island is divided into nine districts. Capital and chief port, Port Louis (*pop.* 48,489). A Governor presides over the administration, which is conducted by Executive and Legislative Councils. Of the Council of Government, numbering 27 members, 8 are *ex-officio* members, 9 nominated by the Governor, and 10 elected. There is a constabulary of about 600. French is spoken all over the island, but both languages are used in the Council of Government, and English in the Courts of Justice. The State aids the Churches with grants, the Roman Catholics being in a large majority. Length of railways 130 miles. The chief exports are sugar, rum, vanilla, molasses, spice, aloe-fibre, copra, and oil. About 95% of the value of exports is due to shipments of sugar, the crop of which in 1915 was valued at £3,360,000. 190 vessels with a tonnage of 374,810 entered and cleared in 1915. There are 432 m. of telegraph and 120 m. of telephones. There are various dependencies of the colony, under the administration of its Governor, scattered over the Indian Ocean. Their *total area* is 89·39 m.; *pop.* 6,690. Rodrigues comes first in importance, and its chief exports are beans, maize, salt fish, cattle, and fruit. It lies 320 miles east of Mauritius, and is under the administration of a Magistrate appointed by the Governor of Mauritius. *Pop.* 4,829. The Lesser Dependencies include the Chagos and Trois Frères Islands. Diego Garcia (pop. 517) is the most important, and its spacious bay was used as a coaling station for steamers. The St. Brandon or Cargados Islands are rich in guano deposits.

	1912–13	1913–14	1914–15
Revenue	£735,909	£742,840	£807,587
Expenditure	726,712	681,098	809,095
Public debt	—	925,656	1,274,390
	1913	1914	1915
Total imports	£2,466,880	£2,530,662	£3,204,240
Total exports	2,241,080	3,997,719	3,748,000
Exports to U.K.	293,209	1,235,104	3,922,976
Imports from (and of) U.K.	535,873	465,432	733,122

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, His Excellency Sir H. Hesketh Bell, K.C.M.G. £3,333
Officer Commanding the Forces, Maj. E. W. M. Walker, R.G.A.
Colonial Secretary, John Middleton, C.M.G. 1,000
Chief Judge, Sir F. A. Herchenroder, K.C. 1,200
Procureur and Advocate-General, E. Koenig 700
Receiver-General, E. A. Grannum, C.M.G. 833
Director of Agriculture, F. A. Stockdale 800
Collector of Customs and Harbour Master, Lieut. H. C. Scroggs, R.N. 666
Protector of Immigrants, B. A. Francis 600
Director of Public Works and Surveys, P. Le Juge de Segrais 600
Registrar-General, M. L. A. Noel 600
Local Auditor, A. G. Biden 500
Director of Medical and Health Depart. R. Denman 666–800
Director of Public Instruction, W. T. A. Emtage 800
Puisne Judges, H. W. Prichard, one vacancy 800

Mail transit: via Aden, 24 days.

ST. HELENA

An island in the South Atlantic, 1,140 miles from the African coast, and 700 miles S.E. of Ascension, the nearest land. It is 10½ m. long, 6½ m. broad, has an *area* of 47 sq. m., with a *pop.* in 1916 of 3,594. It was discovered by the Portuguese commander, Juan de Nova Castella, on St. Helena's Day, May 21, 1502. Its discovery was kept secret until 1588. The Dutch held it from 1645 to 1650, when they abandoned it. The East India Co. took possession of it in 1651, but in 1665 it was again seized by the Dutch, who were, however, expelled the same year. Again, from Jan. to May 1673 it was in possession of the Dutch. From 1673 to 1834 it remained under the East India Co., who obtained a charter from Charles II, with the exception of the period 1815–21, when it was used as a place of imprisonment for Napoleon (*d.* May 5, 1821). In 1900 Boer prisoners were interned in the island. The island is well watered by clear springs; the climate is

mild and varies little. Port and capital is Jamestown, pop. 2,000, an Imperial coaling station. The opening of the Suez Canal and the consequent diversion of shipping from the island have led to its continuous decline, but the cultivation of flax is increasing, three mills being in operation, with an output of 385 tons of fibre and tow in 1915. A lace industry has also been started. The other industries are fishing and agriculture. The number of vessels calling at the island in 1915 saw 45, with a tonnage of 200,393. It is administered by a Governor and Executive Council.

	1913	1914	1915
Revenue	£9,411	£8,060	£6,466
Expenditure	10,632	15,884	12,253
Total imports	43,394	40,467	43,459
Total exports	7,568	9,700	13,412
Exports to U.K.	6,168	8,627	13,092
Imports from (and of) U.K.	28,958	49,820	28,093

Governor, Maj. H. E. S. Cordeaux, C.B., C.M.G. £775
Executive Council, Lt.-Col. S. Gaitskell, R.M.A., H. J. Bovell, W. J. J. Arnold, H. W. Solomon.
Colonial Surgeon, W. J. J. Arnold, M.B. . 297
Judge and Police Magistrate, James Homagee, I.S.O. 270
Mail transit: 17 days.

SEYCHELLES ISLANDS

The Seychelles Islands are situated between 4° and 5° lat. S., and comprise altogether 90 islands. They are believed to have been discovered in 1505, but were first defined in 1743 by Labourdonnais, French Governor of Mauritius, whose name they originally bore. They were in possession of the French (and subsequently renamed Seychelles, in honour of the Vicomte Moreau des Séchelles, Controller-General under Louis XV) until 1794, when they were captured by H.M. ship *Orpheus*, and permanently ceded to Great Britain in 1814. They were, until 1903, dependent upon Mauritius, but in that year were erected into a separate Crown colony. They lie in the Indian Ocean, about 935 miles north of Mauritius, and include the Amirantes, Cosmoledo, Providence, Aldabra, Coëtivy, and other groups. They have a total *area* of 156 sq. miles, with a *pop.* in 1916 of 24,435 (12,435 males, 12,000 females). The largest and most populous island is **Mahé** (area 55½ sq. m.), whose capital, Victoria, has a safe and commodious harbour and is a coaling station. Smaller islands of the group are Praslin, Silhouette, La Digue, Curieuse, and Félicité. The Seychelles are under a Governor, with Executive and Legislative Councils. Although near the Equator, the *climate* is healthy and equable, and the islands are free from hurricanes and earthquakes. Apart from fisheries, the islands are entirely agricultural. The **exports** include coconut oil, vanilla, copra, guano, whale oil, and essential oils. The Government maintains a secondary school (King's College), a preparatory school, and a free school, with technical classes. The coinage consists of the Indian rupee and the Mauritius subsidiary coinage.

	1913	1914	1915
Revenue	£37,144	£34,864	£25,419
Expenditure	37,246	35,591	31,196
Public debt	—	—	12,006
Total imports	85,329	96,377	73,833
Total exports	165,614	141,060	93,978
Exports to U.K.	30,481	37,269	39,756
Imports from (and of) U.K.	23,628	17,353	17,505

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Lt.-Col. C. R. M. O'Brien, C.M.G. (*b.* 1859) £1,200
Clerk to Governor, Private Sec. and Clerk to Councils, G. C. Du Boulay *Rs.* 3,300–4,500
Legal Adviser, P. B. Petrides . . *Rs.* 7,200
Treasurer, L. O. Chitty . . *Rs.* 5,000–6,000
Supt. of Public Works and Surveys, W. M. Vaudin, I.S.O. . . . . *Rs.* 5,000
Chief Justice, E. R. Logan . . *Rs.* 9,000
Chief Medical Officer, J. B. Addison *Rs.* 4,500
Inspector of Schools, D. W. McLeod *Rs.* 4,000
Curator Botanic Station, R. Dupont *Rs.* 4,000
Inspector of Police and Supt. of Prisons, L. A. Tonnet . . . . *Rs.* 3,000
Mail transit: 18 days.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA

Tristan da Cunha is the principal of a group of islands lying in lat. 37° 6′ S., long. 12° 2′ W. It was taken possession of by a military force during the residence of Napoleon at St. Helena. Upon his death the garrison was withdrawn except three men, who, with certain shipwrecked sailors, were the founders of the present settlement. For a long time only one of the settlers had a wife, but subsequently the others contracted with a sea captain to bring them wives from St. Helena. The *pop.* numbers 102 (1916). The Cape Government offered in 1904 to settle the inhabitants in Cape Colony, but out of eleven families only three families elected to go. It was at one time proposed to give the island laws and a regular government, but it was found unnecessary, as the inhabitants practically enjoy everything in common, there is no strong drink on the island and no crime.

FORMER PACIFIC COLONIES OF GERMANY, NOW ADMINISTERED BY THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

Samoa Islands.—By an agreement made between Great Britain and Germany Nov. 9, 1899, and approved by the United States in Jan. 1900, Upolu (area 345 sq. m.), Savaii (area 660 sq. m.), Manono, and Apolima were assigned absolutely to Germany; and Tutuila and the other islands to the United States. Equality as to freedom of trade was reserved to all three nations, which had previously jointly guaranteed the independence of the islands. The *pop.* is 36,000, of whom 500 are whites and 1,000 half-castes. The islands were administered by a Governor, with a native High Chief and Council. The seat of government is Apia, in Upolu. Chief **exports**, copra and cocoabeans. **Imports**, 1912, £251,263; 1913, £298,743; **exports**, 1912, £252,224; 1913, £266,962. **Imports**, American Samoa, £18,838; **exports**, £28,548. (Native population of American Samoa, 6,000.)

The former seat of government of the **Bismarck Archipelago** was Herbertshöhe, now named Kokopo, and the colony comprises islands formerly called New Britain, New Ireland, and New Hanover, and the **Solomon Islands**, Bougainville and Buka (area 4,200 sq. m., pop. 45,000). They had been a German possession since 1884. *Area* 27,200 sq. m.: *pop.* 250,000, including 685 Europeans. Chief exports, copra and coconut fibre.

Kaiser Wilhelm's Land was the German portion of New Guinea, and lies to the north of Papua. Its area, with Long Island, Dampier Island, etc., is about 70,000 sq. m., and the population 450,000, including 283 Europeans. Capital, Rabaul. Tobacco, cotton, coffee, and the coco-palm are cultivated with much success, and there are rich forests; petroleum deposits were discovered near Eitape in the south-west in 1914, but the quality

and extent of the supply are still doubtful. **Imports,** 1911, £400,741; 1912, £460,352. **Exports,** 1911, £601,342; 1912, £604,340.

Caroline and Marshall Islands.—This group of islands, in the Pacific Ocean, lies to the north of that portion of New Guinea which formerly belonged to Germany. The Carolines were purchased from Spain by Germany in 1899 for about £837,500. The chief islands in the **Caroline group** are Yap, Ponape, and Kusai. *Area* 560 sq. m.; *pop.* 50,000. The **Pelew group,** the most westerly of the groups, consists of 26 small islands, the largest of which is Babel-thuap. The *pop.* is about 10,000. The **Ladrones** are divided into two groups, the northern and southern. The former are volcanic and uninhabited, and the latter have a population of about 10,000. *Area* of Ladrones 250 sq. m. For administrative purposes there were three divisions: (1) the Eastern Carolines, capital **Ponape**; (2) the Western Carolines and Pelew Islands, and the Ladrones, capital **Yap**; (3) the **Marshall Islands,** capital **Jaluit.** These had been German since 1885. They include the Ratack and Ralick Islands. *Area* 150 sq. m.; *pop.* 15,000.

Australian Commissioner in the North-Western Pacific, Col. S. A. Pethebridge.
Chief of the Native Dept. T. Trood.

ISLE OF MAN

The Isle of Man (Mona) is an island in the Irish Sea, 54° 3′—54° 25′ N. and 4° 18′—4° 47′ W., nearly equidistant from England, Scotland, and Ireland. It has an *area* of 220 sq. m. (140,986 acres), with a *pop.* (1911) of 52,016. The total area of arable land is 71,851 acres and of permanent grass 17,711 acres. The live-stock consists of 5,851 horses, 21,519 cattle, 77,446 sheep, 3,954 swine. The island came into possession of the Crown in the reign of Henry IV, by whom it was granted to the Stanley family. The sovereignty passed to the Dukes of Atholl in 1736. The Crown purchased the rights of the Atholls in 1828 for £417,144. The island is divided into 6 sheadings or counties; there are 4 municipalities and 17 civil parishes. There is a separate Legislature—the Court of Tynwald, consisting of the Governor, appointed by the Crown; the Legislative Council, composed chiefly of ecclesiastical and judicial dignitaries appointed by the Crown, numbering 9 members, including the Governor; and the House of Keys, an assembly of 24 members, elected on a property qualification for 7 years. Imperial Acts of Parliament do not bind the Isle of Man, unless it is specially mentioned in them. The island possesses considerable mineral resources, lead ore (annual output, 323 tons), zinc ore (1,621 tons), salt (6,700 tons), limestone, slate, and sand being mined. The agricultural produce includes oats, barley, turnips and swedes, and potatoes. There are 46½ m. of railway, 25 m. of electric railway. The Prisoners of War Camps contain a population of 28,000.

CAPITAL: Douglas (21,192); other towns are Castletown (1,817), the ancient capital; Ramsey 4,247); Peel (2,605).

	1913–14	1914–15	1915–16
Public revenue .	£92,108	£93,114	£106,193
Public expenditure	80,440	82,242	88,043
Public debt .	180,731	173,631	163,769

Lieutenant-Governor, The Lord Raglan, C.B. *(with house)* £1,800
Government Secretary and Treas. B. E. Sargeaunt £500
Clerk of the Rolls and Judge of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice, (vacant) £1,000
First Deemster, Stewart Stevenson Moore . £1,000
Second Deemster, C. T. C. Callow . . £1,000
Attorney-General, George Alfred Ring . £1,000
Receiver-General, J. T. Cowell . . . £230

THE CHANNEL ISLANDS

The Channel Islands lie in the southern part of the English Channel, 8½ to 30 m. from the French coast. Anciently an appanage of the Duchy of Normandy, they have belonged to England since the Conquest. The total *area* is 76 sq. m. with a *pop.* of 96,900. They are divided into two separate governments, called Bailiwicks, that of Jersey (*area* 45 sq. m., *pop.* 51,903), and that of Guernsey (*area,* with Alderney, Sark, Herm, Jethou, etc., 31 sq. m., *pop.* 44,997). The capitals are respectively St. Helier and St. Pierre. The Crown appoints a Lieutenant-Governor and a Bailiff to each, and each has its representative legislature called the *States.*

The English Church is the established religion, and the islands are included in the see of Winchester. The people are an inter-mixture of French and English; the language is a *patois* of Norman-French, but modern French is the official language; English is taught in the schools, and is familiar to most of the inhabitants. The climate is mild and equable; agriculture is the chief industry, and the production of grapes and tomatoes (which ripen early in glass houses without any artificial heat), flowers and early vegetables has increased considerably of late years. The fisheries are important, embracing lobster and cod. Excellent granite is mined in Guernsey.

	1913	1914	1915
Exports to U.K.	£1,983,671	£2,265,674	£2,063,424
Imports from (and of) U.K. .	1,351,456	1,351,708	1,458,072

JERSEY

	1913	1914	1915
Revenue . .	£97,718	£101,409	£188,315
Expenditure .	97,555	97,235	130,892
Public debt . .	314,836	330,637	431,036

Lieutenant-Governor, Maj.-Gen. Sir A. N. Rochfort, K.C.B., C.M.G. . . . £1,700
Bailiff, Sir William H. Venables Vernon, Kt.
Dean, Very Rev. Samuel Falle, M.A.
Attorney-General, H. Le V. dit Durell.
Vicomte, R. R. Lemprière.
Solicitor-General, C. Malet de Carteret.
Government Secretary, W. Whitaker Maitland.
H.M. Receiver-General; P. A. Aubin.
Greffier, E. Le Sueur.

GUERNSEY, SARK, ALDERNEY, ETC.

Revenue, 1915, £58.810; **expenditure,** 1915 £69,068; **public debt,** £214,164.

Lieutenant-Governor and Commanding Troops, Gen. Sir R. C. Hart, *V.C.*, K.C.B., K.C.V.O. £1,700
Bailiff, E. C. Ozanne.
Dean, Very Rev. Thos. Bell, M.A.
H.M. Procureur, A. Wm. Bell.
H.M. Comptroller, W. Foote.
Government Secretary, Col. J. W. M. Macartney, C.B.
Receiver-General, Victor Cary.
H.M. Greffier, C. R. Le Cocq.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Note.—The information given in the following pages concerning the countries now at war must be considered as liable to modification, in view of present and future events. The times of mail transit are those for normal conditions.

The Editor has to express his warmest thanks to the various Governments of Foreign Countries, the British Representatives at Foreign Courts, and the Embassies and Legations in London, for invaluable help, freely given, in the revision of the articles.

ABYSSINIA, OR ETHIOPIA

Emperor (*Negus Negust*, "*King of Kings*"), Lij Yasu, G.C.V.O., *b.* 1896, *suc.* Dec. 1913.

(In the last week of September 1916 a revolution took place in Abyssinia, the revolutionary party deposing Lij Yasu, on the ground that he had pursued an anti-Christian and pro-Mahommedan policy, and nominating a daughter of the late Emperor Menelik, Empress of Abyssinia.)

Abyssinia, or Ethiopia, is an inland country of North-east Africa, lying, chiefly, between 5° and 15° N. and 35° and 42° E.; it occupies a highland region S.W. of the Red Sea. It is bounded N. by Eritrea (Italian), W. by the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, S. by British East Africa, S.E. and E. by the British, Italian, and French possessions in Somaliland and the Red Sea, and has an *area* of 400,000 sq. m., with a *pop.* estimated at 8,000,000. The country is made up of a number of states, the chief of which are *Tigré* in the N., *Amhara* in the centre, and *Shoa* in the S.

On Dec. 13, 1906, an *Agreement* was signed between Great Britain, France, and Italy as to their interests in Abyssinia. It provided for the maintenance of the political and territorial *status quo* and of the open door; clauses dealt also with railway construction.

Each large province is under a Ras or feudal chief, the more important of whom form a Council of State, while under them are the governors of districts and the chiefs of villages. In October 1907 the formation of a Ministry was decreed; it is supposed to consist of about 8 members. The **army** numbers potentially some 250,000, mostly irregulars. The **religion** is a form of the Armenian and Coptic Christian Church, called Monophysite. The people are a mixed race: Semitic or Arabic type most prevalent; colour yellow-brown to black. There are also Mahommedans, Gallas and Somalis, and the Jewish Falashas, who number about 250,000. A decree ordering compulsory *education* for all male children over 12 was issued in October 1907, but is at present a dead letter.

Industries.—Cattle-raising (cattle, sheep, and goats) is the chief industry, there being a considerable export trade in hides and skins, the most of which eventually find their way to the United States. Although the country is pre-eminently suited for agriculture, little is done in this direction, mainly through indolence. Coffee, of which the export is not inconsiderable, might be much further developed. The Harrari coffee, grown in plantations in the Harrar district, is a fine yellow berry, and is mostly sent to Aden, where it is mixed with Mocha and sold as "long-berry Mocha" in the U.K. and America. In the S.W. there are enormous forests of Abyssinian coffee, which are as yet hardly exploited. Other products are civet, wax (which is found all over Abyssinia, the best being in the S.W.), rubber from wild trees, ivory, and gold, which is washed by the natives in many of the rivers and streams of the west (value, 1914, £50,000). The postal service is under the superintendence of French officials; there are two telegraph lines—one under Italian control and the other under Abyssinian Government control—and also some telephone lines. A *railway* runs from the port of Jibuti to Diré Dawa, 187 m., and in 1915 was extended to Adis Ababa. Import duties vary according to the place of entry, but as the officials as a rule cannot read the invoices, and have but a vague idea of the value of goods, the duty of 10% *ad valorem*, which is the usual duty at Harrar and Diré Dawa, varies in practice from 8 to 15%. The currency is the Maria Theresa silver dollar (value 2*s.*), but the Bank of Abyssinia has lately made an issue of bank-notes of 5, 10, 50, 100, and 500 dol.

CAPITAL, Adis Ababa (50,000); Harrar, in Eastern Abyssinia, has a *pop.* of 45,000.

	1913	1914	1915
Exports to U.K.	£8,609	£8,106	£11,220
Imports from (and of) U.K.	5,620	6,187	3,769

BRITISH LEGATION

Envoy Ex., Min. Plen. and Consul-Gen. Capt. Hon. W. G. Thesiger, D.S.O. (*b.* 1871) . . . £1,500
Consul, Gerald Campbell . . . £600–700
Vice-Consul, P. C. Zaphiro, C.M.G. .
Harrar-Consul, Maj. J. H. Dodds .
N.W. Ethiopia (*Gondar*)—*Consul* (vacant)
Western Ethiopia—Consul, C. H. Walker (Gore) . . . .
Southern Ethiopia—Consul, A. W. Hodson (Mega) . . . .

Mail transit: 22–23 days.

AFGHANISTAN

Amir, Habibullah Khan, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., *b.* July 3, 1872; *succ.* Oct. 3, 1901; *enthroned*, Mar. 1902. *Heir*, his eldest son, Inayatulla, *b.* Oct. 20, 1888.

Afghanistan is an inland country of Asia, lying between 29° and 38° 20′ N. and 61° and 72° E., and forms the north-eastern portion of the great Iran plateau. Its breadth is about 500 m., and its length, from the Herat territory to the Khaibar, about 600 m. Its *area* is about 245,000 sq. m. The *capital* is Kabul. There is no Afghan nation; the *pop.* 4,500,000, consists of discordant tribesmen, the chief being Durranis and Ghilzáis, who are only kept in subjection by the strength of the Amir. The four principal provinces are Kabul, Turkestan, Herat, and Kandahar. Most of the tribesmen are Suni Mahommedans. The languages spoken are Persian and Pushtu. The Amir has a subsidy of 18 lakhs (£120,000) per annum from the Indian Government. By a treaty of 1893, confirmed in 1905, the Amir accepts the advice of the British Government in regard to his relations with foreign powers, and is guaranteed against unprovoked aggression on his dominions. By the *Anglo-Russian Convention*, 1907, the British Government declared that it had no intention of changing the political *status quo*, would not annex or occupy the country, nor intervene in its internal administration, and undertook not to act or encourage Afghanistan

to act in a way to threaten Russia. The Russian Government declared that Afghanistan was outside the Russian sphere of influence, and undertook to act in all political relations with Afghanistan through the British Government, and not to send agents to Afghanistan. Equality of treatment in trade matters for both countries was agreed upon. The *army* numbers on peace strength about 40,000 regulars and 25,000 irregulars, whilst the State possesses sufficient rifles to equip another 100,000 men.

The country is for the most part mountainous, but there are wide tracts of well-irrigated and productive land. On these there are generally two crops a year, the spring crop consisting of wheat, barley, and a variety of lentils; the other, the autumnal, consists of rice, maize, tobacco, beet, and turnips. Melons, water-melons, and grapes, as well as all European fruits, are produced in abundance, and form a principal article of food, the surplus being exported. Madder and saffron are also important crops. Manufactures include silk, felts, praying-carpets, and articles made from camels' and goats' hair. There is little mineral wealth in the country, but some iron and gold are found.

Agent to the Governor-General of India at Kabul, Hafiz Saifullah Khan (Rs. 1,250).

ALBANIA

An autonomous state, carved out of the former possessions of Turkey in Europe, and declared independent at the Conference of London, 1913. The country is in a perpetual state of anarchy, not improved by the European war. The people being of an independent and lawless nature, Turkish authority over the country was authority only in name. The cultivation of grain and cattle-rearing are the chief industries, but there is some mining (mineral pitch), and olive oil, valonia, sumach leaves, and tobacco are also produced. The *pop.* is probably about 1,500,000, of whom 1,200,000 are Albanians. The majority of the population is Mahommedan. The principal towns are Scutari and Durazzo. An International Commission of Control was set up by the powers to direct the organisation and progress of the State (*British Representative*, Harry H. Lamb, C.M.G.). Prince Frederick William of Wied was elected Mpret, but Essad Pasha has claimed the dignity of ruler, and is acknowledged by the Entente Powers.

ANDORRA

A small republic in the Pyrenees under the joint suzerainty of France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel. There is a Council General of 24, elected by the inhabitants. *Area*, 175 sq. m., *pop.* 6,000.

ARABIA

Arabia is a large peninsula in S.W. Asia, lying between 34° 30′ and 12° 45′ N., and 32° 30′ and 60° E., bounded W. by the Red Sea, S. by the Gulf of Aden and the Indian Ocean, and E. by the Gulf of Oman and the Persian Gulf. It has an *area* of about 1,000,000 sq. m., and a *pop.* of about 12,000,000. The country is very little known to Europeans, but Burckhardt, Sir Richard Burton, the Blunts, and Baron E. Nolde have made interesting expeditions, which have added much to our knowledge of the peninsula. One-third of the area is desert, but there are many tracts of fertile soil, round which the population is settled, and agricultural, otherwise it is nomad and pastoral. The two best-known provinces are those of the Hedjaz and the Yemen on the west. They contain the Holy Places of the Mahommedans, Mecca and Medina; they were formerly under Turkish rule, but the Arabs revolted in 1916 against the subservience of the Young Turks to Germany, and declared their independence. **H.H. the Grand Sherif of Mecca** is the ruling sovereign. Outside these provinces the country is practically divided between the Bedouin tribes, the chief of which, the great Shammar tribe, has its centre at Hail, with a permanent pop. of about 10,000; and the fanatical Wahabite tribes of the oases, whose gathering-place and centre is at Riadh. The chief **exports** are dates, sheep and goat skins, mother-of-pearl and gum, but all in very small quantities.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

President, Señor Hipolito Irigoyen (1916).
Vice-President, Pelagio Luna.
Ministry: Minister of the Interior, Ramon Gomez.
Foreign Affairs and Worship, Carlos Becu.
Finance, Francisco J. Oliver.
Justice and Public Instruction, Jose Salinas.
Agriculture, Onorio Puerredon.
War, Elpidio Gonzalez.
Marine, Francisco Alvarez Toledo.

Minister in London (vacant), 2 Palace Gate, W.
Secretaries, Jacinto L. Villegas, Luis H. Dominguez.
Attaché, Carlos M. Dominguez.

Consul-General, Dr. S. Garcia Uriburu, 601 Salisbury House, Finsbury Circus, E.C.
Consul Assist. Arturo Parker.
Consuls at Liverpool, Señor Don Juan Carlos Godoy; Señor Don Eugenio C. del Busto.
Consul at Manchester, Señor Don Arnaldo, Torres.

The Argentine Republic is a group of 14 provinces and 10 territories with an extensive seaboard on the east coast of South America. It extends from 21° 55′ S. to 55° 2′ S., and from 53° 40′ to 73° 17′ W., and has an *area* of 1,135,840 sq. m. *Pop.* (census of 1914—the first for 20 years), 7,885,237, of whom 2,357,952 were foreigners, the great majority of Spanish and Italian origin, the Anglo-Argentine population being about 40,000. Spanish is the language of the country.

The **constitution** of 1853, modified in 1862 and 1898, closely resembles that of the U.S. It vests the executive power in the hands of a President, who is also Commander-in-Chief of the troops, elected by representatives of the provinces for six years, not being immediately re-eligible; and the legislative authority in that of a Senate of 30 members, two chosen by the capital and two by the legislature of each province, and a House of Deputies, of 120 members, elected for four years by the people, one-third of the Senate retiring every three years and one-half of the House retiring every two years. The President has a salary of about £6,000 per annum, and the Vice-President about £3,000. Senators and Deputies are paid about £1,060 a year. The provinces elect their own governors and legislatures, and have complete control over their internal affairs. The **State religion** is Roman Catholic, but all others are tolerated. **Education** is free, secular, and compulsory between 6 and 14, but there is quite 50% of illiteracy.

Army and Navy.—In the army there is compulsory service from 20 to 45 years—1 year with the colours, 9 army reserve, 10 years national guard, 5 years territorial guard. Peace strength, about 24,000; war strength, about 250,000. Armament, a new model Mauser rifle and a Krupp

quick-firing 7·5 c.m. field-gun. Navy consists of 4 battleships, 4 armoured cruisers, and 40 other craft; the principal naval base is Port Belgrano; the *personnel* numbers 6,500 with 569 officers.

The climate is temperate and healthy, and the soil gives scope for every kind of pastoral and agricultural pursuit. The Republic is gradually taking its rank with the largest nations of the mercantile world, and the resources which still lie undeveloped promise for it a still more important position. There are at present only some 60,000,000 acres under cultivation, leaving 305,000,000 acres of available agricultural land. Argentina occupies the first place among the world's linseed-producing countries (export, 1915, 981,192 metric tons), and is in the forefront as a shipper of maize (4,330,594 metric tons in 1915) and of wheat (2,511,514 metric tons in 1915). Other important exports are wool, meat, hides and quebracho logs and extract. In the total number of sheep (85,000,000) the country occupies the second place in the world; there are also 30,000,000 cattle, 10,000,000 horses, 600,000 mules, and 3,100,000 pigs. Mining has not developed to any extent, only a small amount of copper and wolfram being produced, but attention is now being paid to petroleum, and it is estimated that the output of the Comodoro Rivadavia oilfields (which was 75,000 tons in 1915) will be 151,600 tons in 1916. The cultivation of cotton has been seriously undertaken in the semi-tropical districts of the Chaco, and in Misiones. In the Andean province of Mendoza may be said to be centred the wine and fruit industries of the country. Well irrigated by the waters of the Andes, the soil is of remarkable fertility. Some £6,500,000 worth of wine, much of it of most excellent quality, is produced yearly, but there is scope for expansion, as the production falls far short of the importation of foreign wines. Fruits grown comprise the custard apple, oranges and lemons, apples, peaches, plums, figs, quince and cherry. There is said to be nearly £500,000,000 of British capital invested in Argentina, most of it very profitably. The length of railways is 21,880 m., connecting the capital with the principal cities of the Republic; telegraphs, 43,790 m.

CAPITAL, Buenos Aires (*pop.* 1914, 1,596,000); other large towns are Rosario (219,677), Cordoba (135,000), La Plata (106,382), Tucuman (78,695), Bahia Blanca (72,706), Mendoza (60,000), and Santa Fé (48,600).

	1913	1914	1915
Revenue	£39,024,241	£42,615,000	£34,570,000
Expenditure	38,529,421	44,291,000	34,570,000
Public debt .	—	—	61,860,000 external 45,656,000 internal
Imports .	84,270,508	54,364,000	45,378,000
Exports .	96,700,909	69,851,000	111,656,000

Exports to U.K., 1915, £63,876,814:

Wheat	8,609,500	Oleo-margarine	£553,025
Oats	2,964,497	Sugar, refined	648,938
Maize	17,048,593	,, unrefined	301,798
Beef	15,304,661	Hides	1,696,367
Mutton	2,093,923	Linseed	3,229,294
Other Meat	3,764,576	Wool	2,703,824
Butter	569,052	Dye stuffs	1,211,738

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1915, £11,516,158:

Coal and coke	£1,628,663	Electrical goods	159,023
Bags and sacks	73,849	Jute	382,885
Carriages, railway	144,151	Machinery	782,067
,, other	119,431	Iron and steel manufactures	1,585,985
China and earthenware	252,118	Ships and boats	134,308
Cotton goods	1,783,999	Woollens	814,548

BRITISH LEGATION

Envoy Ex. and Minister Plen. Sir Reginald T. Tower, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (*b.* 1860) £4,000
Naval Attaché, Capt. E. D. Boyle, R.N.
3rd Secretary, E. Millington-Drake
Commercial Attaché, H. O. Chalkley

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Buenos Aires—Consul-General, Horatio A. G. Mackie £1,600
Vice-Consul, David J. Rodgers £650–850
,, D. F. S. Filliter (*temp.*)
,, C. F. A. Bristow
,, R. J. Knox
Bahia Blanca—Vice-Consul, W. B. Harding Green
Gallegos—Cons. Agent, R. G. Rae
La Plata—Vice-Consul, S. H. Puleston
,, *Cons. Agent*, E. C. Boas
Port Madryn—Vice-Consul, C. T. Alt
Tucuman—Vice-Consul, F. E. Tirbutt
Rosario—Consul, S. S. Dickson £900–1,100
Vice-Consul, Alex. S. Nolan
Cordoba—Vice-Consul, (vacant)
Santa Fé—Vice-Consul, H. G. Norman
Villa Constitucion—Vice-Con. F. Darch

Mail transit: 22 days.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

Reigning Sovereign, Karl I (Karl Franz Josef, son of the late Archduke Franz Josef Otto), *b.* Aug. 17, 1887; *suc.* Nov. 21, 1916, on the death of his uncle, Franz Josef I; *m.* Oct. 21, 1911, Princess Zita of Bourbon Parma, and has *issue*: (1) Archduke Franz Josef Otto, *b.* Nov. 20, 1912 (*Heir Apparent*); (2) Archduchess Adelheid, *b.* Jan. 3, 1914; and (3) Archduke Robert Karl Ludwig, *b.* Feb. 9, 1915.

The Common Ministry

Minister for Foreign Affairs, Baron Stephan Burian (*b.* 1851).
Finance, Dr. E. von Körber.
War, Ritter von Krobatkin.
Navy, Admiral Anton Haus.

The second largest country on the continent of Europe, having an *area* of 239,977 sq. m., and a *pop.* of 51,340,603.

Austria-Hungary is a dual monarchy composed of a Cisleithan portion known as Austria, and a Transleithan portion known as Hungary. The reigning dynasty is the Hapsburg-Lorraine dynasty, and the law of succession is that the Crown passes by right of primogeniture and lineal succession to males, or, in default of males, to females. Each country has, according to the **Ausgleich**, or Compromise made in 1867, its own constitution, a limited monarchy, and each possesses a separate parliament, but they have united in the establishment of a common army and navy, and in the conduct of foreign affairs. The examination of the requirements of the common services and the recommendation of the money to be voted for common purposes are entrusted to the **Delegations**. Of these there are two, each composed of 60 members, representing the legislative bodies of Austria and Hungary, the Upper Houses returning 20 and the Lower Houses 40 delegates. The members of the Delegations are appointed for one year, and are summoned annually by the Emperor alternately at Vienna and at Budapest. They are, in effect, select committees of the legislative bodies. There are three executive departments for common affairs, viz. Foreign Affairs, War,

and Common Finance, besides the Common Court of Public Accounts. The **Ausgleich** is expressly subject to periodical revision, only so far as it affects the regulation of the fiscal and commercial affairs of the two countries, the quota paid by them to the common expenses of the Empire, and the privileges of the Austro-Hungarian Bank. The customs and commercial treaty, agreed to in 1867 was denounced in Dec. 1896 by the Hungarian Government in order to secure, if possible, more favourable terms for the future. The treaty expired Dec. 31, 1897, but was prolonged provisionally. During 1899 the contributions to the common expenditure were fixed thus: Austria, 65·6%; Hungary, 34·4%. In 1902 the Szell and Körber Ministries arrived at an agreement, but this was never formally approved by the two Parliaments.

After prolonged negotiations a new Customs and Commercial Treaty was signed, Oct. 8, 1907, which recognised the equality and freedom of action of each contracting party, and a separate (but identical) customs tariff for each country. It provided for a Court of Arbitration for the settlement of differences between the two countries; and for the redemption by Hungary of her share of the old joint debt by capitalisation of her interest at the rate of 4·325% within ten years. In regard to joint expenditure, the Hungarian Government consented to raise its quota from 34·4 to 36·4. The Treaty was ratified by both Parliaments during Dec. 1907, and came into force on Jan. 1, 1908.

The **revenue** and **expenditure** for Common Affairs was: in 1912, £23,980,295; 1913, £24,966,757; 1914, £24,405,105.

The principal exports are sugar, eggs, timber, glass and glassware, lignite, woollen-ware, leather gloves and shoes, malt, cattle, and hops, and the principal imports, raw cotton, coal and coke, raw wool, raw silk, hides and skins, coffee, maize, tobacco, and books.

	1912	1913	1914
Imports	£146,093,342	£141,433,000	£114,716,666
Exports	118,199,993	115,129,000	83,995,833

Exports to U.K., 1913, £7,705,949 (the last representative year):

Eggs	£375,943	Glass	£188,395
Sugar	4,250,696	Leather & manuf.	508,637

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1913, £4,480,768:

Coal and Coke	£859,241	Metals & manuf.	£263,646
Chemicals	79,550	Ships and Boats	382,415
Cottons	373,630	Woollens, etc.	295,704
Machinery	474,466	,, manuf.	476,760

In 1914 Austrian exports to the U.K. amounted to £4,421,712, and imports of U.K. produce to £2,676,345.

Austria

Ministerial Council, Premier, Dr. Ernst von Körber.
Finance, Karl Marck.
Education, Dr. Max von Hussarek.
Commerce, Dr. Franz Stibral.
Railways, Gen. E. Schaible.
Interior, Baron von Schwartzenau.
Justice, Dr. Franz Klein.
Agriculture, Count Heinrich Clam-Martinitz.
National Defence, Marshal von Georgi.
Works, Ottokar Trnka.

Austria has an *area* of 115,903 sq. m., and a *pop.* in 1911 of 28,826,940. The variety of races and languages is very great: there are 9,950,266 Germans; 6,435,983 Bohemians, Moravians, and Slovaks; 4,967,984 Poles; 3,518,854 Ruthenians; 1,252,940 Slovenes; 783,334 Serbians and Croats; and 768,422 Italians. The empire is governed by an Emperor and by the **Reichsrath**, or Council of the Empire, consisting of an Upper House and a Lower House. The present Upper House contains 237 members. It is composed of the Princes of the Imperial family who are of age, of whom there are 14, of 74 hereditary nobles, of 18 archbishops and bishops, and of a minimum of 150, with a maximum of 170, life-members nominated by the Emperor for distinguished services in science or art, or to the Church or State. The Lower House is elected for 6 years, by universal equal and direct suffrage. Every male above 24 who has resided for a year in his district is entitled to a vote. The number of deputies is 516, and they are returned by the 17 provinces in the following proportions: Lower Austria (64), Upper Austria (22), Salzburg (7), Steiermark or Styria (30), Carinthia (10), Carniola (12), Trieste (5), Görz and Gradisca (6), Istria (6), Tyrol (25), Vorarlberg (4), Bohemia (130), Moravia (49), Silesia (15), Galicia (106), Bukowina (14), and Dalmatia (11). Members of the Lower House receive 16*s.* 8*d.* per day while in attendance, with travelling expenses. Each of the 17 provinces has also a separate Diet of its own.

Agriculture is the principal industry, employing nearly 14,000,000 of the population, wheat, barley, oats, and rye being the chief crops. There are 1,802,848 horses, 9,160,009 cattle, 2,428,101 sheep, and 6,432,080 pigs. Iron ore is worked extensively (29,266,857 metric tons), also coal and brown coal, while quick-silver is found in Carniola, manganese in Bukowina and Carniola, graphite in Bohemia, Lower Austria, Styria, Moravia, and petroleum and ozokerit in Galicia.

CAPITAL: Vienna (2,031,498); other chief towns are Prague (223,741), Lemberg (206,113), Trieste (160,993), Krakan (154,141), Gratz (151,781), Brünn (125,737).

	1912	1913	1914–15
	£	£	£
Revenue	124,378,764	130,728,397	144,207,829
Expenditure	127,059,016	130,716,773	144,196,965
Public debt	304,698,047	310,723,411	—

Hungary

Ministerial Council, Prime Minister, Count Stephen Tisza.
Interior, Johann Sandor.
National Defence, Field-Marshal Samuel Hazai.
Education and Public Worship, Dr. Adalbert Yankovich.
Justice, Dr. Eugen Balogh.
Finance, Dr. John de Teleszky.
Commerce and Industry, Baron Johann Harkanyi.
Agriculture, Baron Emeric Ghillanyi.
Croatia and Slavonia, Count Theodore Pejacsevich.

Hungary has an *area* of 125,430 sq. m., and a *pop.* of (including Croatia and Slavonia) 21,030,000. The various races include 10,050,575 Magyars, 2,037,435 Germans, 1,967,970 Slovaks, 2,949,032 Rumanians, 1,833,162 Croats, and 1,106,471 Serbs. The kingdom includes Hungary, Croatia-Slavonia, and Transylvania, and is governed by a King (the Emperor of Austria) and a **Reichstag**, consisting of a House of Magnates and a House of Representatives. The former comprises 227 hereditary peers, paying land-tax of at least 6,000 crowns a year, some 50 high ecclesiastical dignitaries of the Roman Catholic, Greek, and Protestant Churches, 69 life peers, all the archdukes who have attained their majority, 3 delegates from the Diet of Croatia-Slavonia, and

17 state dignitaries and judges. The House of Representatives contains 453 members, elected for five years; of these 413 represent Hungary and 40 Croatia-Slavonia. Members of the Lower House receive £200 a year, with £66.13.0 for house rent. Of the various religions in Hungary Roman Catholics number 10,888,133, Greek Catholics 2,025,508, Greek Orientals 2,987,163, Calvinists 2,621,329, Lutherans 1,340,195, and 932,458 Jews.

Agriculture is the chief industry, providing employment for 68·4% of the population, but most of the peasantry live in grinding poverty, and consequently emigration is heavy. The live stock comprises 2,005,000 horses, 6,206,800 cattle, 6,659,858 sheep, and 6,824,657 pigs. The chief mineral products are coal and lignite, iron, silver, and gold. Salt and tobacco manufactures are government monopolies.

CAPITAL: Budapest (880,371). The only other town with a pop. of over 100,000 is Szeged (118,328).

	1912	1913	1914–15
Revenue	£77,197,791	£84,156,000	£94,339,745
Expenditure	77,195,583	84,154,000	94,337,368
Public debt	—	225,289,900	—

Mail transit: Vienna, 31 hours; Budapest, 38 hours.

BELGIUM

King, Albert, *b.* April 8, 1875; *suc.* his uncle, Leopold II, Dec. 17, 1909; *m.* Oct. 2, 1900, Princess Elisabeth of Bavaria, and has issue: (1) the Heir Apparent; (2) Prince Charles Theodore, *b.* Oct. 10, 1903; (3) Princess Marie-José, *b.* Aug. 4, 1906.
Heir Apparent, H.R.H. Prince Leopold, Duke of Brabant, *b.* Nov. 3, 1901.

Temporary Seat of Government: Havre.

Ministry, Prime Minister, and Minister of War, Ch. de Broqueville.
Science and Arts, M. P. Poullet.
Finance, M. A. Van de Vyvere.
Agriculture and Public Works, M. G. Helleputte.
Justice, M. H. Carton de Wiart.
Foreign Affairs, Baron Beyens.
Colonies, M. J. Renkin.
Industry and Labour, M. A. Hubert.
Interior, M. Paul Berryer.
Marine, Posts and Telegraphs, M. P. Segers.
War, M. Vandervelde.

Minister in London, M. Paul Hymans, 59 Sloane Gardens, S.W.
1st Secretaries, G. de Ramaix, Ch. Maskens, Count Ph. de Beauffort.
2nd Secretaries, Count G. de Grunne, H. Bernard.
Consul-Gen. M. E. Pollet, 37 Bedford Square, W.C.

A kingdom of North-west Europe, lying between 49° 30′ and 51° 30′ N. and 2° 32′ and 6° 7′ E., and having an *area* of 11,373 sq. m.; *pop.* (1912) of 7,571,387. By the constitution of 1831, following on the secession from the Netherlands in 1830, Belgium was declared to be a constitutional and hereditary monarchy. Belgium is a neutral power, her neutrality being guaranteed under the Treaties of London, 1831 and 1839, by Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, and Russia. The principle of manhood suffrage with compulsory voting prevails, tempered by the plural vote and proportional representation of minorities, based upon a somewhat intricate system. All citizens over 25, who have lived at least a year in the same commune, have a vote. An additional vote is accorded them if they are (1) either 35 years of age, married, with legitimate offspring, and pay a tax of at least 5 fr. to the State; or (2) are 25 years old and own immovable property to the value of at least 2,000 fr., or have a corresponding income from such property, or for two years have received at least 100 fr. a year from Belgian funds. Two additional votes are given to citizens of 25 years of age who possess a diploma of higher education or have filled a public or private position implying the possession of such education. No citizen can have more than 3 votes. From this electorate both Houses of the Legislature are chosen, save for those senators who are elected indirectly. The **Senate** of 120 members is elected for 8 years. The number of members elected directly is equal to half the number of deputies. The indirectly elected senators are chosen by the provincial councils, 2 for each province with less than 500,000 inhabitants; 3 for each with more than 500,000 and less than 1,000,000; and 4 for each with over 1,000,000. The **Deputies** are elected for four years, in the proportion of 1 to every 40,000 inhabitants, and number 186. One-half retire every two years. Senators must be 40, and deputies 25 years of age. Each deputy receives 4,000 fr. yearly, and travels free. There are 9 provinces: Antwerp (Anvers), Brabant, Flanders (E. and W.), Hainaut, Liége, Limbourg, Luxembourg, and Namur. Local government is carried on by 9 provincial and 2,632 communal councils. The country is divided by a difference of language, the Flemish inhabitants in the north using the Flemish tongue in all its varieties of local *patois*, while the Walloons of the southern provinces speak French. There are 3,220,662 who speak Flemish only, 2,833,334 who speak French only, and 871,288 who speak French and Flemish. The north, too, is chiefly agricultural, and the south industrial. Almost the entire population is of the Roman Catholic faith, but full religious liberty prevails, and grants are made from the national treasury to all denominations. Primary **education** is compulsory; higher education is well provided for. There are universities at Ghent, Liége, Louvain, and Brussels. Education is very largely under clerical control, which is a great grievance from the Liberal and Socialist point of view. The success of the manufacturing industries of the country is attributed, to a certain extent, to the high standard of technical education prevailing. The amount of damage and destruction wantonly caused by the Germans in their endeavour to bring about a reign of terror has been very great, and it will take a considerable amount of time to repair their ravages, as well as to reclaim the polders near the coast, which were flooded as a means of defence.

Industries.—Agriculture, mining, iron, sugar, and textile manufacturing were the chief industries, and textiles, sugar, machinery, and agricultural products the chief exports. There was an Agricultural Commission for each province, and a Special Council advised the Government as to the best means of promoting the various national industries. There are 2,915 m. of **railway** in operation, of which 2,697 were owned and worked by the State. The total length of the canals and navigable waterways was 1,350 m., 35% of which were under the direct control of the State, and the cheap transport thus rendered possible gave to all industries an incalculable advantage. Raw materials were admitted free of duty, but there were small duties on manufactured goods imported.

CAPITAL, Brussels, with a pre-war pop. of 720,347; other large towns were Antwerp (402,328), Liége (242,357), and Ghent (210,428).

	1913	1914
Revenue	£30,306,185	£32,292,541
Expenditure	30,221,604	32,270,175
Public debt	148,378,323	—
Imports	186,429,000	185,464,000
Exports	156,064,000	145,383,000

Exports to U.K., 1913, £23,382,268 (the last normal year):

Apparel	£218,772	Iron, Nails	£257,191
Brooms & brushes	125,732	,, Ship's Plates	464,567
Chemicals	245,248	Linen yarn	769,297
Cotton manufacs.	1,159,546	,, Manufacs	559,666
Flax	1,327,476	Motor-cars	845,396
Glass	1,450,359	Sugar	692,433
Iron, Bar	612,680	Woollen yarn	1,409,362
,, Steel	1,623,580	Zinc	1,568,239

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1913, £13,239,733:

Coal and coke	£1,176,501	Woollens	£810,012
Cotton manufacs.	1,004,513	Skins and Furs	443,660
Machinery	1,102,694	Fish	464,531
Iron manufacs.	1,040,243		

[In 1914 Belgian exports to the U.K. were valued at £16,105,820, and imports of U.K. produce at £8,279,460.]

BRITISH LEGATION *

British Minister, Hon. Sir Francis Hyde Villiers, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., C.B. (*b.* 1852)	£3,230
Secretary of Legation, Lord Kilmarnock	
Naval Attaché, Captain M. H. Hodges, M.V.O., R.N.	
Hon. Attaché, Charles K. Webber	

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS
(Suspended)

Mail transit: Brussels, 9 hours.

POLITICAL PARTIES IN BELGIUM

Before 1893 there were practically only two parties—the Clerics or Catholics, and the Anti-Catholics or Liberals. Gradually, however, after the amendment of the Constitution in 1893 a strong and well-organised party of Socialists sprang up. As a general rule, the Socialists are stronger in the Walloon provinces, and the Catholics in the Flemish provinces. The Clerical party has been predominant in the Chamber since 1884, but its strength has diminished. Of late years it has been divided by a breach between the Old Right and the Young Right, and in 1911 a union of the Liberals and Socialists against the Clerical education policy resulted in the downfall of M. Schollaert's Cabinet. The result of the elections of 1912 was, however, favourable to the Clerical party. Before the Dissolution the Chamber, which then consisted of 166 members, contained 86 Clericals, 44 Liberals, 35 Socialists, and 1 Christian Democrat. The new Chamber, consisting of 186 members, contained 101 Clericals, 45 Liberals, 38 Socialists, and 2 Christian Democrats.

The Belgian Congo

In 1908 the Congo Free State became a Belgian colony. It had previously been recognised by the International Congo Conference of Berlin, 1885, as a sovereign power under Leopold II. The *area* is about 909,000 sq. m., and the *pop.* is variously estimated at 15,000,000 and 9,000,000. The white population is not more than 5,465. The greater portion of the colony lies between 4° N. and 10° S. and 18° and 30° E. and is situated inland, the coast-line having a length of only 25 m. The King of the Belgians is represented in the colony by a **Governor-General** who is the head of the Government; there are 4 subsidiary governments, each under a Vice-Governor-General; European Commissioners, aided by civil and military officials, govern the twenty-two administrative districts into which the country is divided. The inhabitants belong to the Bantu-Negro stock, and are divided into a great number of tribes, each autonomous, and each speaking a different language or dialect of Bantu. Sleeping-sickness, a parasitic disease due to the *trypanosoma gambiense*, was for long a scourge, being particularly prevalent in Central Africa. By systematic examination and vaccination of the natives it is now kept well under. The short and barren coast-line is divided by the Crystal Mountains from the central zone, which is well-watered, and extremely fertile. The Congo, one of the largest rivers in the world, is an important means of communication; it is navigable for large vessels from its mouth to Matadi, a distance of 90 m. The State has 11 steamboats on the Lower Congo and 36 on the Upper Congo, besides a small flotilla of sailing-boats. At the termination of the Upper Congo are the celebrated Stanley Falls, extending in a series of seven cataracts a distance of nearly 60 m. The **railway system** is extending rapidly; one, 250 m. in length, connects Matadi and Leopoldville. Another, 127 kilometres in length, connects Stanleyville and Ponthierville. Other lines are the Mayumbe from Boma to Ischela (86 m.); the Grand Lacs, which stretches 116 m. from Kabola up to Lake Tanganyika, thus linking the whole of the Upper Congo with the railway from Dares-Salaam to Udjidgi; the Katanga railway stretches from Elizabethville to Bukama (204 m.). The **exports** consist mainly of rubber, ivory, nuts, and palm oil. Coffee, cocoa, tobacco, and rice are grown to some extent. Mining is developing, gold, copper, tin, and other metals being found. Copper is the chief metal, the Union Minière working a large and rich belt in the Katanga district.

CAPITAL, Boma.

Governor-General, M. Henrij (app. 1915).

	1913	1914	1915
Revenue	£1,616,724	£1,218,050	—
Expenditure	2,037,322	2,077,440	—
Public debt	—	1,149,888	—
Imports	2,304,745	—	—
Exports	3,126,497	—	—
Exports to U.K.	43,733	342,023	£1,353,221
Imports from (and of) U.K.	288,699	175,844	434,763

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Boma—Consul, A. J. Wallach (*acdg.*)	£500–600
Kasai District—V.-Con. H. H. Castens	
Leopoldville—V.-Con. J. E. Bell	
Stanleyville—V.-Con. R. I. Purdon	

BOLIVIA, REPUBLIC OF

President, Don Ismael Montes (1913–17).
Ministry: Foreign Affairs, Dr. Don A. Molina Campero.
Interior, Dr. Juan Maria Zalles.
Finance, Dr. Don Nestor Q. Vidaurre.
Justice and Industry, Don Ismael Vasquez.
Instruction, Dr. Salinas Vega.
Agriculture, Dr. Don Anibal Capriles.
War and Colonisation, Gen. Don Fermin Prudencio.

* Temporary seat of Government at Havre.

The New HAZELL, 1917

Envoy Ex., Min. Plen. and Consul-General in London, Col. Don Pedro Suárez, 74 Compayne Gardens, West Hampstead.
Secretary, (vacant).
Consulate-General, 81 Cannon Street, E.C.

The Republic of Bolivia is bound N. and E. by Brazil, S.E. by Paraquay, S. by Argentina, S.W. by Chile, and W. by Peru, and extends, approximately, from 9° 44′ to 22° 50′ S. lat., and from 58° to 70° W. long. Bolivia has no sea-coast, having lost her own to Chile during the war of 1875–80. A treaty with Chile was signed on Oct. 17, 1904. Bolivia was given free transit through Chile to the Pacific ports, with Customs Officers at Antofagasta and Arica, from which a railway runs to La Paz. *Area* est. at 708,195 sq. m., with a *pop.* (1914) of 2,520,000, comprising 50% Indians, 27% mixed, and 13% white.

The executive power is in the hands of a *President*, elected for four years, with a **Congress** of two chambers, a Senate of 16 members, elected for six years, and a Chamber of 75 Deputies, elected for four years, by universal suffrage, as is also the President. Prefects administer the 9 departments into which the country is divided, and subordinate officers the 55 provinces and 437 cantons making up the departments. The Roman Catholic is the State **religion**, but liberty prevails. *Education* is free and obligatory, though the law is not strictly enforced. **Army** service nominally universal and compulsory, with two years' colour period; peace strength, 4,000; war strength said to be 85,000. As to *currency*, the standard is a gold one, English and Peruvian sovereigns and half-sovereigns circulating as legal tender. The exchange is fixed at 12 Bolivianos 50 c. to the £1, but in practice this exchange varies considerably.

Bolivia is a very rich country, abounding in minerals, but commercially it is yet new, and the articles it buys and sells are naturally characteristic of such a country. Minerals and rubber represent more than 80% of the exports, and more than 50% of the imports are manufactured articles. It is the second rubber-producing country of South America (coming next to Brazil), with an annual output of over 2,000 tons. Its minerals are varied; the chief are tin (amount exported in 1915, 91,612 tons, being a record for the state) and silver (mainly in the hands of the Huanchaca Company at Palacayo), others being copper, bismuth, and wolfram. But industry is wanting in the country, which offers a wide field to European labourers. Agriculture is very backward, due to primitive methods and implements. The valleys of the eastern cordillera are fertile, and, with the aid of irrigation, are well suited for growing varied crops; potatoes, maize, rice, barley, indigo, quinine bark, various fruits, and medicinal herbs are grown. The length of **railways** is about 800 m., but much construction is going on. Laws have been passed establishing State monopolies on alcohol, tobacco, and spirituous liquors of all kinds.

CAPITAL: La Paz (79,910); other towns are Cochabamba (24,512); Potosi (23,450); Sucre (23,416); Oruro (20,670); and Santa Cruz (20,535).

	1913	1914	1915
Revenue	£1,765,800	£1,724,348	£1,282,760
Expenditure	2,001,589	1,970,482	1,805,867
External debt	—	1,900,000	—
Internal debt	—	800,000	—
Imports	4,206,952	3,180,897	1,578,645
Exports	7,188,817	5,184,091	6,790,271
Exports to U.K.	2,250,092	1,602,860	1,001,279
Imports from (and of) U.K.	360,465	254,239	173,258

BRITISH LEGATION

Envoy Ex., Min. Plen. and Consul-Gen. Cecil W. G. Gosling (*b.* 1870) . . £2,500
Chargé d'Affaires, G. Haggard . .
La Paz—V.-Consul, J. R. Murray .
Oruro—V.-Con. William Gray .
Santa Cruz—V.-Con. H. E. Bloomfield .
Sucre—Consul, Ernest F. Moore . .
Uyuni—V.-Con. T. Mason . . .

Mail transit: 28–30 days.

BORNEO

A large island of the Malay Archipelago, extending from 7° N. to 4° 20′ S., and from 108° 53′ to 119° 22′ E., and divided into various states. Estimated total *area*, 300,000 sq. m.; *pop.* 1,846,000. The Netherlands claims as a possession 212,737 sq. m. of territory on the S., E., and W. of the island, with a pop. of about 1,250,000. In reality this immense tract is parcelled out into various native states. Those on the coast are more or less under Dutch influence. The principal Dutch settlements are at Sambas, Pontiana, Banjarmassin, and Koti. On the N.W. coast is Sarawak, to the N.E. lies Brunei, and beyond that British North Borneo. Between British North Borneo and the Dutch territories on the east is the native state of Sulu. The whole island is rich in valuable timber, woods, fruits, spices, drugs and gums, and has a varied fauna. Minerals: coal, iron, gold, diamonds, antimony, and quicksilver, while petroleum (output, 1914, 1,500,000 tons) is found in Koti and portions of the east coast. Soil exceedingly fertile, and well adapted for the cultivation of all tropical products. Principal **exports:** sago, beeswax, edible birds' nests, camphor, rattans, gold, pepper, caoutchouc, gutta percha, spices, drugs and dyes, etc. The people belong to various races—Malays, Dyaks, Kyans, Negritos, Bugis, and Chinese. Tattooed races, Kanowits, Pakatans, and others, inhabit the interior.

BRAZIL

President, Senhor Wenceslao Braz (1914–18).
Vice-President, Senhor Urbano dos Santos.
Ministry: Foreign Affairs, Dr. Lauro Müller.
Interior, Senhor C. Maximiliano Pereirados Santos.
Finance, Senhor J. Pandia Calogeras.
Marine, Admiral A. Faria de Alencar.
War, General José Caetano de Faria.
Agriculture, Senhor José Bezerra.

Minister in London, Senhor A. da Fontoura Xavier, 51 Upper Brook St., W.
1st Sec. Senhor Arminio Mello Franco.
Secs. Sylvio Rangel de Castro, Antonio Fialho.
Commercial Attaché, F. Guimarães.
Consul-General in London, F. A. Vieira, Coventry House, South Place, Finsbury, E.C.
Consul-Gen. in Liverpool, Sully José de Souza.

The republic of Brazil, the largest state in South America, extends between lat. 4° 21′ N. and 33° 45′ S. and long. 34° 50′ and 73° 50′ W., and comprises an *area* of 3,291,416 sq. m. and a *pop.* (1913) of 24,308,219, consisting of whites, negroes, or mixtures of these, and Indians. Brazil touches every other country in South America except Chile. The language is Portuguese. Brazil, until 1889, was an empire under Pedro II, of the house of Braganza. A revolution then, however, broke out, and a new Constitution was adopted in February 1891. The chief feature of

this was the establishment of the old provinces as twenty-one separate states, self-governed except that all fiscal matters, the maintenance of order, the defence of the country, and the currency were reserved to the Federal Government. The Executive authority is in the hands of the *President*, elected for four years by the people directly. Legislative authority is exercised by the **National Congress,** composed of a Senate of 63 members, directly elected by the states for nine years, one-third retiring every three years, and a Chamber of Deputies of 212 members directly elected, with minority representation, for three years. Deputies and Senators are paid. The former must have been citizens for four, and the latter for six years. All citizens, except soldiers, beggars, etc., possess the franchise. **Army** service is compulsory from 21 to 44, but there is voluntary enlistment as far as possible, with the ballot for filling vacancies. Terms of service: 2 years colours, 7 reserve, 7 second line, 4 National Guard, and 4 in its reserve. Peace strength of the army, 30,000; the war strength is mere speculation. There is no connexion between Church and State, and all religions are tolerated, but the Roman Catholic prevails. Education is free, but not compulsory, and illiteracy is very prevalent.

Industries.—As to **exports**, coffee and rubber together account for over 80% of the exports of Brazil. She is the largest producer of coffee, providing three-fourths of the world's supply—in 1915, 17,061,319 sacks, value £31,792,899. (The U.S. is the largest *consumer* of coffee, Germany and France coming next in the order named, the U.K. being only 14th in order.) The rubber production in 1915 was 35,165 tons, valued at £6,952,786. The other principle articles exported are yerba maté (value £2,400,000), which is becoming increasingly popular in Europe and the U.S. as a cheap substitute for tea—it grows wild in great abundance in the state of Parana; cotton (value over £2,000,000), hides (mostly to Germany), cocoa, principally in Bahia (value £1,600,000), tobacco, also mostly in Bahia, skins, and sugar. Agriculture is now being developed in a scientific spirit, and the production of such crops as rice, maize, and wheat is on the increase. There are inexhaustible mines of iron, and organised efforts are being made to develop them. Diamonds, gold, and manganese are also found, and there are inexhaustible forests, with over 5,000 species of wood, at least 40 of them being first-class; the timber trade, however, is not developed owing to difficulties of transport, costly rates, and a lack of good ports for quick loading and shipping. There are (1915) 17,290 m. of railway. A network of wireless telegraph stations is being constructed over Brazil. The **imports** to Brazil consist of every class of article, but principally of manufactured goods and food supplies. It is estimated that there are now in Brazil 3,664 industrial establishments, having a capital value of £48,030,000, giving employment to 168,764 persons. These establishments provide a large proportion of the necessities of home consumption. Of late years immigration has been encouraged, the immigrants coming mostly from Portugal Spain, and Italy.

CAPITAL: Rio de Janeiro (975,782); it is, however, an article of the Constitution that the capital of the Republic shall, at some future time, be built on the central plateau of Brazil—a lofty plateau in the State of Goyaz has been suggested for the purpose. Other large towns are Sao Paulo (332,000), Bahia (230,000), Recife (230,000), Belem (190,000), and Porto Alegre (147,000).

	1914	1915
Revenue	£37,980,000	£38,914,055
Expenditure	39,791,900	26,930,515
Debt (external)	81,945,760 (excluding state governments and municipalities £31,687,227)	
,, **(internal)**	34,529,787	

	1913	1914	1915
Imports	£67,166,000	£35,473,000	£29,716,888
Exports	64,849,000	46,522,000	52,316,333

Exports to U.K., 1915, £8,256,879:

Cocoa	£773,232	Cotton, raw	£230,018
Coffee	1,703,325	Rubber	3,240,929
Nuts	161,286	Cotton seeds	67,146
Sugar, unrefined	399,445		

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1915, £5,151,470:

Coal and coke	£646,798	Linen goods	£133,672
Carriages, railway	21,033	Machinery	310,160
Carriages, other	38,876	Iron and steel manufactures	427,844
China and earthenware	100,753	Painters' colours	100,461
Cotton goods	1,055,756	Ships and boats	66,319
Electrical goods	49,039	Woollens	125,961
Jute yarn	337,679		

BRITISH LEGATION, Rio de Janeiro

Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen. Arthur R. Peel (*b.* 1861) £3,750
Naval Attaché, Capt. Edwd. L. D. Boyle, R.N.
Secretary, H. Beresford-Hope . . .
Commercial Attaché, E. Hambloch . .
Translator, L. A. H. Parish . . .
Assist. ditto, E. Compton . . .

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Rio de Janeiro—Consul-Gen. D. R. O'Sullivan Beare; F. E. Drummond Hay, M.V.O. (*acting*) £1,600
Vice-Consuls, G. H. E. Parr, H. Kennard
Morro Velho—V.-Con. Dr. J. Spear . .
Pro-Consul, Dr. Octavio Coelho .
Corumba—Vice-Con. F. M. Wanderley .
Victoria—V.-Con. B. Barry . .
Bahia—Consul, F. White (*acting*) . . £1,100
Vice-Consul, F. Stevenson . .
Aracaju—V.-Con. T. Ferraz . .
Para—Consul, G. B. Michell . . £1,150–1,250
Vice-Consul, Jas. Bremner . .
Manáos—V.-Con. J. Rowsell . .
Maranham—V.-Con. C. E. Clissold .
Pernambuco—Consul, H. E. Dickie £1,050–1,150
Vice-Consul, Commdr. S. H. Way, R.N. £700
Pro-Consul, F. V. da Costa Bahia .
Ceará—V.-Con. Dr. W. Studart .
Maceio—V.-Con. K. C. Macray .
Paraiba—V.-Con. J. H. Scott .
Parnaiba—Vice-Con., J. J. Clissold .
Rio Grande do Norte—V.-Consul, O. de Amorim Garcia (*acting*) . . .
Porto Alegre—Consul, Dr. T. C. Dillon .
Rio Grande do Sul—Consul, E. J. Wigg .
Uruguayana—V.-Con. A. F. L. Thompson
São Paulo—Consul, G. G. F. Atlee £1,100–1,200
Vice-Consuls, H. E. Bott, A. E. Levy .
Curityba—V.-Con. H. H. Gomm .
Pro-Consul, H. C. Withers .
Florianopolis—V.-Con. W. B. Chaplin
Santos—V.-Con. L. M. Robinson . .
São Francisco—V.-Con. R. O'N. Addison

Mail transit: Rio de Janeiro, 17 days. Steamship fares, £8 to £33.

The New HAZELL, 1917

BULGARIA

Tsar, Ferdinand I, *b.* Feb. 26, 1861, *y.s.* of the late Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg and Princess Clémentine of Bourbon-Orleans, a dau. of Louis Philippe. After the deposition of Prince Alexander in Sept. 1886, Prince Ferdinand was elected Prince of Bulgaria. His election was not formally recognised by the Porte and the Powers until Feb. 1896. In 1908 Bulgaria declared herself an independent kingdom and Prince Ferdinand was proclaimed Tsar. His sovereignty was recognised by the Powers in April 1909. He *mar.* April 20, 1893, Princess Marie Louise (*d.* Jan. 31, 1899), dau. of the Duke of Parma. *Issue:* (1) Prince Boris, *b.* Jan. 30, 1894 (*Heir Apparent*); (2) Prince Cyril, *b.* Nov. 17, 1895; (3) Princess Eudoxia, *b.* Jan. 17, 1898; and (4) Princess Nadejda, *b.* Jan. 30, 1899. Ferdinand I *mar.* secondly, Feb. 28, 1908, Princess Eleanora, *e. dau.* of Prince Henry IV of Reuss-Köstritz.

Ministry—Prime Minister, Foreign Affairs and Interior, M. V. Radoslavoff.
Agriculture, M. Dimtcheff.
Finance, M. Toncheff.
Justice and Education, M. Pecheff.
War, Gen. Naidenoff.
Commerce, M. Bakaloff.
Public Works, M. Dincheff.
Railways, M. D. Apostoloff.

The Kingdom of Bulgaria is bounded on the N. by Rumania, on the W. by Serbia and Greece, on the E. by the Black Sea, and on the S. by Turkey and the Ægean Sea; it has an *area* of 43,310 sq. m. and a *pop.* of 4,467,000. Bulgaria, in conjunction with Greece, Serbia, and Montenegro, began war with Turkey on Sept. 30, 1912 (*the first Balkan War*), and by the Treaty of London, May 30, 1913, gained a large amount of territory from Turkey. Bulgaria, owing to discontent with her share of the spoil, on June 29, 1913, went to war with her former allies (*second Balkan War*), and was badly defeated, loosing much that she gained, as, in addition, Rumania intervened, and exacted some 2,900 sq. m. of territory. The portion finally acquired from Turkey was about 10,000 sq. m. In Oct. 1915 Bulgaria again went to war, throwing in her lot with Germany, Austria, and Turkey, and attacking her old enemy Serbia.

The executive power in Bulgaria is vested in the King, assisted by a council of ministers, and the legislative power in a single chamber, the **Sobranje**, or National Assembly, elected for five years by manhood suffrage in the proportion of one member to every 20,000 of the pop. There is also a **Great Sobranje,** consisting of delegates selected in the proportion of 1 to 10,000 of the pop., to which constitutional and other questions, such as a vacancy in the throne or the acquisition of territory, must be referred. The State **religion** is that of the Orthodox Greek Church, to which over 3,000,000 of the pop. belong, but its Government is independent of the Orthodox Communion, and is carried on by the Bulgarian exarch and the national Synod of Bishops. There are a large number of Mahommedans among the population. Education is free and compulsory. Theoretically the State owns the land, but the practice is that the land is held on a perpetual lease by a multitude of small farmers, who pass it on to their heirs, and pay one-tenth of the produce as rent. All minerals belong to the State.

The chief **exports** are cereals (particularly wheat), eggs, attar of roses, and other agricultural and pastoral produce, while tobacco is largely grown round the new districts of Xanthi and Gumuljina; the chief **imports** are textiles, metal goods, machinery, colonial goods, hides, skins and leather goods, vegetable oils and soap, mineral oils, wood articles and coal.

Railways, 1,388 m., connect Sofia with Constantinople and Belgrade, and branches extend to Varna and Philippopolis.

CAPITAL: Sofia (102,769); other towns are Philippopolis (47,981), Varna (41,419).

	1912	1913	1914
Revenue	£7,610,920	£5,765,344	£10,279,800
Expenditure	7,557,200	4,732,832	10,270,504
Debt	—	—	35,145,572
Imports	8,524,408	6,850,042	8,917,372
Exports	6,257,264	3,728,185	5,762,466
Exports to U.K.	491,484	40,782	195,143
Imports from (and of) U.K.	1,002,423	471,579	857,856

Mail transit: Sofia, 3 days.

CHILE, REPUBLIC OF

President, Señor Don Juan Luis Sanfuentes (1915–20).
Ministry—Interior, Señor Don Luis Izguierdo.
Foreign Affairs, Señor Don Juan Enrique Focornal.
Justice, Señor Alberto Romero Herrera.
Finance, Señor Luis Devoto.
War and Marine, Señor Jorge Boonen.
Industry, Señor Justiniano Sotomayor.

Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen. Señor Don Agustin Edwards.
1st Sec. Señor Don Manuel Salinas.
2nd Secs. Señors Don Ricardo Pepper, Raul Cousiño.
Financial Attaché, Señor Don Luis Waddington.
Naval Attaché, Lt.-Commdr. Señor Luis Barrie.
Attachés, Señors Don Julio Bittencourt, Horacio Sandford, Santiago Monk.
Legation in London, 48 Grosvenor Square, W.
Consul in London, Vicinte Echeverria Larrain, 94 Gracechurch Street, E.C.

A republic on the W. coast of South America, bounded by Peru on the N. and the Argentine on the E., which declared itself independent of Spain on Sept. 18, 1810. It is a long, narrow strip of territory between the Andes and the Pacific, extending from 17° 25′ S. to 55° 59′ S. It has an extreme length of 2,661 m., a breadth ranging from 46 to 228 m., an *area* of 289,829 m., and a *pop.* of 3,641,477 in 1915. A great proportion of the surface of the country consists of mountains and barren hills, and desert provinces in the north, the arable lands being only about one-eighth of the total area. There are practically no rivers and few harbours. The volcanic region of the Andes makes the country subject to continuous earthquake shocks and disturbances.

Under the Constitution voted in 1833 Chile is governed by a President, who is elected for five years by delegates nominated by ballot, who is not re-eligible, and to whom the executive power is confided, and a Senate and Chamber of Deputies forming the legislature. The **Senate,** of 37 members, is elected by the provinces for six years; the **Chamber,** of 118 members, by the departments for three years, by electors over 21, able to read and write. The President receives a salary of $60,000 (£2,062).

The republic is divided into 23 provinces, and these are subdivided into 80 departments and

1 territory. The **Army** has a peace strength of 21,890; war strength, about 75,000, or, with untrained men, 250,000. Service compulsory from 20 to 40, 1 year with the colours, and 9 in the first reserve. The Roman Catholic is the State **religion**, but all others are tolerated. Gratuitous education is given at the national charge, but is not compulsory. Agriculture and mining are the principal occupations. The former is largely in the central provinces, including Coquimbo and Concepcion, although new tracts of land are being continually developed in the southern provinces. In the northern provinces the population is engaged in mining industries; they are hardy, and endowed with industrial ingenuity. The climate is well suited to cattle-raising, and wheat, maize, barley, potatoes, beans, peas, and walnuts are extensively grown, as well as oranges lemons, figs, melons, and pine-apples in the sub-tropical districts; the vine is also cultivated most successfully, over 100,000 acres being devoted to it. The *live-stock* comprises 470,000 horses, 1,900,000 cattle, 4,900,000 sheep, and 170,000 pigs. The mineral wealth of the country is considerable. The export of **nitrate of soda**, in which industry a large amount of British capital is employed, was, in 1915, 2,022,226 metric tons, valued at £16,273,864. Copper is a most important mineral, the desert provinces being rich in the metal; gold and silver are also found, as well as tin, borate of lime, lead, cobalt, vanadium, coal, salt, and sulphur. The nearness of the mountains to the sea renders nearly all the rivers potential generators of an enormous amount of water-power. The Transandine Railway has brought Santiago within 36 hours of Buenos Aires; there is also a longitudinal railway, which connects the extremities of the country. The total length of **railways** is 5,002 m., of which 2,691 belong to the State. Port works, costing £948,525, are in course of construction at Valparaiso and San Antonio, and a large dry dock, costing £1,200,000, at Talcahuano; it will hold vessels of the largest tonnage. In 1915 25,160 steamers (net tonnage 28,962,470) and 1,268 sailing vessels (net tonnage 1,155,516) entered and cleared at Chilean ports; 3,196 of these were British.

CAPITAL: Santiago (408,247); other chief towns are Valparaiso (191,078), Concepcion (72,127), Talca (39,744), Iquique (45,750), Chillan (39,929), and Antofagasta (37,219).

	1913	1914	1915
	£	£	£
Revenue	15,733,702	10,577,689	9,340,733 (est.)
Expenditure	16,160,760	13,160,038	8,320.771 (est.)
Debt	—	—	32,536,380 (external) 12,585,628 (internal)
Imports	24,713,836	20,512,641	11,499,200
Exports	29,341,123	22,475,658	24,560,936

Exports to U.K., 1915, £9,585,247:

Corn and grain	£739,822	Tin ore	£2,069,161
Meat	518,788	Wool	656,020
Nitrate of soda	1,472,874	Chemicals	1,997,704
Copper ore	239,087	Metal manuf.	831,962

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1915, £1,791,131:

Coal and coke	£126,026	Machinery	£125,994
Apparel	34,578	Iron and steel manufacture	181,990
Arms and ammunition	39,525	Woollens	147,099
Cotton manufac.	444,148		

BRITISH LEGATION, Santiago

Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen. Sir Francis Wm. Stronge, K.C.M.G. (*b.* 1856) . . . £3,050
Chargé d'Affaires, Allen C. Kerr . . .
Naval Attaché, Capt. Charles R. N. Burne, R.N.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Santiago—Consul, A. C. Kerr . . .
Antofagasta—Consul, H. W. W. Bird . .
Vice-Consul, G. W. MacAuslane . .
Caldera—V.-Con. H. B. Beazley . .
Caleta Caloso—V.-Con. A. E. Danks . .
Carrizal Bajo—V.-Con. John King . .
Chañaral—Cons. Agent, Wm. Sheriff . .
Copiapo—Cons. Agent, J. Rogers . .
Mejillones—V.-Con. H. E. Peet . .
Taltal—V.-Con. H. T. S. Pearch . .
Tocopilla—V.-Con. C. Nicholls . .
Coquimbo—Consul, G. L. Ansted . .
Iquique—Consul, E. F. Hudson . £1,050–1,150
Vice-Consul, F. Watson . . .
Arica—V.-Con. G. de M. MacKirdy .
Caleta Buena—V.-Con. C. C. Aitken .
Junin—V.-Con. L. J. Garratt . .
Pisagua—V.-Con. T. G. Patrickson .
Tacna—V.-Con. (vacant) . . .
Valparaiso—Cons.-Gen. Allan Maclean, C.M.G. £1,500
Vice-Consul, S. G. Irving . . .
Concepcion—Consul, W. Borrowman .
Coronel—V.-Con. E. Cooper . .
Punta Arenas—V.-Consul, Capt. C. A. Milward . . . . . .
Talca—V.-Con. C. A. Stringfellow .
Talcahuano—V.-Con. H. J. Coke . .
Temuco—Cons. Agent, J. Patillo . .
Tomé—V.-Con. M. S. Pasmore . .
Valdivia and Corral—V.-Con. P. M. Nicholson

Mail transit: Valparaiso, 26–33 days. Steamship fares, £18–65.

CHINA

President, Li Yuan-Lung, elected June 1916, on the death of Yuan Shih-kai.
Vice-President, Gen. Feng Kuo-Chang.
Ministry: Premier and War, Tuan Chi-jui.
Foreign Affairs, Wu Ting-fang.
Interior, Sung Hung-yi.
Finance, Chen Chin-tao.
Navy, Chen Pih-kuan.
Justice, Chang Yao-cheng.
Education, Fan Yuan-lien.
Commerce, Ku Chung-hsiu.
Communications, Hsu Shih-ying.

En. Ex. and Min. Plen. in London, His Ex. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, 49 Portland Place, W.
Councillor of Legation, Sir John McLeavy Brown, C.M.G.
1st Sec. Tsung-yee Lo.
2nd Sec. Yun-siang Tsao.
3rd Secs. Lao Yu Cheng, Yatson Chichung Yen.
Attachés, Hsiaochang Sze-Ping, Tsin Tsung Chang.
Student Interpreter, Lao Wei Shiu.

The Chinese Republic, lying mainly 20° and 50° N. and 80° and 130° E., is the most populous and, excluding Siberia, the largest country in Asia. China Proper is remarkable as the most compact nationality in the world, having an *area* estimated by the Chinese Government at 1,532,420 sq. m., with a *pop.* of 320,000,000. The rest of the country includes the dependencies of Manchuria, Mongolia, Inner Tibet, and Turkestan,

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which cover an *area* of about 2,744,750 sq. m., with a *pop.* of about 29,000,000. A Republic was established on Feb. 12, 1912, on the abdication of the five-year-old Emperor Hsuan-Tung, the last reigning representative of the Manchu dynasty, which, after a sovereignty of 267 years, was dethroned by the revolution of 1911–12. The last Imperial Act was an Edict conferring upon Yuan Shih-kai, the Emperor's Prime Minister, plenary powers to establish a republic. Yuan-Shih-kai was subsequently unanimously elected to the office of President. He died in 1916. The President is assisted by a Cabinet, whose appointment must be approved by the Advisory Council, an elected body with parliamentary functions. During 1915 a movement was on foot for the conversion of the republic into a monarchy, with Yuan Shih-kai as the figure-head, but in 1916 the eight principal provinces, one after the other, declared themselves independent, and effectually put an end to the design. The three chief **religions** are Confucianism, Buddhism, and Taoism, the Buddhists largely preponderating. The worship of ancestors is everywhere practised. Roman Catholic and Protestant missions claim over 1,000,000 adherents. Western education is spreading rapidly, a large number of young Chinese studying in the U.S., Europe, and Japan. The land is freehold, and is held by families in small holdings, an annual land-tax of from 1*s.* to 6*s.* 6*d.* per acre being paid to the Government. A remarkable feature on the boundary of China and Manchuria is the Great Wall, begun in the 3rd cent., and added to in the course of years down to the 16th cent. In its total course it is 1,500 m. long, 20 to 30 ft. high, 15 to 25 ft. thick at the base and 12 ft. at the summit, with 40 ft. towers at intervals of 600 ft. Much of it is now in decay. The area over which China extends is so extensive that great varieties of climate are met with, the neighbourhood of the capital, Peking, having a climate as severe as Northern Europe, that of Shanghai being temperate, while that of Canton is almost tropical.

Agriculture is the principal industry of the people, rice being the staple article of food in the centre and south, and millet in the north. The soil being fruitful and well-watered, large crops are produced, although the methods of husbandry are generally primitive. Other grain crops are wheat, barley, and maize. Cotton, tobacco, and fruit are grown in the more sheltered parts of the north, tea, cotton, and ramie thread in the central and southern provinces, and in the latter also, in addition, sugar-cane and cinnamon, as well as various sub-tropical fruits, such as the orange, mango, banana, and pine-apple. The poppy, for the production of opium, was extensively grown in China, but the suppression of opium-smoking is releasing the land for other crops. The mineral wealth of the country is great, but as yet hardly developed. There is much coal in all the provinces, and in the Lui-Yang district, in the province of Hu-nan, there is a vast coalfield, the area of which is about 21,000 sq. m. There are also large quantities of coal in the provinces of Chih-li, Shan-tung, Sze-ch'uen, Shan-si, and Ho-nan. Iron ore is also plentiful in Shan-si, and copper ore in Yun-nan. Some tin, antimony, quicksilver, and gold are also found, while petroleum is being developed in the upper Yangtsze region. The country has been so unsettled, however, of late years, that capitalists have little or no security as an inducement to further enterprise. Apart from the preparation of the agricultural products, and tea, for the market, the two outstanding manufactures of the country are silk and porcelain. Manufactured and raw silk from Suchow, Nanking, and Hang-chow are particularly famous. About one-fourth of the world's supply of raw silk comes from China. Porcelain comes from the province of Kiang-si. Cotton-spinning and weaving looms have been established, particularly by the Japanese, and other minor industries are Indian ink, fans, lacquer ware, and matting. Railways extend some 5,500 m., with another 3,000 m. under construction. The great waterways of China make it prosperous, despite lack of railways, and even despite of internal turmoil.

Various districts have been "leased" to other powers: *e.g.* Wei-hai-Wei, and the Kowloon peninsula opposite Hong-Kong, to Great Britain; Port Arthur and Talien-wan to Russia, though the latter transferred the lease to Japan as a result of the Russo-Japanese war; the Liao-tung Peninsula to Japan; Kiao-Chan to Germany (it is now in possession of Japan); and the bay of Kwang-Chau-Wang, with two islands commanding the entrance to the bay, to France. The Treaty Ports, and other ports opened by China to foreign trade, number 64. 164,807 foreigners were resident in China in 1915, of whom 84,918 were Japanese, 56,319 Russian, 8,914 British, 4,365 American, 3,187 Portuguese, 3,013 German, and 1,864 French. Shanghai is the great foreign centre, with a very considerable foreign population. The *Customs* dues on foreign trade are collected and the coast-lights are administered by the great service known as the Maritime Customs of China. Nearly 900 Europeans, of whom about 500 are British, are engaged in its service.

The coinage used by the people is the "*cash*," made of copper and zinc, 40 of which go to 1*d.* and 9,600 to a £. The "*tael*," or "*liang*" as the Chinese call it, is a silver standard, the weight and the fineness of which differ in different towns, but the *Haikwan tael* is that in which duties are paid to the Maritime Customs, and this is a weight of 583·3 grains of pure silver 1,000 fine, the average value of which was 3*s.* 0½*d.* in 1913, and 2*s.* 8¾*d.* in 1914; 100 Haikwan taels = 111·40 Shanghai taels, for which exchange quotations are made.

CAPITAL: Peking (1,000,000); other chief towns are Singan (1,000,000), Canton (900,000), Hankow (826,000), Tientsin (800,000), Shanghai (651,000), Fu-chow (624,000), Ch'ung-k'ing (614,500), Suchow (500,000), Hang-chow (594,000), Ning-po (450,000), and Nanking (270,000).

The Maritime Customs is the only Government department in China that publishes intelligible statistics of revenue. The foreign debt at the end of 1914 was £180,000,000.

The salt-tax, or gabelle, is an important source of revenue, bringing in some £10,000,000 a year; in 1913 it was placed under a foreign Inspector-General and Staff. The net imports and exports have been:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Total.
	£	£	£
1911 .	63,481,130	50,803,081	114,284,211
1912 .	72,196,578	56,542,957	128,739,535
1913 .	86,118,303	60,915,941	147,034,244
1914 .	76,022,000	47,116,000	123,138,000
1915 .	60,596,755	55,848,222	116,444,977

The imports from the British Dominions were as follows:

	1913	1914	1915
Hong-Kong	£14,637,591	£22,399,180	£19,791,490
India	7,294,133	5,219,900	5,433,759
Singapore, Straits, etc.	1,349,620	1,021,962	717,518
Other British Dominions	387,839	294,141	110,265

Exports to U.K., 1915, £7,034,852 :

Bristles	£467,351	Poultry	£169,801
Hair	81,466	Soya beans	69,211
Peas and beans	236,817	Straw plaitings	99,323
Egg yolk	741,115	Tea	1,546,320
Silk, raw	596,877	Tallow	115,672
,, manufactures	294,760	Wool	187,843
Hides	196,892		

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1915, £8,545,505 :

Tobacco	£1,649,533	Woollen goods	£216,754
Cotton goods	5,649,571	Machinery	353,332
Iron and steel manuf.	736,532		

In 1915 the foreign shipping which entered and cleared at the various Treaty Ports amounted to 66,503,996 tons, of which 37,675,657 tons were British, 23,873,016 Japanese, and 1,922,055 Russian.

BRITISH LEGATION, Peking

Envoy Ex. and Minister Plen. Rt. Hon. Sir John N. Jordan, P.C., G.C.I.E., K.C.B., K.C.M.G. (*b.* 1852) . . . £5,000
Councillor of Legation, B. F. Alston (*actg.*) 800
Naval Attaché, Capt. E. H. Rymer, R.N.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. D. S. Robertson
Commercial Attaché, W. P. Ker, C.M.G. . 1,000
Chinese Sec. S. Barton, C.M.G. . 800–1,000
2nd Sec. R. H. Hoare 500
Accountant and Vice-Consul, E. G. Jamieson 200
Physician, Dr. D. S. Bryan-Brown . . 850
Chaplain, Rt. Rev. Bishop Norris, D.D. (*b.* 1850) 200

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Amoy—Consul, H. A. Little . . . £800
Pro-Consul, W. P. W. Turner . .
Canton—Con.-Gen. J. W. Jamieson, C.M.G. 1,200
Vice-Con. R. S. Pratt (*actg.*) . .
Changsha—Consul, V. Savage . . . 933
Chefoo—Consul, G. A. Combe . . . 800
Cheng-tu—Con.-Gen. H. H. Fox, C.M.G. . 1,150
Pro.-Con. E. W. Mead . . .
Chin-Liang—Consul, B. G. Tours, C.M.G.
Chungking—V.-Con. A. G. Major (*actg.*)
Foochow—Consul, F. E. Wilkinson, C.M.G. 900
Pro-Con. W. J. B. Fletcher . .
Pagoda Island, V.-Con. Dr. W. W. Myers
Hangchow—Consul, H. H. Bristow . . 800
Ning-po—V.-Con. W. S. Toller, O.I.E. .
Harbin—Consul, H. E. Sly, C.M.G. . . 1,250
Ichang—Consul, W. M. Hewlett, C.M.G. . 800
Kashgar—Con.-Gen. Sir G. Macartney, K.C.I.E.
Kui-kiang—Consul, W. R. Brown . . 800
Kiung-chow and Pakhoi—Consul, J. B. Affleck 800
Mukden—Con.-Gen. P. E. O'Brien-Butler 1,000
Nanking—Con.-Gen. B. Giles, C.M.G. .
New-chang—Consul, W. J. Clennell . . 800
Shanghai—Judge of Supreme Court, Sir Havilland W. de Sausmarez (*b.* '61) 2,250
Consul-Gen. and Reg. of Shipping, Sir E. D. H. Fraser, K.C.M.G. (*b.* '59) . 1,800
Assist. Judge, Skinner Turner . . 1,550
Consul, H. Phillips 880
Vice-Consul, G. P. Byrne . . .
Crown Adv. H. P. Wilkinson . . 600
Registrar, G. W. King 750
Swatow—Consul, H. King . . . £800
Pro-Con. S. Wyatt-Smith . .
Tengyüeh—Consul, A. E. Eastes . . 950
Tientsin and Peking—Con.-Gen. H. E. Fulford, C.M.G. 1,200
Vice-Consul, L. Giles 700
Tsinan—Consul, J. T. Pratt . . . 950
Wuchow—Consul, C. C. A. Kirke . . 950
Wuhu—Consul, H. Porter . . .
Yun-nan-fu—Con.-Gen. H. Goffe, C.M.G. . 1,150

Mail transit : Peking, via Siberia, 17 days ; via Vancouver, 31 days ; via Suez, 30–33 days. Steamship fares to Hong-Kong, £30–65.

Dependencies

Manchuria lies between the province of Chih-li and the Amur river, and touches Korea on the E. ; it has an *area* of 363,610 sq. m. and a *pop.* of 16,000,000. It consists of three provinces, the capitals of which are Mukden (pop. 150,000), Kirin, and Tsitsihar. Manchuria was occupied by Russia at the time of the Boxer outbreak, and though it should have been evacuated under the terms of the Manchurian Convention, 1902, it remained under Russian control. This was the immediate cause of hostilities between Russia and Japan, which ended in 1905 in the Treaty of Portsmouth. The country is well supplied with railways. At Kharbin there is a connexion with the Trans-Siberian railway to Vladivostock.

Mongolia lies between Manchuria and Chinese Turkestan. It includes the desert of Gobi, and is inhabited by nomadic Mongols and Kalmucks. It has an *area* of 1,367,600 sq. m. and a *pop.* of 2,600,000. The chief town is Urga, which the Russian Government proposes to connect with the Siberian railway. In 1912 the Mongolian princes declared for independence, and by a Russo-Mongolian Agreement Russia undertook to assist Mongolia to maintain the autonomous *régime* she has established. In 1915 Russian, Chinese, and Mongolian delegates signed an agreement recognising Chinese suzerainty over Outer Mongolia, which was declared to be part of Chinese territory ; but provision was made for full autonomy therein, and non-interference by China. The Agreement implied the recognition of the Chinese right to full control of Inner Mongolia.

Chinese Turkestan, with an *area* of 550,340 sq. m. and a *pop.* of 1,200,000, lies to the N. of Tibet and to the E. of the Pamirs. It contains the important towns of Kashgar, Yarkand, and Khotan. British and Russian representatives are stationed at Kashgar, which is a large trading centre.

Tibet, Inner (*see* TIBET) is a semi-autonomous zone, over which the authority of China is at present somewhat vague. An endeavour was made in 1914 between the representatives of Great Britain, China, and Tibet to settle the boundaries between Outer Tibet and Tibet proper, but it was not successful.

COLOMBIA, REPUBLIC OF

President, Señor Dr. José Vicente Concha (1914–18).
Ministry—Interior, Señor Miguel Abadía.
Foreign Affairs, Señor M. F. Suarez.
War, Señor Salvador Franco.
Finance, Señor Tomás Surí Salcedo.
Treasury, Señor Alfonso Robledo.
Education, Señor Emilio Ferrero.
Public Works, Señor Jorge Vélez.
Commerce and Agriculture, Señor Jorge Vélez.

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Envoy Ex. and Minister Plen. in England, Dr. Ignacio Gutierrez-Ponce, 42 Holland Road, Kensington, W.
Consul-General, Josez M. Nuñez, Sicilian House, Sicilian Avenue, Southampton Row, W.C.

Colombia is a republic of South America, bounded on the E. by Venezuela, on the S. by Brazil and Ecuador, on the W. by the Pacific, and on the N. by the Caribbean Sea. It has an *area* of 482,329 sq. m. and a *pop.* at the last census (1912) of 5,472,604. It is divided into 15 departments and 4● "intendencias," the governors of which are nominated by the President of the Republic, whose term of office is four years. The legislature consists of a House of Representatives and a Senate, freely elected by the people. The national **religion** is Roman Catholic, but other religions are tolerated. Primary **education** is free, but not compulsory. All able-bodied citizens are liable to military service. The standing army consists of about 6,000 men, and the men who have served with the colours constitute a reserve.

About two-fifths of the area of Colombia comprises the rugged, mountainous regions of the Cordilleras, the terminal ranges of the Andes, divided into the Western, Central, and Eastern Cordilleras. The Central range is that of the loftiest peaks, while the Eastern contains large areas of plateau and elevated valley, within the temperate zone; in this latter region the greater part of the white population is to be found, as well as the greatest industrial development. The portion of the country to the south-east of the Andes consists of heavily forested plains, with continuous rainfall, situated in the basins of the Orinoco and Amazon. The country is very little developed, the chief difficulties being the absence of capital and lack of adequate communications; there are only some 650 m. of railway in the whole country, some centred round Bogota, others isolated lines running from various ports a short distance inland. There is no direct railway communication between Bogota and the coast, goods being carried on the Magdalena river as far as Girardat, and there transhipped. Consequently, although the country with its fertile soil is eminently suited for agriculture and cattle-rearing, in which most of the population is engaged, little more is produced than is necessary for home consumption. Coffee is being successfully grown, the province of Cundinamarca producing the celebrated Bogota coffee; the United Fruit Company has developed the banana trade, which has now an export of over 7,000,000 bunches a year; cotton is also grown, and under the protection of the high tariff several cotton mills are now firmly established in the local trade; tobacco, rice, and wheat are also grown. The great attraction of Colombia is its **mineral wealth.** Rich mines of gold (production over £1,500,000 a year), silver, iron, and lead exist, as well as large deposits of coal, and platinum is also found. The emerald mines, now the main source of the world's supply, are the property of the government.

In April 1914 a Treaty was signed between Colombia and the United States for the settlement of their differences arising out of the proclamation of independence by Panama in Nov. 1913. The treaty permits Colombia at all times to transport through the Panama Canal troops, material of war, and ships of war, even if Colombia be at war with another country. It also places products of Colombia passing through the Canal on the same footing as those of the U.S. The £ has been made legal tender, and the rate of exchange placed at 500 pesos paper money on paper dollars to the £. Silver and nickel coins have been substituted for paper notes of small value.

CAPITAL: Bogota (121,257). Other towns are Medellin (71,004), Barranquilla (48,907), the chief port, Manizales (34,720), and Cartagena (36,632).

	1913	1914	1915
Revenue	£3,223,000	£2,718,487	—
Expenditure	3,106,328	3,090,184	—
Debt	—	—	—
Imports	5,707,176	4,195,846	£3,731,635
Exports	6,863,000	6,526,517	6,526,576
Exports to U.K.	1,088,717	1,090,164	1,189,684
Imports from (and of) U.K.	1,692,541	1,165,891	1,047,677

BRITISH LEGATION, Bogota

Envoy Ex., Min. Plen. and Consul-Gen.
P. C. H. Wyndham (*b.* 1864) . . £2,000

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Bogota—Vice-Consul, H. E. Bowle . £300–500
Honda—Con. Agent, Edward J. Hughes
Medellin—V.-Con. Maurice Badian .
Barranquilla—Consul, Arthur Tracey .
Pro-Consul, George Pycroft . .
Buenaventura—Con. Agent, V. Burrowes
Carthagena—V.-Con. Charles Stevenson
Santa Marta—V.-Con. Philip H. Marshal
Tumaco—Con. Agent, Wm. Jarvis .

Mail transit: Bogota, 30–35 days.

COSTA RICA, REPUBLIC OF

President, Señor Don Alfredo González (1914–18).
Ministry—Foreign Affairs, Don Julio Acosta.
Interior, Don J. R. Arias.
Finance and Commerce, Don Mariano Guardia C.
Public Works, Don Enrique Pinto.
War, Don F. A. Tinoco.
Public Instruction, Don L. F. González.

Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen. in London, Señor Don Wenceslao de la Guardia, 66 Holland Park, W.
Consul-General, W. J. Le Lacheur, 58 Lombard Street, E.C.

Costa Rica is the southernmost republic of Central America, lying between Nicaragua on the N. and Panama on the S. It has an *area* of 23,000 sq. m., with a *pop.* (1915) of 420,179. Spanish is the universal language.

It is governed by a President elected for four years and a chamber of 43 representatives, elected for four years by universal male suffrage of all who can support themselves, half retiring every two years. All religions are tolerated, but the Roman Catholic is the State religion. Education is compulsory and free. In 1914 there were 428 primary schools, with 34,624 scholars. The country is more especially agricultural, and has abundance of moisture and a wonderfully fertile soil; bananas are the staple product (value, 1915, £1,062,824), but rice, maize, potatoes, and beans are grown in the interior, as well as cocoa, vanilla, sugar-cane, cotton, oranges, and indigo on the warmer coast-lands. There are large forests of excellent woods—cedar, mahogany, rosewood, ebony, fustic, and other dye-woods. Gold and silver are also found, four gold-mines being at work in 1916. Length of railways, 385 m.

CAPITAL: San José (34,784; with suburbs, 49,750), Cartago (12,756).

	1913	1914	1915
Revenue .	£919,861	£823,128	£723,723
Expenditure .	986,012	932,750	775,920
Debt . .	—	1,586,660	—
Imports . .	1,787,335	1,554,083	—
Exports . .	2,124,107	2,235,272	—
Imports to U.K.	1,424,102	1,684,126	1,569,590
Exports from (and of) U.K. .	236,357	186,563	97,432

BRITISH LEGATION

Envoy Ex., Min. Plen. and Consul-Gen. Sir Claude C. Mallet, C.M.G. (*b.* 1860) (£1,550), resides at Panama.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

San José—Consul, F. Nutter Cox.
Port Limon—Consul, Wm. McAdam.

Mail transit: 15–18 days.

CUBA, REPUBLIC OF

President, General Mario G. Menocal (1913–17).

Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen. in London, Gen. Carlos Garcia Velez, 30 York Terrace, Regent's Park, N.W.
1st Secretary, Miguel A. Campa.

Cuba is considerably the largest of the West India Islands, and lies between 74° 7′ and 84° 57′ W. long. and 19° 48′ and 23° 13′ N. lat. Its *area* is 44,164 sq. m. with a *pop.* of 2,473,600, of whom nearly one-third are mulattoes or negroes. Cuba was a Spanish possession from the time of its discovery in 1492 till, by the Treaty of Paris, 1898, after a war with the United States, it was relinquished by Spain and became an independent State under American suzerainty. The Constitution of 1901 provides for a republican form of government, with a President, Vice-President, Senate, and House of Representatives. In 1906 an insurrection broke out, and a United States Commission undertook the provisional government; organic laws were enacted in reference to the Executive and Judicial Powers, the national Civil Service, the electoral system, and the Municipal and Provincial authorities. The country is divided into six provinces. Education, neglected for years, was reorganised under the American administration, and is now compulsory.

The climate of Cuba is tropical, with a dry season from Nov. to April, and a hot, wet season during the remainder of the 12 months. The soil is very fertile throughout the island, and grows abundant crops of sugar (value £23,000,000 yearly) and tobacco (value over £6,000,000 yearly); bananas, pine-apples, coconuts, oranges, etc., are also produced. There are large forests of timber, particularly mahogany and cedar, which are increasingly exported. There are also valuable iron, manganese, and copper mines, as well as beds of asphalt, which latter, however, are not yet worked. Railways, 2,380 m.

CAPITAL: Havana (297,159). Other towns are Santiago (45,470), Matanzas (36,009), and Cienfuegos (30,100).

	1913–14	1914–15	1915–16
Revenue .	£7,569,000	£8,365,717	£8,365,717
Expenditure.	7,551,382	8,052,581	8,052,581
Debt . .	—	—	14,416,620
Imports .	28,751,747	23,801,200	32,385,049
Exports .	32,964,616	35,510,800	52,977,450
Exports to U.K.	3,674,896	4,346,842	8,240,109
Imports from (and of) U.K.	2,214,386	1,594,886	1,781,640

BRITISH LEGATION, Havana

Envoy Ex., Min. Plen. and Consul-Gen.
Stephen Leech (*b.* 1864) . . . £1,800

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Havana—Vice-Consul, Denys Cowan £600–800
Vice-Consul, G. F. Plant . . .
Cardenas—V.-Consul, A. FitzGibbon .
Cienfuegos—V.-Consul, G. Woodhouse .
Santiago—Consul, Wm. Mason . .

Mail transit: Havana, 12 days.

DENMARK

King—Christian X, *b.* Sept. 26, 1870, *suc.* May 14, 1912; *m.* April 26, 1898, Princess Alexandrine of Mecklenburg; *issue*, H.R.H. Prince Christian Frederick (Crown Prince and Heir Apparent), *b.* Mar. 11, 1899; H.R.H. Prince Knud, *b.* July 27, 1900. King Christian has a Civil List of £55,555.
Ministry—Premier and Minister of Justice, C. T. Zahle.
Finance, Edward Brandes.
Defence, Peter Munch.
Foreign Affairs, Erik Scavenius.
Public Worship and Instruction, Rev. Keiser-Nielsen.
Interior, Ove Rode.
Agriculture, K. Pedersen.
Public Works, Hassing Joergensen.
Commerce, C. Gage.
Without Portfolio, J. C. Christensen, Th. Stauning, C. Rottboell.

Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen. in London, Kammerherre Grevenkop-Castenskiold, 29 Pont Street, S.W.
1st Secretary, Count Reventlow.
Attachés, Baron de Bertouche Lehn, M. Torben de Bille, M. Joergen de Wichfeld.
Consul-General in London, J. E. Boggild (*actg.*), 8 Byward Street, Great Tower Street, E.C.

The Kingdom of Denmark, the smallest of the Northern European States, lying between 54° 33′ and 57° 45′ N. and 8° 5′ and 12° 47′ E., consists of Zealand, Funen, Laaland, and other islands in the Baltic, the peninsular of Jutland, Iceland, and the Faroe Is. in the N. Atlantic. It has an *area* of 15,592 sq. m. and a *pop.* in 1911 of 2,775,076.

Under the constitution of 1915, the executive power is vested in King and ministers, the legislative in the Rigsdag or Diet acting jointly with the Sovereign. The **Rigsdag** is composed of the **Landsthing** (or Upper House of 72 members—indirectly elected on the proportional system for eight years), and the **Folkething** (or House of Commons of 140 members, also elected on the proportional systems for three years). Both sexes vote in the elections for the upper and lower houses, and women are also eligible for election thereto. The franchise age for either sex is 25 years. Members of both houses are paid about 11*s.* a day while the Rigsdag is sitting, and their travelling expenses. For **local government** the country is divided into 18 counties, each under a governor, and these are sub-divided into hundreds and parishes. The towns are administered by mayors. The State religion is Lutheran, and the King must be a member of that Church, but all religions are tolerated. **Education**, compulsory and free, for children from 7 to 14 years of age the public schools being maintained by communal rates. There are 21 agricultural or horticultural schools in the country, and a veterinary and agricultural college at Copenhagen.

Of the whole population 37·8% live by agriculture, 31·5% by manufactures, and 15% by commerce and transport. There appears to have been a steady increase of late in the number of the population gaining a livelihood from industrial pursuits, particularly beet sugar, margarine, etc. About five-sixths of the land is possessed by small freeholders and peasants, the law forbidding the union of small farms into large estates. The total area under cultivation, according to the latest returns (1915), is 6,928,817 acres, of which 6,126,341 acres were arable; of this area 4,352,001 acres were under tillage. The live stock numbered 568,240 horses, 2,462,862 cattle, 514,918 sheep and 2,496,661 swine. There are 2,390 m. of railway, of which 1,243 m. belong to the State. The **exports** include bacon, hams, butter, margarine, eggs, hides, skins, horses, and cattle, and the **imports** include raw minerals, yarns and rope, iron manufactures, colonial produce, and an increasing amount of agricultural articles and raw materials, such as maize, oil-cakes, and foreign manures.

CAPITAL: Copenhagen (pop. 630,418, with suburbs); other towns, Aarhus (61,755); Odense (42,237).

	1913	1914	1915
Revenue .	£6,445,175	£10,806,577	£6,765,598
Expenditure.	6,355,360	10,551,853	8,673,897
Public debt .	—	—	21,813,117
Imports .	43,277,000	44,182,666	—
Exports .	35,333,000	48,191,444	—

Exports to U.K., 1914, £25,376,023 :

Butter .	£11,038,637	Sugar .	£496,449
Eggs .	2,546,979	Pork .	206,490
Bacon .	9,936,454		

Ditto, 1915, £22,569.927 :

Butter .	£10,221,398	Sugar .	£3,285
Eggs .	1,863,527	Pork .	36,092
Bacon .	9,128,847		

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1915, £7,778,962 :

Coal and coke	£2,582,261	Ships and boats .	£73,595
Cottons .	684,996	Woollen yarn .	289,466
Iron manuf. .	384,783	,, manuf. .	375,636
Machinery .	138,806		

BRITISH LEGATION, Copenhagen

Envoy Ex. and Minister Plen. Sir Ralph Spencer Paget, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (*b.* '64). £3,000
1st Secretary, H. Gurney, M.V.O. . .
2nd Secretary, H. A. Grant Watson . .

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Copenhagen—Consul, R. Erskine . £600–800
V.-Cons. B. Gilliat-Smith, E. O. Dunne
Pro-Con. E. H. Hansen . . .
Aalborg—V.-Con. W. F. Godbey . .
Aarhus—Consul, R. Thirsk . . .
Vice-Consul, C. G. E. von der Hude .
Bandholm—V.-Con. H. C. L. Hovmand.
Elsinore—V.-Con. Albert Wright . .
Esbjerg—V.-Con. C. L. Okholm . .
Fredericia—V.-Con. C. Loehr . .
Frederikshavn—V.-Con. Sophus Korup .
Horsens—V.-Con. P. Nörgaard . .
Kastrup—V.-Con. Silvio Alfred Fugl .
Kolding—V.-Con. Christian F. Eff .
Korsör—V.-Con. Harald Fischer . .
Lemvig—V.-Con. L. Kier . . .
Odense—V.-Con. L. B. Muus . .
Randers—V.-Con. A. Kraunsöe . .
Rönne (Bornholm)—V.-Con. Ludvig Hintze
Svendborg—V.-Con. Ingvard A. Petersen
Thisted—V.-Con. Sören M. Zacho .

Mail transit : Copenhagen, 36 hours.

Dependencies

Greenland is an extensive island lying N.E. of America, extending into the Polar regions; the *area* of the colonised portion is 46,740 sq. m., with a *pop.* of 11,895, of whom 309 are Europeans. The interior is all ice, but parts of the south and west coast are habitable, with verdant pasture, some shrubbery, and mossy valleys. **Exports** consist of oil of seals and whales, fox, seal, and reindeer skins, eiderdown, feathers, and cryolite. The chief trade is with Denmark.

Faroe, or Sheep Islands, are a group lying between the Shetlands and Iceland. Of a total of 21 islands, 17 are inhabited. *Area*, 115 sq. m.; *pop.* 18,000. Little of the surface is under cultivation, owing to the rugged nature of the soil. Sheep, however, thrive, there being over 100,000 in the islands. Industries, cod and whale fishing, and woollen goods. CAPITAL, Thorshavn (*pop.* 2,300, in Strömö.

Iceland is a large island, 130 m. E. of Greenland and 850 m. W. of Norway. *Area*, 40,447 sq. m.; *pop.* 85,183. The Legislature, called the *Althing*, consists of 40 members elected by popular suffrage. Every man and woman over 25 years of age may vote, and women may hold any office in the State. Under laws adopted in 1903, a *Minister for Iceland* (Einar Arnórsson), nominated by the King, resides at Reykjavik, and is responsible for the administration. **Exports :** wool, dried fish, mutton, ponies, and sheep. Manufactures: domestic,

CAPITAL: Reykjavik (*pop.* 13,280).

	1912	1913	1914
Imports .	£854,380	£928,763	—
Exports .	933,326	1,062,677	—

	1913	1914	1915
Exports to U.K. .	£198,745	£136,446	£324,381
Imports from (and of) U.K. . .	210,039	211,049	229,727

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS.

Thorshavn—Consul, A. G. Coates, M.V.O.
Vice-Con. V. Lutzen.
Reykjavik—Consul, E. G. Cable.
Vice-Con. Asgeir Sigurdsson.
Seydisfjord—V.-Con. Dr. K. Kristiansson.
Akureyri—V.-Con. Ragnar Olafsson.

Santa Cruz, or St. Croix. A West Indian Island, the largest of the Virgin group; *area*, 118 sq. m., *pop.* 35,156. It is governed, in conjunction with *St. Thomas* and *St. John*, by an officer appointed by the Crown. The negroes, who make up the bulk of the population, are chiefly engaged in the cultivation of the sugar-cane. Cotton is also grown. St. Thomas is a good coaling station, and has engineering works for ship repairing. The U.S. have long been desirous of acquiring the islands for the defence of the Panama Canal; terms were arranged in 1916, but the proposal was rejected by the Danish Rigsdag. CAPITAL: Christiansted.

	1913	1914	1915
Exports to U.K. .	£23,315	£13,988	£473
Imports from U.K.	58,626	43,158	26,643

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

St. Thomas—Consul, C. B. Stewart.
Christiansted—Vice-Con. D. S. Armstrong.
Frederiksted—V.-Con. R. Merwin.

The New HAZELL, 1917

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

President, Dr. Francisco Henriquez y Carvajal.

Acting Consul-General in London, C. Caseaux, 17 Coleman Street, E.C.
Vice-Consul, A. M. Ventura.

A republic embracing the eastern end of the island of Santo Domingo, the republic of Haiti (*q.v.*) occupying the western end. It comprises an *area* of 18,045 sq. m., with an estimated *pop.* of 600,000. It was founded in 1844, when it separated from Haitian control. It separated from Spain in 1822 to form a joint state with Haiti. It subsequently became a Spanish possession from 1861–5. It is divided into six states or provinces, and six maritime districts, and is governed by a President, chosen by an electoral college for a term of six years, and a National Congress of twelve Senators elected for six years and twenty-four Deputies elected for four years. The inhabitants are composed chiefly of mulattoes, and the Spanish language is that which is chiefly spoken. The State religion is Roman Catholic. Education is free and compulsory. The country is in a very backward state, and its natural resources have scarcely been touched. Sugar, molasses, and cocoa form the principal exports, but tobacco and coffee are of some importance, and hides, wax, honey, bananas, cotton, mahogany and other furniture woods are also exported. The bulk of the trade is in the hands of the U.S., Germany, before the war, being second; the lack of a direct line of British steamers handicaps the British trader. The customs duties are the main source of revenue, and are controlled by the U.S. Government. The years 1912–14 and 1915–16 have been marked by revolution and chaotic conditions generally, and trade conditions continue dull. In May 1916 a recurrence of disturbances caused the intervention of the United States, who are expected to assume a larger share in the control of Dominican affairs, chiefly in connection with financial and police matters. The high price of sugar has stimulated production and increased prosperity in the sugar districts.

CAPITAL: Santo Domingo (*pop.* 22,000).

	1913	1914	1915
	£	£	£
Revenue	1,195,429	1,036,059 (est.)	919,341 (est.)
Exp'diture	1,202,879	1,006,217 (est.)	906,701 (est.)
Public debt	—	—	5,000,000
Imports	1,907,876	1,384,569	1,876,133
Exports	2,154,310	2,178,762	3,129,436
Exports to U.K.	154,492	234,292	66,996
Imports from (and of) U.K.	162,217	100,191	97,111

BRITISH LEGATION

British Minister, Stephen Leech (resident in Havana, Cuba).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Santo Domingo—Vice-Consul and Chargé d'Affaires, G. A. Fisher.
Vice-Con. H. H. Gosling.
Puerto Plata—V.-Con. M. Doorly.
Sanchez—V.-Con. C. MacFadyean.
San Pedro de Macoris—V.-Consul, J. Moll (*acting*).

Mail transit: 21–25 days.

ECUADOR, REPUBLIC OF

President, Gen. Leonidas Plaza (1912–16).

Minister in London, Señor Don Enriqué Dorn y De Alsua.
Consul-General, Celso Nevares, 9 Bishopsgate, E.C.

A republic of equatorial South America, constituted in 1830 by reparation from the original republic of Colombia. There are boundary disputes between Ecuador and Colombia and Ecuador and Peru, so that the actual *area* of the country is a matter of doubt, but it is considered to be about 116,000 sq. m., including the Galapagos Islands, which have an area of 2,400 sq. m., with a *pop.* of 400. The *pop.* of Ecuador is 1,500,000, of whom nearly 900,000 are Indians. Under the Constitution of 1884, modified in 1887 and 1897, it is governed by a **President** directly elected by the people for four years, with the assistance of a Congress composed of a Senate of 32 members, elected for two years, representing the 16 provinces, and a Chamber of 48 **Deputies,** representing the people, which is elected every two years. The electors to both Chambers must be adults able to read and write. The State Church is Roman Catholic, but by a law of 1904 the Church and its property are under the control of the State. Civil marriage is obligatory. Primary education is free and obligatory. The foreign commerce centres in Guayaquil. The chief products are cocoa, indiarubber, hides, coffee, sugar, and cotton. Ecuador is the largest cocoa-producing country (export, 1914, £1,468,822). Panama hats, of which £200,044 worth were exported in 1914, are now made almost exclusively in Ecuador. Gold, copper, iron, lead and coal exist in considerable quantities, but the country badly needs development. There is a railway from Duran to Quito (270 miles). **Army** about 7,000 officers and men, with a National Guard which can be made up to 90,000. Service nominally universal and compulsory from 18 to 50 years of age; three years' service with the colours.

	1914	1915	1916
Revenue and expenditure	£2,076,045	£2,088,000	£2,099,645
Debt (external)	—	—	3,221,745
" "	—	—	1,522,987
	1913	1914	1915
Imports	£2,070,913	£1,728,964	—
Exports	2,737,940	2,687,565	—
Exports to U.K.	467,737	766,069	969,173
Imports from (and of) U.K.	414,641	434,955	422,794

CAPITAL, Quito (80,000). Other chief towns are Guayaquil (90,000), and Cuenca (50,000).

BRITISH LEGATION, Lima, Peru

Envoy Ex. and Minister Plen. Ernest Amelius Rennie, M.V.O. (*b.* 1868).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Quito—Consul-General and Chargé d'Affaires; L. J. J. R. Jerome.
Guayaquil—Consul, Hubert W. Wilson.
Vice-Consul, George A. Powell.
Pro-Consul, A. Cartwright.
Esmeraldas—Vice-Consul, H. Cornwall.
Manta—Vice-Consul, Edward Theobald.
Pro-Consul, M. D. Strong.

Mail transit: Quito, 30 days.

The New HAZELL, 1917

FRANCE

President, M. Raymond Poincaré.

[M. Poincaré, elected to the presidency Jan. 17, 1913, n succession to M. Fallières, was *b.* on Aug. 20, 1860, at Bar-le-Duc (Meuse). He is an advocate at the Court of Paris. He has been in politics since the year 1887, when he became a deputy, and, in 1903, a Senator of the Meuse. He became Minister of Public Instruction in '93 under M. Dupuy as Prime Minister, and in '94 was Finance Minister. He again held office as Minister of Public Instruction in M. Ribot's third administration ('95), and as Finance Minister the following year in M. Sarrien's Cabinet. He was Prime Minister from January 1912 until his election as President, holding the portfolio of Foreign Affairs. M. Poincaré is a zealous advocate of electoral reform and proportional representation. He is a member of the French Academy (elec. 1809), and the author of *Idées contemporaines*, and other well-known works. He married Mlle. Henriette Benucci.]

Presidents of the Third Republic:

Adolphe Thiers	1871–73
Marshal MacMahon	1873–79
F. J. P. Jules Grévy	1879–87
F. Sadi Carnot	1887–94
Casimir Perier	June–Jan. 1894–95
Félix Faure	1895–99
Émile Loubet	1899–06
Armand Fallières	1906–13
Raymond Poincaré	1913–

Ministry

President and Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. Aristide Briand.
War, General Roques.
Navy, Admiral Lacaze.
Finance, M. Ribat.
Justice, M. Viviani.
Interior, M. Malvy.
Public Instruction, M. Painlevé.
Commerce, M. Clementel.
Agriculture, M. Méline.
Public Works, M. Sembat.
Labour, M. Métin.
Colonies, M. Doumergue.
Ministers of State, MM. de Freycinet, Léon Bourgeois, Emile Combes, Jules Guesde, Denys Cochin.
Under-Secretaries: Munitions, M. Albert Thomas.
Commissariat, M. J. Thierry.
Hygiene, M. J. Godart.
Aviation, Col. Régnier.
Shipping, M. Naïl.
Fine Arts, M. Dalimier.

Ambassador in London, M. Paul Cambon, G.C.V.O., Albert Gate House, Hyde Park, W.
Councillor, M. A. de Fleurian.
1st Secretary, M. Georges Picot.
2nd Secretaries, Baron P. de Barante, M. Roger Cambon, Comte de Montholon.
3rd Secretaries, M. Adrien Thierry, M. de La Garenne.
Attachés, M. Paul Morand, M. Jules Blondel.
Naval Attaché, Capt. Baron Mercier de Lostende.
Military Attaché, Col. Vicomte de la Panouse.
Secretary Archivist, M. J. Knecht.
Commercial Attaché, M. Jean Périer.
Consul-General, M. G. C. Kahn, 51 Bedford Square, W.C.
Vice-Consul and Chancelier, M. Mattei.

France is a country of Western Europe, situated between 51° 5′ and 42° 20′ N. and 4° 42′ W. and 7° 39′ E. From north to south its length is about 600 m., and its breadth from east to west 528 m. The total *area* is 207,218 m. The *pop.* at the last census (1911) was 39,601,509; the birth-rate is very low, and consequently the rate of increase is practically stationary. Whi the average excess of births over deaths pe 10,000 inhabitants during the quinquennial perio 1901–5 was only 18, as compared with 106 i Italy, 113 in Austria-Hungary, 121 in Englan and Wales, 149 in Germany, and 155 in th Netherlands, it was lowered during the nex quinquennial period by 50%. In 1914 there wer (for 77 departments only) 594,222 births, 169,01 marriages, and 647,549 deaths. There has alway been a large resident population of foreigners i France, the census figures showing 40,378 British 287,126 Belgians, 102,271 Germans, 14,68 Austrians, 73,422 Swiss, 419,234 Italians, 105,76 Spaniards, 35,016 Russians: total, 1,159,835.

Government

France, since the overthrow of Napoleon III in 1871, has been a republic. The **legislatur** consists of the Assembly, sitting in two houses: *viz.* the **Senate** of 300 members, indirectly electe for 9 years (one-third retiring every 3 years by delegates chosen by the Municipal Council and the Senators, Deputies, Councillors-General and District Councillors of the Departments (ther are a number of Senators originally elected fo life by the two Chambers, but as these die th vacancies are filled up by the election of Senator for a period of 9 years only); and the **Chambe of Deputies** of 584 members, elected for 4 year by universal suffrage. An Electoral Reform Bill which prior to the war had been before Par liament and the country for some considerabl time, proposed a return to the system of *scruti de liste* with proportional representation. A present each Department is divided into arron dissements returning one Deputy, though wher the population of the arrondissement exceed 100,000, it is divided into two or more con stituencies. Each elector votes for one Deput only. Candidates are compelled to declare fo which constituency they will stand. **Voter** are required to be over 21 and to have 6-months' residential qualification. Both House can initiate and frame laws, except in th case of financial laws, which must first be pre sented to and voted by the Chamber of Depu ties. Deputies and Senators are both paid at th rate of 15,000 fr. a year. The Presidents of th two Chambers each receive in addition 72,000 fr a year for the expense of entertainment. Member of both Chambers travel free on all railways o making a small annual payment.

The executive power is confided to the **President** who is elected for seven years by the two House united in National Assembly, and receives 600,00 fr. a year, and a further allowance of 600,000 fr for expenses. He appoints the Ministers and makes all civil and military appointments. Wa can be declared by the President only with consen of the two Houses, and his every act must b countersigned by a Minister.

The **Conseil d'Etat** is a special body, composed of Councillors, Maîtres de Requêtes and Auditors all appointed by the President, and presided ove by the Minister of Justice. Its function is t give advice upon administrative points submitte to it by the Government.

The **colonies** are looked upon as being politically part of France, and are represented in the Senat by 4 Senators and in the Chamber by 10 Deputies

As to a local government, the unit is the com mune, governed by a municipal council and a mayor. The 36,241 communes are combine into 2,915 cantons, containing on an average 1 communes, and the cantons into 362 arrondisse

ments, governed by elective arrondissement councils and sub-prefects, these arrondissements again forming the Departments, of which there are 86, each with a Departmental Council, besides the territory of Belfort. Prefects, with large powers, represent the Executive, and control the Departments, and Sub-Prefects the Arrondissements.

The towns with a population over 100,000 are:

Paris	1,807,044	Nice	142,940
Marseilles	550,619	Le Havre	136,159
Lyons	523,796	Rouen	124,987
Bordeaux	261,678	Roubaix	122,723
Lille	217,807	Nancy	119,949
Nantes	170,535	Reims	115,178
Toulouse	149,576	Toulon	104,582
St. Etienne	148,656		

By a law passed on Dec. 9, 1905, the Churches were separated from the State, which now recognises no **religion** officially; and the adherents of all creeds were authorised to form associations for public worship. Formerly the Roman Catholic Church, the Reformed Church, the Augsburg Confession and the Jews were so recognised, and salaries were paid to ministers of the different Churches by the State. But save for pensions and grants made during the period of transition no salaries are now paid by the State. Buildings used for public worship may still be so used, under regulations specified by the Government. Roman Catholics form the large majority of the population.

Primary **education** is free and obligatory for children from 6 to 13 years of age, and admirably organised. All teachers are laymen, and are paid by the State, except in the towns which number more than 150,000 inhabitants. Secondary education is given in the State *lycées* and communal colleges, in private establishments, and in ecclesiastical seminaries; there are also facilities, including *lycées*, colleges, and courses of secondary instruction, for over 34,000 girls. Numerous technical and special schools, besides 15 universities, complete the educational system.

The **legal system** comprises for civil cases the Justices of the Peace, and above them the 26 Appeal Courts and the Courts of Cassation. Criminal cases, except petty offences which are dealt with at the Police Courts, come before the Police Correctional Courts, consisting of three judges, but no jury. An examining magistrate, the *juge d'instruction*, makes a preliminary inquiry, and may dismiss the case or send it for trial. Above these courts are the Assize Courts, assisted by twelve jurors, the Courts of Appeal and the Criminal Court of Cassation. Tribunals of commerce and councils of experts deal with commercial cases. The chief **exports** are textiles, wine, raw silk, wool, etc., leather, skins and furs, and small ware. **Manufactures** accounted for £144,000,000 of the exports in 1913, *raw materials* for £75,000,000 and *food products* for £33,909,000. The chief **imports** are wool, silk, coal, cotton, oil seeds, timber, hides, cereals, textiles, machinery, wine, food products. *Raw materials* accounted for £197,000,000 of the imports in 1913, *food products* for £76,000,000, and **manufactures** for £67,000,000. **Agricultural operations** engage nearly half the population, and include not only the growing of cereals, wheat principally, but roots, cattle, sugar, silk, wine, vegetables, and poultry and eggs. Coal and iron mines exist, and zinc, copper, antimony, manganese, and salt are also mined; there is a considerable fishing industry, besides the ordinary manufacturing pursuits.

At the end of 1913 there were 25,390 miles of railway lines of general interest, and 6,001 miles of lines of local interest. Large advances, accounting for a considerable proportion of the public debt, have been made by the country to the railways, which will ultimately revert to the State. The total length of State lines in 1913 was 7,425 miles. There were 3,104 miles of **canals** used for internal navigation, and 5,472 miles of rivers similarly used.

Corsica, an island in the Mediterranean, separated from Sardinia by the Strait of Bonifacio, is a French Department. *Area,* 3,367 sq. m. and *pop.* 289,495. The chief town is Ajaccio (22,264); Bastia (27,338) is a torpedo-station. There is direct communication between Ajaccio and Nice by the mail steamers of the Fraissinet Line.

Ajaccio—British Consul, Hon. H. C. C. Dundas.
Bastia—Vice-Consul, W. Follett Routley.

	Revenue	Expenditure
1909	£160,217,800	£160,208,987
1910	167,423,349	167,415,298
1911	175.467,624	175,458,487
1912	179,933,218	179,918,525
1913	189,555,297	189,544,141
1914	159,364,277	207,665,720
1915	155,358,844	878,458,500

Public Debt

1913 . Funded, £1,246,480,055; floating, £55,835,936: total, £1,302,315,991.

	Imports	Exports
1908	£225,620,000	£202,078,000
1909	249,840,000	228,720,000
1910	270,000,000	240,000,000
1911	326,426,000	246,683,000
1912	318,034.000	265,454,000
1913	340,335,000	275,012,000
1914	256,087,000	194,753,000
1915	322,980,000	102,892,000

Exports to the U.K., 1914, £37,774,178:

Apparel	£1,325,778	Cotton and manuf.	£1,591,197
Butter	1,674,155	Silk and manuf.	5,467,267
Motor-cars, etc.	1,795,631	Skins and Furs	507,783
Fancy (Paris) goods	290,485	Spirits	924,972
Feathers, ornamental	414,063	Wine	1,684,083
Flowers, artificial	404,177	Vegetables, raw	699,964
Fruits	1,259,152	Wood and manuf.	1,064,553
Leather & manuf.	1,115,687	Wool	1,315,509
		Woollen Yarn and manuf.	4,202,664

Ditto, 1915, £31,427,740:

Apparel	£634,383	Cotton and manuf.	£1,092,652
Butter	2,275,076	Silk and manuf.	5,375,950
Motor-cars, etc.	916,323	Skins and furs	378,526
Fancy (Paris) goods	360,433	Spirits	1,076,511
Feathers, ornamental	577,338	Wine	1,267,010
Flowers, artificial	585,248	Vegetables, raw	406,697
Fruits	880,103	Wood and manuf.	1,206,859
Leather & manuf	1,024,461	Wool	236,855
		Woollen Yarn and manuf.	—

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1914, £25,780,138:

Coal and Coke	£7,756,801	Machinery	£1,628,232
Chemicals	1,226,321	Iron and Steel	1,412,297
Cotton and manuf.	1,269,071	Ships and Boats	220,365
Leather & manuf.	721,711	Woollen manuf.	1,835,644

Ditto, 1915, £69,558,277:

Coal and Coke	£15,151,702	Machinery	£1,961,761
Chemicals	2,032,930	Iron and Steel	9,922,094
Cotton and manuf.	8,061,888	Ships and Boats	88,854
Leather & manuf.	1,156,532	Woollen manuf.	12,085,568

BRITISH EMBASSY

39 Faubourg St. Honoré, Paris

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, Rt. Hon. Lord Bertie of Thame, P.C., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.. £11,500
Minister Plenipotentiary, Earl Granville, G.C.V.O.
Secretaries, Hon. P. Ramsay, N. M. Henderson, C. M. Palairet, Edmund Monson.
Hon. Attaché, Lord Berwick
Archivist, W. D. Cuthbertson
Commercial Attaché, Sir H. Austin Lee, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Military Attaché, Col. Le Roy-Lewis, C.B., D.S.O.
Naval Attaché, Captain Fitzmaurice Acton, R.N.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

(See also separately under French Colonies)

Paris—Consul-General, Walter R. Hearn, 6 Rue Montalivet, Paris
Vice-Consuls, C. Derwent Smith, Joseph Pike, E. Attwell Smith, W. G. C. Gardner
Angers—Vice-Consul, Raymond Richou
Chantilly—Vice-Consul, E. R. Spearman, C.M.G.
Reims—Vice-Consul, John Lewthwaite
Bordeaux—Consul, A. L. S. Rowley
Vice-Consul, Albert E. W. Murphy
Arcachon—Vice-Consul, F. Audap
Bayonne—Vice-Consul, Paul Schoedelin
Biarritz—Vice-Consul, E. W. F. Barton
La Rochelle—Vice-Consul, C. J. Hans Hamilton
Limoges—Vice-Consul, George Boddy (*actg.*)
Pau—Vice-Consul, H. T. H. Hewetson
Pauillac—Vice-Consul, Maurice Adde
Sables d'Olonne—Cons. Agent, F. Maillard
Tonnay Charente—Vice-Consul, E. Rizat
Toulouse—Vice-Consul, Thomas Huggins
Brest—Consul, V. Kestell Cornish (*actg.*)
Calais—Consul, H. A. Richards
Vice-Consul, A. J. Hill (*actg.*)
Dunkirk—Consul, P. C. Sarell
Vice-Consul, William Sutcliffe
Amiens—Vice-Consul, William Sutcliffe
Boulogne—Vice-Consul, Henry F. Farmer
Croix—Vice-Consul, A. Faulkner
Lille—Vice-Consul, James E. Walker
Havre—Consul-General, Harry L. Churchill, C.M.G.
Vice-Consul, C. H. B. Kenyon
Caen—Vice-Consul, Alex. G. B. Bax
Dieppe—Vice-Consul, G. E. P. Hertslet (*actg.*)
Fécamp—Vice-Consul, J. Malandain
Honfleur—Vice-Consul, J. R. D. Charlesson
Tréport and Eu—Vice-Consul, E. Harrison Barker
Lyons—Consul, Edward R. E. Vicars
Vice-Consuls, Jean Chatillon, J. M. L. Mitcheson
Grenoble—Vice-Consul, J. Lewis
Marseilles—Consul-General, M. C. Gurney, C.M.G., M.V.O.
Vice-Consul, W. M. Gurney
Cette—Vice-Consul, Paul Sabatier
Hyères—Vice-Consul, Jesse Hook
Toulon—Vice-Consul, A. Bernard
Nantes—Consul, Gaston de Bernhardt
Vice-Consul, A. Trillot
Lorient—Cons. Agent, Henry Joubert
St. Brieuc—Vice-Consul, H. W. Beghin
St. Malo—Vice-Consul, Hon. E. Henniker-Major
St. Nazaire—Vice-Consul, Alfred Trillot
Nice—Consul, J. W. Keogh
Vice-Consul, W. J. Smith
Vice-Consul, Charles Beale (*actg.*)
Cannes—Vice-Consul, J. Taylor, M.V.O.
Mentone—Vice-Consul, H. H. Hill
Rouen—Consul-General, C. B. C. Clipperton, C.M.G.
Vice-Consul, E. W. Taylor

Mail transit : Paris, 7–8 hours.

Colonies and Dependencies

The Minister of the Colonies controls the administration of all the Colonies, but **Algiers** is under the Minister of the Interior, and **Morocco** and **Tunis** are under the Minister for Foreign Affairs. Those colonies which are not directly represented in the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, by the 4 Senators and 10 Deputies sent from the Colonies, are for the most part represented on the **Conseil Supérieur des Colonies**, which consists of colonial senators and deputies, colonial delegates, and other officials appointed to it.

Area of the colonies and dependencies about 4,500,000 sq. m.; *pop.* about 41,000,000.

COLONIES IN NORTH AFRICA

Algeria

One of the Barbary States of North Africa extending along the coast about 650 m. and stretching inland from 320–380 m. It lies between 2° 10′ W. and 8° 50′ E. and 32° and 37° N. It has an *area* of 221,771 sq. m., with a *pop.* (1911) of 5,563,828, including 752,043 Europeans. It is a French province, administered by a Governor-General assisted by a consultative Council. There is also a Conseil Supérieur, partly elected, which, with the Financial Delegations, representing the French Colonists, other French taxpayers, and the Mohammedan natives, considers the Budget annually. The country is divided into the **three departments** of Oran, Constantine, and Algiers, capital cities of same names, each sending one senator and two deputies to the National Assemblies. The products of the country include wine (1914, 226,987,818 gall.), wheat, barley, and other grains, sheep and other animals, olive oil, fruit and vegetables, iron, zinc, and other ores, wool and skins, cork, phosphates, esparto, tobacco, etc. Efforts are being made to encourage the planting of cotton. There are phosphate beds in the Department of Constantine which have been worked for some years, the export in 1914 being 438,601 metric tons. There are deposits, as yet unworked, scattered through practically the whole of Algeria. The **French forces** maintained in Algeria consist of an army corps numbering 63,827 men, and the expenditure for military and naval purposes is borne by France. The railways have a length of 2,793 miles. In 1914 the number of ships engaged in French and foreign trade which entered and cleared Algerian ports was 8,336, of a net tonnage of 10,635,271 tons.

The **Algerian Sahara** was in 1905 reorganised in four territories. It is under the Governor-General in regard to civil affairs, but has a distinct Budget, and is financially aided by France. Its *area* is estimated at 141,563 sq. m., and *pop.* at 494,306, including 5,533 Europeans.

The New HAZELL, 1917

	1913	1914	1915
Revenue	£6,289,012	£6,854,580	£6,804,132
Expenditure	6,287,876	6,853,024	6,801,420
Imports	26,692,000	20,964,360	14,924,520
Exports	20,047,000	14,984,960	18,908,800
Exports to U.K.	1,311,599	1,134,572	1,511,887
Imports from (and of) U.K.	1,340,498	968,361	1,414,818

CAPITAL, Algiers (172,397); other chief towns are Oran (123,086), Constantine (65,173), Bône (42,039), Philippeville (27,137), and Mostaganem (23,166).

Governor-General, M. Lutaud.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Algiers—Consul-General, Basil S. Cave, C.B. £1,000
Vice-Consul, W. London . . £300–500
Arzeu and Mostaganem—V.-Consul, J. Madden . . . . .
Bône—Vice-Consul, H. A. Scratchley, M.V.O.
Constantine—Vice-Consul, W. Miller . .
Oran—Vice-Consul, R. Barber . . .
Philippeville—Vice-Consul, T. N. L. Barber

Tunis

Tunis lies E. of Algeria, between 11° 40′ E. and 7° 35′ E., and is bounded on the N. and E. by the Mediterranean and on the S. by the Sahara. *Area*, 51,000 sq. m.; *pop.* 2,000,000, including 46,000 French (exclusive of the army of occupation), and 109,000 Italians, the majority being Bedouin Arabs and Kabyles. Made a French protectorate 1882. A French Resident-General, under the direction of the French Foreign Office, controls the administration. There is a mixed Consultative Council of natives and Europeans. The military maintained in the country number 20,362 men, the cost falling upon France. **The Bey** is Mohamed El Nasr, *b.* 1855, who succeeded May 12, 1906. *Chief products* are barley, wine, olive oil, zinc, lead, and iron ores, phosphate of lime, dates, and esparto grass. There are now 1,143 miles of railway and 3,906 of telegraph; 285 m. of railway are also in course of construction.

CAPITAL, Tunis (205,000).

	1913	1914	1915
Revenue	£3,420,496	£2,534,402	—
Expenditure	3,400,092	2,519,551	—
Imports	5,770,187	5,299,513	—
Exports	7,146,544	4,264,925	—
Exports to U.K.	862,461	751,916	£1,113,719
Imports from (and of) U.K.	476,263	359,199	514,587

French Resident-General, M. Gabriel Alapetite.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Tunis—Consul-General, E. J. L. Berkeley, C.B.
Vice-Consul, R. Schembri . . .
Bizerta—Vice-Consul, Hon. T. Bourke .
Sfax—Vice-Consul, S. Leonardi . .

French Somaliland

French Somaliland, on the coast of the Gulf of Aden, includes the two ports of Obok and Jibutil, and the town of Tajura. It lies between the British Somaliland Protectorate on the E. and the Italian colony of Erythrea on the N.W. The *area* is about 46,000 sq. m., and the *pop.* 208,061. From Jibutil a railway has been built inland to Adis Ababa in order to open up trade with Abyssinia. The chief **exports** are coffee, gold, ivory, musk, and skins. The country is administered by a Governor.

CAPITAL, Jibutil (16,535).

	1913	1914	1915
Imports	£1,356,673	£1,147,685	—
Exports	1,908,165	1,745,728	—
Exports to U.K.	110,312	115,424	£157,957
Imports from (and of) U.K.	214,158	212,910	177,720

COLONIES IN THE INDIAN OCEAN

Madagascar

From time immemorial until the reign of Radama I (1810–28) this large island, lying mainly between 44° and 50° E., was divided into a number of petty chieftaincies; but that Hova sovereign managed to bring a considerable portion of the country under his authority, so that he and his successors became virtual rulers of Madagascar, and were acknowledged as such by European Powers. In 1895 the island was conquered by the French, becoming first a Protectorate, and then in 1896 a French colony. *Area*, 228,500 sq. m. *Pop.* (1911): native, 3,165,820; European, 12,580; Asiatics, 5,816; and Africans, 15,249. A Governor-General resides at Antananarivo, assisted by an Administrative Council. For nearly a century the Hova (of Malay-Melanesian origin) were dominant, and are still the most civilised and intelligent of the Malagasy peoples. Cattle herding and agriculture are the principal occupations. The island has rich deposits of gold (67,290 oz. in 1915), graphite (11,851 tons in 1915), corundum (327 tons in 1915), copper, iron, and lead, and magnificent forests of valuable timber. Coal and petroleum have been reported in the south-west; rice, cattle, hides, gum, india-rubber, wax, cotton, sugar, rafia cloth, fine straw hats, vanilla, lard, and coffee are exported to Mauritius, Réunion, and Europe. British trade with the island greatly diminished by the operation of the tariff instituted in 1897, but has considerably increased since the outbreak of the war. The majority of the imports come from France. Capital, *Antananarivo*, called by the French Tananarive, a striking and well-built town (pop. 70,000) upon a lofty hill about 100 miles inland from the east coast. *Ports* are Tamatave (pop. 7,073) and Majunga (pop. 5,250). A railway has been completed between Tamatave and Tananarive, a distance of 229 miles; a branch line from Moramanga to the Antsihanaka province, of which 52 m. were opened for traffic a year ago, will probably be completed in 1917; another line is in construction between Antananarivo and Antsirabe, one of the healthiest places in the island, and noted for its thermal springs (a small portion of this line—about 11 m.—was opened on Jan. 4, 1916). *Nossi Bé*, a small island on the N.W. coast, held by the French since 1843, and a flourishing trade-port, is a dependency of Madagascar. *St.-Marie*, a small island on the north coast, taken by the French in 1643, and *Diego-Suarez*, a French colony since 1885, and the *Comoro Islands*, a group of volcanic islands in the Mozambique Channel, are also dependencies of Madagascar. *Area*, 620 sq. m. The group consists of four small elevated islands—Great Comoro (pop. 57,400), Mohilla, or Little Comoro (pop. 4,500), Anjuan, erroneously called Johanna (pop. 25,500), and others. *Mayotte* (area 143 sq. m., pop. 9,500) is also a dependency. Sugar and vanilla are cultivated.

The New HAZELL, 1917

	1914	1915
Revenue and expenditure	£1,440,717	£1,507,839

	1913	1914	1915
Imports	£1,869,898	£1,894,266	£1,750,694
Exports	2,242,175	1,867,330	2,642,644
Exports to U.K.	221,626	233,603	384,206
Imports from (and of) U.K.	79,096	100,344	142,595

French Governor-General, M. H. Garbit (*acting*; app. 1914).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Tananarive—Consul, J. Helm Smith (*actg.*).
Vice-Consul, C. Bang.
Diego-Suarez—Cons. Agent, J. Castaing (*actg.*).
Majunga—Vice-Consul, (vacant).

Mail transit : Tamatave, 24–28 days.

Réunion

An island 420 m. E. of Madagascar, lying between 20° 51′ and 21° 22′ S. and 55° 15′ and 55° 54′ E. It has an *area* of 970 sq. m. and a *pop.* in 1911 of 173,822. It has been occupied by the French since 1698, with an interval of from 1810–1815, when it was occupied by the English. It has a *Governor* and a *Conseil-Général*, the latter elected by the inhabitants, and is represented at Paris by a Senator and two Deputies. The capital and chief centre is *St.-Denis* (pop. 27,000). Sugar is the staple product (45,000 tons in 1914), but vanilla, rum, perfumes, tapioca, and aloe-fibre are also exported. There is only one harbour (purely artificial), situated at Pointe-des-Galets. A railway connects St. Benoît and St. Pierre. There is cable communication with Mauritius and Madagascar. The Union Castle Co. now provide a direct steamship route to the United Kingdom and S. Africa.

	1913	1914	1915
Imports	£997,597	£511,500	—
Exports	663,687	691,250	—
Exports to U.K.	1,422	3,022	£6,806
Imports from (and of) U.K.	15,760	15,056	14,025

British Consul, John T. Piatt.
Vice-Consul, J. A. Mancini.

Mail transit : 28–33 days.

COLONIES IN FRENCH CENTRAL AFRICA

French Equatorial Africa

French Equatorial Africa is bounded on the N.W. by the Cameroons, on the N. by Wadai, one of the Central Sudan States, on the E. by the Bahr-el-Ghazal, on the S.E. by the Belgian Congo, and on the W. by the Atlantic. *Area* about 667,000 sq. m., and *pop.* estimated at 5,000,000. It is under the control of a *Governor-General* assisted by a Council of Government. It was in 1906 divided into three colonies—viz. the Gabun Colony, capital Libreville (pop. 3,000); the Middle Congo Colony, capital Brazzaville; and the Ubangi-Shari-Chad Colony, capital Fort de Possel. The Middle Congo Colony has an Administrator-in-Chief; the other Colonies have a Lieut.-Governor, and all three have Administrative Councils. The military forces number about 4,000. The colony entails a heavy burden on the French Colonial Budget. A railway between Point Noire and the Congo is projected, while wireless communication is established between Brazzaville and Point Noire on the coast. By a convention of 1911 France ceded to Germany some 107,270 sq. m., uniting the German Cameroons, and at the same time Germany ceded some 6,450 sq. m. of the Cameroons territory. **Exports** consisting of ivory, ebony and other woods, rubber, palm-nuts, and oil amounted in 1913 to £1,466,761, and the **imports** to £847,270.

The states of Bagirmi, Wadai, and Kanem were recognised as French by the Anglo-French Agreement of Mar. 21, '99. **Wadai,** which extends from Darfur to Kanem, and from French Congo to the Sahara, is the strongest native state in the Sudan. It has an estimated *area* of about 150,000 sq. m. and a *pop.* of about 2,000,000. The Mabas, a Mahommedan negro race, are the ruling tribe: but there are many Arabs also, and these carry on a wide commerce. The population profess adherence to the Mahdi-es-Senussi, the head of a sect which is by far the most powerful in Africa, and has its headquarters at the oasis of Kufrah, on the caravan route between Wadai and Benghazi. **Kanem** is a vassal state lying north-west of Wadai and north of Lake Chad, with an *area* of about 30,000 sq. m. and a *pop.* of about 100,000. **Bagirmi,** which lies south-west of Wadai, and to the south-east of Lake Chad, has an *area* of about 65,000 sq. m., and a *pop.* of about 1,000,000 Mohammedan negroes. At the capital, Massenia, a French Resident is stationed.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Boma, Belgian Congo—Consul, F. W. Manners (*acting*).
Libreville—Vice-Consul, J. Deemin.

COLONIES IN FRENCH WEST AFRICA

French West Africa includes Senegal, French Guinea, the Ivory Coast, Dahomey, the Upper Senegal-Niger Colony, and the civil territory of Mauritania, of which accounts are given separately. French territory stretches inland from the coast to the Upper and Middle Niger, thence eastwards to Barrawa, on Lake Chad, north to Tunis and Algeria, and is bounded on the west by the Spanish Coast territory of Rio de Oro and Adrar. *Area*, about 1,687,000 sq. m.; *pop.* (1910) 11,000,000. The supreme local power with regard to all French West African colonies is placed in the hands of a *Governor-General*, resident at Dakar, having as his auxiliary a Commandant-General of all the military forces in French West Africa, a Secretary-General, and a Council. Subordinate to him are the Lieut.-Governors of the Colonies. The cost of the services common to all the colonies is met out of funds provided by their customs and shipping dues. The military forces consist of about 10,000 men, of whom 7,000 are natives. A uniform system of education was established in 1903, and the Government have reorganised the administration of agriculture and are specially encouraging the production of rubber and cotton. The imports and exports are given separately below.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Consul-General for Western Africa and the Sudan, Capt. C. Braithwaite Wallis, F.G.S.
Dakar—Vice-Consul, P. H. Stormont.
Porto Novo—Cons. Agent, J. B. Williams.

	1914
Revenue and expenditure	£1,252,000

	1913	1914	1915
Exports to U.K.	£888,631	£682,698	£1,022,143
Imports from (and of) U.K.	1,479,321	888,307	822,841

Dahomey lies between Lagos and Nigeria on the E. and Togoland on the W., and extends inland to the Military Territories. The *area* is about 40,000 sq. m. and the *pop.* (1911) 851,000. *Capital*

The New HAZELL, 1917

Porto Novo (50,000); the old capital was Abomey, 70 m. N. of Whydah. Dahomey was taken by the French in 1892, and is administered by a Lieut.-Governor with an Administrative Council. It is self-supporting, and receives no subsidy from the Home Government. The chief **products** of the country are palm oil and palm kernels, while various manufactures are also springing up. The chief port is Kotonou, and a railway runs inland to Savé (156 miles). The bulk of the trade has been with France, Germany, and the United Kingdom, the last having much the largest share.

	1914
Revenue and expenditure	£213,550
Imports	812,403
Exports	858,052

French Guinea lies on the coast, between Portuguese Guinea, which forms the boundary on the north, and Sierra Leone on the south; but it extends inland to the Niger. The colony is administered by a Lieut.-Governor. *Area* about 95,000 sq. m.; *pop.* (1911) 1,763,000. The *capital* and only important centre is **Konakry** (6,583), which is said to be supplanting Sierra Leone in the West Coast trade. A road has been built from Konakry to the Niger, and a railway from Konakry to Kouroussa on the Upper Niger (350 m.) was completed in 1910. The colony is practically self-supporting. The climate is bad, being humid and malarious. The chief **products** of the whole region are indiarubber, hides, palm oil, sesame, and gum, but there has been a great decrease in the exports of rubber, which were valued at £382,857 in 1913.

	1914
Revenue and expenditure	£318,560
Imports	76,528
Exports	665,790

Ivory Coast, The, was organised as a separate colony in 1893. It lies between Liberia and the Gold Coast, and towards the interior adjoins the French Sudan. It is administered by a Lieut.-Governor, and is self-supporting. **Bingerville** is the capital, and Grand Bassam and Assinie are the other chief towns. Bonduku is becoming a centre of trade between the French Sudan and the coast. *Area*, 125,000 sq. m., and *pop.* (1911) 1,200,000. A railway has been built from Abidjan to Dimbokro (114 miles). The chief **exports** are rubber (£187,363 in 1913), palm-oil, ivory, coffee, and mahogany.

	1914
Revenue and expenditure	£355,764
Imports	726,179
Exports	656,072

Senegal. The colony consists of the four municipal communes of St. Louis, Dakar, Rufisque, and Goree; native territories directly administered; and the Senegal protectorate. It is represented at Paris by a deputy, elected by the four communes, but is administered by a Lieut.-Governor. *Area*, 73,750 sq. m.; *pop.* (1911) 1,172,000. *Capital*, St. Louis (pop. 22,000); Dakar has a pop. of 25,000. Chief **exports** are gum, indiarubber, nuts, and skins. The Senegal is navigable 750 miles up. A railway 165 miles long connects Dakar, on the coast, St. Louis, at the mouth of the Senegal river, and Rufisque (pop. 12,500); another Kayes to the Niger (344 miles); and another Thiés to Kayes (83 miles).

	1913	1914
Revenue and expenditure	—	£404,026
Imports	£2,989,742	3,522,831
Exports	2,135,297	2,917,513

Upper Senegal-Niger Colony, formed in 1904 from the Senegambia and Niger Territories. It is bounded on the north by the French Algerian territory, on the west by French Guinea, on the south by the Ivory Coast, Gold Coast, Togoland, and Dahomey, and on the east by a line running north from Lake Chad. *Area*, 301,000 sq. m.; *pop.* (1911), 4,500,000. It includes part of the Sahara and the upper Senegal. The Colony includes the **Military Territory of the Niger,** divided into two districts, Timbuctoo and Zinder, and administered by military authorities under the authority of the Lieut.-Governor, who resides at Kayes for the present. Bamako, on the Niger, has, however, been chosen as the capital. A railway 350 miles long has been built from Kayes to Koulikoro on the Niger.

	1914
Revenue and expenditure	£383,796
Imports	431,355
Exports	147,279

Mauritania, Territory of, consists principally of hot sandy desert, and is not very densely populated. Its inhabitants are a race of Berber Arabs, spoken generally of as Moors. They are a cruel and treacherous race, though keen traders and farmers, and are intelligent. The country is bounded on the W. by the Atlantic, on the S. by the Senegal River, and on the E. by the Assaba country. It is administered by a Commissioner responsible to the Governor-General. *Area*, 343,750 sq. m.; *pop.* 600,000. **Exports,** skins, ostrich feathers, salt, dates, and gum.

	1914
Revenue and expenditure	£74,672
Imports	320,000
Exports	480,000

COLONIES IN AMERICA AND WEST INDIES

French Guiana

French Guiana is a colony in South America, on the Atlantic Coast, and is bounded by Dutch Guiana on the W. and by Brazil on the S. *Area* about 34,500 sq. m., with a *pop.* of 49,009. The colony is used as a penal settlement, the penal population being about 9,848; and is under a Governor with a Conseil-Général of 16 members. It is represented at Paris by a deputy. Gold, balata, and essence of rosewood form the chief **exports,** though there are valuable forests in the interior.

CAPITAL, Cayenne (12,426).

	1913	1914	1915
Imports	£436,196	£408,605	—
Exports	484,699	430,956	—
Exports to U.K.	3,540	2,105	1,185
Imports from (and of) U.K.	18,077	6,186	10,868

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Consul, G. Hewett (resides at Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana).

Cayenne—Vice-Consul, F. Rambaut.

Guadeloupe

Guadeloupe consists of two islands, Basse-Terre and Grandeterre, separated by a narrow salt-water river, with five smaller dependent islands, all situated in the Leeward group of the Lesser Antilles. *Area*, about 680 sq. m.; *pop.* 212,430. The colony is represented at Paris by a senator and two deputies. It is administered by a Governor, with an elected Council. *Capital*, Basse-Terre (8,626); chief town, Pointe-à-Pitre (18,942). **Products:** sugar, rum, coffee, cotton, cacao, bananas, vanilla, and preserved pineapples.

The New HAZELL, 1917

	1914	1915	1916
Revenue and expenditure	—	£146,812	£196,554
	1913.	1914.	1915.
Imports	£726,962	£652,681	£730,213
Exports	917,695	908,248	960,262

Martinique

Martinique is a West Indian island of the Windward group. *Area*, 390 sq. m.; *pop.* (1911), 184,004. It is administered by a Governor with a Conseil-Général, and is represented at Paris by a senator and two deputies. Fort de France (27,069) is the seat of government. The chief **products** are sugar (value, 1914, £465,612), rum (1914, £519,771), and cocoa (1914, £35,825).

	1912	1913	1914
Imports	£860,812	£885,773	£853,899
Exports	1,220,938	1,155,872	1,149,116

Martinique—British Consul, H. J. Meagher.

Exports to U.K. from French West Indies :

1913	1914	1915
£286	£756	£444

Imports from (and of) U.K. :

1913	1914	1915
£77,207	£68,476	£106,035

St. Pierre and Miquelon

These are the chief islands of two groups near the south coast of Newfoundland, acquired by France in 1635. *Area* of groups, 93 sq. m.; *pop.* 4,652. They are under an Administrator with a Consultative Council and municipal councils. *Capital*, St. Pierre. The chief industry is cod-fishing.

	1913	1914	1915
Imports	£168,170	—	—
Exports	239,389	—	—
Exports to U.K.	—	—	—
Imports from (and of) U.K.	£6,663	£4,634	£2,839

British Consul, P. J. F. Staniforth.

COLONIES IN ASIA

French India

French India consists of Pondicherry, Karikal, Mahé, Yanaon, and Chandernagore. These five settlements, which are at considerable distances from each other, have a total *area* of 106 sq. m. and a *pop.* of 276,484, of which 47,426 are in the town of Pondicherry itself. Pondicherry is divided into eight communes, and Karikal into six, whilst the other places form one each, all under municipal government. A Governor, who is assisted by an elective general council, resides at Pondicherry, and a senator and a deputy represent the colony at Paris. The chief **exports** are oil seeds and cotton manufactures.

	1913	1914	1915
	Rs.	*Rs.*	*Rs.*
Revenue and expenditure	—	1,907,000	2,006,000
Imports	£433,484	£301,825	—
Exports	1,748,803	1,292,140	—
Exports to U.K.	13,862	41,191	£831
Imports from (and of) U.K.	11,141	13,251	7,754

British Consul—Pondicherry, A. H. Deane.

Indo-China

Indo-China is the name given to the French possessions in the Annamese peninsula—Cochin China, Annam, Cambodia, Tonquin and Laos with the Kwang-Wan-Chau territory, and the islands leased with it to France by China in 1899 (area 400 sq. m., pop. 177,000). The whole has an *area* of about 308,900 sq. m., with a *pop.* of 16,500,000, mostly Annamese. The Governor-General has his seat at HANOI, in Tonquin. A Council of Government, consisting of the administrative heads of the subordinate colonies, with the military and naval commanders-in-chief, and representatives of commerce and agriculture, etc. controls financial affairs, both general and local. The **army** consisted in 1914 of 10,861 French and 13,968 native soldiers. A naval force is stationed there also. Agriculture is the chief industry. The **products** are rice, pepper, cotton, coal, tea, sugar, silk, salt, copra, hides, etc. There are 976 m. of railway.

	1913	1914	1915
Imports	£6,463,633	£8,429,978	—
Exports	8,845,072	11,513,057	—
Exports to U.K.	277,209	272,523	£566,371
Imports from (and of) U.K.	158,970	172,966	217,977

BRITISH CONSULAR AGENTS

Saigon—Consul, T. F. Carlisle.
Vice-Consul, J. L. O'Connell.
Haiphong—Vice-Consul, J. J. A. Gigueaux.

Annam became a French protectorate in 1884. *Area*, 61,500 sq. m.; *pop.* 5,554,822. *Capital*, Hue (pop. 60,611), near the coast garrisoned by French troops. Coal and iron have been discovered in abundance, and there are coal mines at Turane. The King, Thanh-Tai, abdicated in favour of his son Duy-Tan, in 1907, and a Council of Regency was appointed. The King, Duy-Tan, was replaced by the Council of Ministry, in May 1916, by his cousin Buu-Dao, son of a former Emperor of Annam, viz. Dong-Khaah. Prince Vinh-Sau (ex-King Duy-Tan) has joined his father in his retirement. The administration is under a French resident. The various peoples belong to the Indo-Chinese race, a link between Chinese and Malays. Religion chiefly Buddhism.

	1914
Revenue	£431,098
Expenditure	406,571

Cambodia has been a French protectorate since 1863. Its area was increased in 1907 by the cession to it by Siam of the provinces of Battambong and Siamrap. *Area*, 67,500 sq. m., *pop.* 1,634,252. *Capital*, Pnompenh (62,225), on the Mekong. The reigning sovereign is King Sisowath, but there is a French resident at Pnompenh. The cotton industry is growing steadily.

Cochin-China comprises the whole of the Mekong delta. *Area*, 20,000 sq. m.; *pop.* 3,050,000. *Capital*, Saigon (189,000). The country is divided into 21 districts, each administered by a French officer, and is represented by one deputy at Paris. The French population numbers 13,960. The chief **export** is rice.

	1914
Revenue	£733,947
Expenditure	683,608
Imports	4,576,205
Exports	7,502,518

The New HAZELL, 1917

Tonquin was made a French colony in 1884. It lies north of Annam, each of the Shan States of Burmah, and south of the Chinese province of Yunnan. *Area*, 46,400 sq. m.; *pop.* 6,119,720. *Capital*, Hanoi, on the Hanoi, or Song-koi river (pop. 100,000). Principal port and chief seat of trade, Hai-phong (pop. 20,000). The chief **export** is rice. At Hongay, near Hai-phong, and at Kebao, there are coal mines worked by French companies. Copper and iron are also mined.

Revenue	£904,353
Expenditure	801,262

The **Laos Territory,** taken from Siam in 1893, has an estimated *area* of 111,500 sq. m., with a *pop.* of 663,727. *Capital*, Vientiane. The territory includes the three protected states of Luang Prabang, Bassac, and Muong Sing. The cost of administering the Laos Territory is shared between all the colonies making up French Indo-China.

Colonies in Oceania

New Caledonia is an island in the South Pacific, lying between 20° 1′ and 22° 26′ S. lat. and 161° 30′ and 144° 40′ E. long. *Area*, 7,650 sq. m.; *pop.* 50,608. The island was formerly a penal settlement, but no convicts have been sent there since 1896, and the penal element is rapidly decreasing, there being only 5,671 of convict origin. The *Loyalty Islands* (area, 800 sq. m., pop. 14,800) to the east of it, the *Isle of Pines* (area 58 sq. m., pop. 600), the *Huon Islands*, the *Chesterfield Islands*, and the *Wallis Archipelago* (area, 40 sq. m., pop. 4,500) are dependencies. New Caledonia is governed by a Governor, with an elective Conseil-Général. The *capital* in Noumea (8,961). The chief agricultural products are coffee, copra, cotton, manioc, maize, tobacco, bananas, pine-apples. Ores and minerals (nickel, chrome, and cobalt) are worked and exported (value £244,182 in 1914).

	1912	1913	1914
Imports	£612,670	£708,316	£664,160
Exports	557,388	633,536	618,760

British Consul—Noumea, H. C. Venables.

Other islands in the Pacific belonging to France are the **Society Islands,** including *Tahiti* (area 600 sq. m., pop. 11,000, chief town, Papeete). Great expectations are formed as to the future from a discovery of valuable and vast phosphate deposits at Makatea and other islands; 1913 export, 82,076 tons, value £65,645; and *Moorea* (area 50 sq. m., pop. 1,600), the *Leeward Islands*, the *Tabuai*, and *Raivavæ* Islands (area 100 sq. m., pop. 5,000); the *Gambier* (area 6 sq. m., pop. 600), and *Marquesas* (area 480 sq. m., pop. 4,280) Islands. They are all administered by a Governor and an elective Conseil-Général of 11 members. *Total area* about 1,500 sq. m., *pop.* about 30,000, nine-tenths of whom are natives. The **exports** consist chiefly of copra, mother-of-pearl shell, and vanilla.

	1913
Revenue	£145,082
Expenditure	127,631

	1913	1914	1915
Imports	£361,218	£337,078	242.229
Exports	462.180	340.718	302,661
Exports to U.K. from French Pacific:	317,292	309,241	369,839
Imports from (and of) U.K.:	59,943	38,372	20,641

British Consul—Tahiti, W. J. Williams (*actg.*).

GERMAN EMPIRE

Emperor, William II (King of Prussia), *e.s.* of the late Emperor Frederick III by Victoria, Princess Royal of England; *b.* Jan. 27, 1859; *suc.* his father, June 15, 1888; *m.* Feb. 27, 1881, Princess Augusta Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein (*b.* Oct. 22, 1858).

Heir-Apparent, H.I. and R.H. Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, *b.* May 6, 1882; *m.* June 6, 1905, H.H. Princess Cecilie of Mecklenburg-Schwerin (*b.* Sept. 20, 1886). *Issue*: Prince Wilhelm Friedrich, *b.* July 4, 1906; Prince Ludwig Ferdinand, *b.* Nov. 9, 1907; Prince Hubertus, *b.* Sept. 30, 1909; Prince Friedrich George, *b.* Dec. 19, 1911; Princess Alexandrine Irene, *b.* April 7, 1915.

Other Children of the Emperor are: Prince Wilhelm Eitel Friedrich, *b.* July 7, 1883 (*m.* Princess Sophie Charlotte of Oldenburg); Prince Adalbert, *b.* July 14, 1884 (*m.* Princess Adelheid of Sachsen-Muningen); Prince August Wilhelm, *b.* Jan. 29, 1887 (*m.* Princess Alexandra Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein); Prince Oscar, *b.* July 27, 1888 (*m.* morganatically); Prince Joachim, *b.* Dec. 17, 1890; Princess Viktoria Luise, *b.* Sept. 13, 1892 (*m.* to the Duke of Brunswick).

Ministry

Chancellor of the Empire, Herr von Bethmann-Hollweg.
Foreign Affairs, Herr Zimmermann.
Interior, Herr Dr. Karl Helfferich.
Admiralty, Admiral Eduard von Capelle.
Treasury, Count Siegfried von Rödern.
Posts and Telegraphs, Herr Kraetke.
Justice, Herr Dr. Lisco.
Colonies, Herr Dr. Solf.

Government

According to the constitution of April 16, 1871, all the states of Germany form an eternal union; the direction of political and military affairs is vested in the Emperor, who may declare war, but if it is not defensive, the consent of the Bundesrat, or Federal Council, is required. The Imperial Army is under the supreme generalship of the Emperor, and there is a Minister of War for each of the four kingdoms—Prussia, Bavaria, Saxony, and Württemberg—the Prussian War Minister being also Minister for the smaller states. The legislative functions of the empire are vested jointly in the **Reichstag** and the **Bundesrat**, and the Emperor has no veto on laws passed by these bodies. All laws for the Empire must receive the votes of an absolute majority of the Bundesrat and the Reichstag, and to take effect must be promulgated by the Emperor. The **Bundesrat,** which represents the individual states of the empire, as the Reichstag represents the German nation, consists of 61 delegates, appointed by the governments of the individual states for each session. Of these, 17 sit for Prussia, 6 for Bavaria, 4 each for Württemberg and Saxony, 3 each for Baden, Hesse, and Alsace-Lorraine, 1 each for Mecklenburg-Schwerin and Brunswick, and 1 each for the remaining states, including Hamburg, Lübeck, and Bremen. The votes of Alsace-Lorraine cannot be exercised upon a motion for the amendment of the constitution, and are governed by the "instruction" of the Statthalter, who is removable at the pleasure of the Emperor. Of its functions, it may be said that the Bundesrat is mainly a confirming body, although it has the privilege of rejecting measures passed by the Reichstag. It has also a limited initiatory power, which it occasionally exercises. Members of the

Bundesrat have the right of appearing in the Reichstag, and of speaking on any question in which the state they represent is directly interested. Members of the one chamber, however, are not eligible for election to the other, although they may sit in their respective provincial diets. The **Reichstag** is composed of 397 members, elected by universal suffrage and ballot for the term of five years. Of these 236 constitute the elected of Prussia, 48 represent Bavaria, 23 Saxony, and the remainder the other states in due proportion, ranging from 1 to 17. Members are now paid £150 per session, with a deduction of £1 for each day's absence.

Political Parties

The centre of political life in the German Empire is the Reichstag, which, however, has no effective means, except the refusal of supplies, of imposing its will upon the Government. The constitution of the Reichstag is complex, and it is the task of the Government so to manipulate parties that it shall have a majority which will give it a fairly free hand in home affairs and absolute control of foreign politics. The last four general elections have resulted as follows:

Party.	General Elections.			
	1898.	1903.	1907.	1912.
Centre	103	100	105	90
Conservatives	74	73	83	45
National Liberals	48	50	55	44
Social Democrats	56	82	43	110
Radicals and Moderate Radicals	43	35	51	41
Poles	14	16	20	18
Anti-Semites	12	9	30	11
Other parties	47	32	10	38
	397	397	397	397

States of the Empire

States.	Area. Eng. sq. m.	Population. (1911.)
Prussia	134,616	40,165,219
Bavaria	29,292	6,887,291
Württemberg	7,534	2,437,574
Baden	5,823	2,142,833
Saxony	5,789	4,806,661
Mecklenburg-Schwerin	5,068	639,958
Hesse	2,966	1,282,051
Oldenburg	2,482	483,042
Brunswick	1,418	494,339
Saxe-Weimar	1,397	417,149
Mecklenburg-Strelitz	1,131	106,442
Saxe-Meiningen	953	278,762
Anhalt	888	331,128
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	764	257,177
Saxe-Altenburg	511	216,128
Lippe	469	150,937
Waldeck	433	61,707
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	363	100,702
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	333	89,917
Reuss Junior Branch	319	152,752
Schaumburg-Lippe	131	46,652
Reuss Elder Branch	122	72,769
Hamburg	160	1,014,664
Lubeck	115	116,599
Bremen	99	299,526
Alsace-Lorraine	5,604	1,874,014
Total	203,780	64,925,993

Estimated population, June 30, 1914, 67,812,000.

The populations of the chief cities are: Berlin, 2,071,000; Hamburg, 931,035; Munich, 596,467; Leipzig, 589,850; Dresden, 548,308; Cologne, 516,527; Breslau, 512,105; Frankfort-on-Main, 414,576; Düsseldorf, 358,728; Nürnberg, 333,142; Charlottenburg, 305,978; Hanover, 302,375; Essen, 294,653; Chemnitz, 287,807; Stuttgart, 286,218; Magdeburg, 279,629; Bremen, 247,437; Königsberg, 245,994; Stettin, 236,113; Duisburg, 229,483; Dortmund, 214,226, and Kiel, 211,627.

Religion, Education

Owing to its federal constitution, the **relations of Church and State** vary in different parts of the empire, but liberty of conscience prevails. The Jesuit Law of 1872 excludes from the Empire the Order of the Society of Jesus and kindred orders in their corporate capacity, though the clause giving power to expel individual members of these orders was repealed in 1904. The Protestants (39,991,421) form 61·6% of the population, and Roman Catholics (23,821,453), with adherents of the Greek Church, 36·7%, Jews (615,021) making up 1% of the remainder.

Education is general and compulsory throughout the empire for children of from 6 to 14 years. At the last census there were 61,557 public elementary schools (*Volkschulen*), supported from the local rates, with 148,217 male, and 39,268 female teachers and 10,309,949 pupils. There is also an admirable system of secondary education, working-class continuation schools (*Fortbildungsschulen*), middle schools for business life (*Bürgerschulen* and *Höhere Burgerschulen*), *Gymnasien* for the universities and learned professions, differing where necessary in favour of modern subjects and modern languages (*Realgymnasien*, *Oberrealschulen*, and *Realschulen*), and special schools for technical education. There are 22 universities in the empire: Berlin, Bonn, Breslau, Erlangen, Frankfort, Freiburg, Giessen, Göttingen, Greifswald, Halle, Heidelberg, Jena, Kiel, Königsberg, Leipzig, Marburg, Munich, Münster, Rostock, Strassburg, Tübingen, and Würzburg.

Justice and Crime

Uniform codes of **civil, commercial,** and **criminal law** prevail throughout the empire. The lowest courts are the **Amtsgerichte,** each with a single judge trying both civil and criminal cases. Above these are the **Landgerichte,** with a more extensive jurisdiction, including a criminal chamber with five judges and jury courts. The **Oberlandesgerichte** are the courts of second instance, and the supreme court (**Reichsgericht**), with 92 judges, appointed by the Emperor on the advice of the Bundesrat, sits at Leipzig.

The following figures from the German Statistical Handbook for a period of years show the prevalence of serious crime and immorality in Germany as compared with England:

	Germany. 1897–1907.	England. 1900–1910.
Maliciously and feloniously wounding	172,153	1,262
Murder	350	97
Rape	9,381	216
Incest	573	56
Unnatural crimes	841	290
Illegitimate children	178,115	37,041
Divorce petitions	20,340	965
Malicious damage to property	25,759	358
Arson	610	278

Defence

See special sections, FOREIGN NAVIES, FOREIGN ARMIES.

Industries and Trade

Agriculture is a very considerable industry, employing about 10,000,000 of the population; in the production of rye, wheat, barley, oats, potatoes, and meadow hay Germany is almost self-supporting. Live-stock has increased considerably, and at the last census (1914) numbered: 4,516,300 horses, 20,153,700 cattle, 5,787,800 sheep, 21,885,100 pigs, and 3,384,000 goats. An admirable memorandum, containing much valuable information and statistics, is "The Recent Development of German Agriculture," published by the Board of Agriculture [Cd. 8305, 1916. 4d.].

The mining, metal works, textile, and other **manufacturing** industries employ more than 11,000,000, and the **chief articles exported** are iron and iron goods, groceries and food products, drugs and chemicals, wool and woollen goods, cotton and cotton goods, anthracite coal and coke, instruments, machines and vehicles, earths, ores, and precious metals, hardware, literary and art objects, fancy goods, clothing, silk and silk goods, etc. **Forestry** and **mining** are both industries of great importance. About 25% of the area of the Empire was estimated to be under forest in 1900. Mining is pursued chiefly in Prussia and Saxony. The industries of the country have been developed enormously in recent years, and in actual tonnage the **shipping** of Germany before the war stood second in the world. The **chief imports** are corn, groceries and food products, wool and woollen goods, cotton and cotton goods, earths, ores and precious metals, drugs and chemicals, wood, hides and skins, oils and fats, animals and animal products, silk and silk ware, cattle, etc. The commerce of the country has since '88 been administered by the **Zollverein** or Customs League, which embraces the whole of the states with the exception of a few small districts, as well as Luxemburg. Import duties are levied, the country's policy having been strongly protectionist since 1879. For commercial purposes there are **145** districts, each with its **Chamber of Commerce**; and these chambers have done more towards building up German commerce than any other one factor.

The value of the Imports and Exports (including coin and bullion) is as follows:

Year.	Imports.	Exports.
1890	£231,500,000	£188,000,000
1900	320,500,000	255,000,000
1911	500,350,000	411,200,000
1912	550,855,000	454,975,000
1913	560,335,800	509,965,000

For trade with the various countries the figures for 1913 are those of the last representative year.

Exports to U.K., 1913, £80,411,057:

Apparel	£1,269,541	Machinery	£2,384,142
Motor-cars and parts	1,479,273	Iron and Steel	7,524,533
Chemicals	1,863,980	Paper	1,680,179
Corn and grain	2,164,875	Zinc and manuf.	1,708,844
Cotton manuf.	7,096,540	Silk manuf.	2,626,708
Dye stuffs	1,730,621	Skins and furs	1,373,367
Leather	1,894,919	Sugar	10,894,105
,, manuf.	1,261,730	Toys and Games	1,188,703
		Woollens	2,046,567

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1913, £40,677,030:

Coal and Coke	£5,345,732	Wool, Tops	£1,260,308
Cotton yarn	6,941,574	Woollen and worsted yarn	2,929,381
,, manuf.	3,013,616	Yarn, Alpaca, and others	1,869,029
Fish	1,887,387	Woollen manuf.	2,090,286
Machinery, Metals, and manuf.	2,306,955		

The figures for other countries are:

	Imports. 1,000 £s.	Exports. 1,000 £s.
Canada	3,161	2,975
Australia	14,558	4,351
British East Indies	26,638	7,409
Total British Possessions	65,554	22,337
France	28,674	38,837
Russia	72,265	48,070
Italy	15,615	19,342
Belgium	16,933	27,091
Austria-Hungary	40,685	54,319
Turkey	3,638	4,838
Bulgaria	423	1,490
Denmark	9,430	13,958
Netherlands	16,372	34,107
Norway	4,032	7,950
Rumania	3,919	6,883
Sweden	11,023	11,298
Switzerland	10,487	26,358
Spain	9,769	7,031
China	6,416	6,043
Argentine	24,318	13,073
Brazil	12,188	9,823
Chile	9,823	4,813
Uruguay	2,124	1,760
Venezuela	1,013	457
United States	84,129	35,066

Finance

The **Imperial revenue**, as apart from State and municipal revenue, is chiefly derived from posts, telegraphs, customs, taxes, duties, and various other sources, such as the China Indemnity, rents, etc., and also the receipts from the Imperial railways in Alsace-Lorraine (the other railways in Germany for the most part belong to the respective states through which they run). Matricular contributions are also collected by the respective states and are handed over to the Imperial Government. These contributions are based upon the population of each state. In addition to the customs duties there are excise taxes on tobacco, sugar, salt, spirits, vinegar, champagne, beer, matches and contrivances for lighting, playing-cards, lotteries, stamp duties on documents dealing with freight, passenger tickets, and permission tickets for driving motor-cars. There are also stamp duties on cheques and on securities, and also on the purchase of businesses. Besides this there are also inheritance taxes, land value taxes, and increment value duties. In 1913 extra taxation was imposed to meet the increased cost of armaments. It consisted of a "single levy," varying from 0·15% to 8% according to the value of the property; and of a "property tax" to be assessed for the first time on April 1, 1917, on the increment accrued in the three years from Jan. 1, 1914, and thereafter every three years. The first basis of valuation (that of Jan. 1, 1914) is the value of the total property as assessed for the "single levy." The expenses of the war Germany is waging will, however, alter the whole basis.

Revenue

	Ordinary.	Extraordinary (loans, etc.).	Total.
	£	£	£
1912	141,359,720	4,409,485	145,769,205
1913	159,719,970	9,514,875	169,234,545
*1914	170,258,920	519,637,650	689,896,570
*1915	166,154,070	502,117,100	668,271,170
*1916	166,154,070	1,002,117,100	1,168,271,171

Expenditure

	Ordinary.	Extraordinary (Military, etc.).	Total.
	£	£	£
1912	135,368,240	9,298,645	144,666,885
1913	170,151,700	5,893,385	176,045,085
*1914	170,258,920	519,637,650	689,896,570
*1915	166,154,070	502,117,100	668,271,170
*1916	166,154,070	1,002,117,100	1,168,271,170

* Budget estimates.

Imperial Funded and Unfunded Debt

1913, £269,844,390, including Treasury bonds, for the short term bonds issued to meet the chronic annual deficits have become Consols in all but name. It had risen to this figure fr m £3,534,200 in '77. The Secretary for the Treasury stated in 1912 that the combined debts of the Empire and the States amounted to £1,000,000,000. The war has, of course, enormously swollen the debt.

Compulsory insurance against sickness, accidents, old age and infirmity, has been in operation for some years. Most of the **railways**, which traverse 38,426 miles, belong either to the Imperial or the State Governments. There are 8.832 miles of canals and navigable rivers.

STATES OF THE GERMAN EMPIRE

Alsace-Lorraine. The Reichsland Elsass-Lothringen—a former province of France—was annexed by Germany after the war of 1870. There is a Diet of two Chambers, the **Staatsrat** of 18 members, and the **Landesausehurs** of 60 members. The Emperor is represented by a **Governor** (Statthalter), who resides at Strassburg. Industries, cotton, wine, tobacco, hops.

Area, 5,604 sq. m.; *pop.* 1,874,014. **Revenue and expenditure**, 1914, £3,842,366. **Public debt**, £2,186,300.

Statthalter, Herr von Dallwitz.

Anhalt. Duke, Friederich II, *b.* Aug. 19, '56; *suc.* Jan. 24, '04; *m.* July 2, '89, to Princess Marie of Baden (*b.* July 26, '65). *H.-Presumptive, bro.* Prince Edward, *b.* April 18, '61.

Area, 888 sq. m.; *pop.* 331,128. **Capital**, Dessau (pop. 56,605). **Income and expenditure**, 1915, £901,000.

Baden. Grand Duke, Friedrich II, *b.* July 9, '57; *suc.* Sept. 28, '07; *m.* Sept. 20, '85, to Princess Hilda of Nassau. *H.-Presumptive*, Max, *b.* July 10, '67.

A sovereign state situated in the south-west corner of Germany, consisting of a portion of the valley of the Rhine, and a large mountainous district, forming the greater proportion of the whole state. Industries, agriculture, woollen and cotton goods, silks, paper, tobacco and leather. Chief towns, Mannheim, Karlsruhe (**capital**), Freiburg, Pforzheim and Heidelberg.

Area, 5,823 sq. m.; *pop.* 2,142,833. **Revenue**, 1914, £6,709,947; **expenditure**, 1914, £9,664,931. **Debt**, 1913, £27,804,804 (for railways only).

Bavaria. King, Ludwig III, *b.* Jan. 7, '45; proclaimed Nov. 5, '13; *m.* Feb. 20, '68, to the Archduchess Maria Theresa of Austria, Este (*b.* July 2, '49). *H. s.* Crown Prince Rupprecht, *b.* May 18, '69.

A kingdom in the south of Germany, and the second in area and population. Agriculture is extensively carried on, grain of various kinds, hops, tobacco and sugar-beet being grown. Nearly a third of the kingdom is forest. Exports comprise hops, beer, wine, cottons, toys, and fancy wares. Principal towns, Munich (**capital**), Nuremberg.

Area, 29,292 sq. m.; *pop.* 6,887,291. **Revenue and expenditure**, 1914, £39,253,436. **Debt**, £123,931,982.

Bremen. A state and free town with local self-government. *Area*, 99 sq. m.; *pop.* 299,526.

Brunswick. Duke, Ernest Augustus, *b.* Nov. 17, '87; proclaimed Nov. 5, '13; *m.* May 24, '13, to H.R.H. Princess Viktoria, daughter of the German Emperor. *H. s.* Ernest Augustus, *b.* March 18, '14.

A sovereign duchy situated in the north of Germany. *Area*, 1,418 sq. m.; *pop.* 494,339. Chief town, Brunswick (pop. 143,552). **Revenue**, £764,194; **expenditure**, £770,111. **Debt**, £2,073,948.

Hamburg. A state and free town with local self-government. *Area*, 160 sq. m.; *pop.* 1,014,664. **Revenue**, 1914, £8,984,217; **expenditure**, £9,677,080. **Debt**, £38,739,642.

Hesse. Grand Duke, Ernst Ludwig, *b.* Nov. 25, '68; *suc.* March 13, '92; *m.* 1st, Princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg (dis. '01); 2nd, Feb. 2, '05, Princess Elenore of Solms-Hohensolms-Lich (*b.* Sept. 17, '71). *H. s.* Georg, *b.* Nov. 8, '06.

A grand duchy in the south central part of Germany, consisting of two main territories, separated by a portion of Prussian territory. Chief towns, Mainz, Darmstadt (**capital**), and Offenbach.

Area, 2,966 sq. m.; *pop.* 1,282,051. **Revenue and expenditure**, 1914, £3,793,015. **Debt**, £21,976,705.

Lippe. Prince, Leopold IV, *b.* May 30, '71; *m.* Aug. 16, '01, to Princess Bertha of H.-B.-Barchfeld. *H. s.* Ernst, *b.* June 12, '02.

A principality dating from the 16th cent. *Area*, 469 sq. m.; *pop.* 150,937. **Capital**, Detmold. **Revenue**, 1914, £146,750; **expenditure**, £148,167. **Debt**, £66,899.

Lübeck. A state and free town with local self-government. *Area*, 115 sq. m.; *pop.* 116,599.

Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Grand Duke, Friedrich Franz IV, *b.* April 9, '82; *suc.* April 10, '97; *m.* Jan. 7, '04, Alexandra of Brunswick-Lueneburg. *H. s.* Friedrich Franz, *b.* April 22, '10.

Area, 5,068 sq. m.; *pop.* 639,958. **Capital**, Schwerin.

Mecklenburg-Strelitz. Grand Duke, Adolph Friedrich VI, *b.* June 17, '82; *suc.* June 11, '14.

Area, 1,131 sq. m.; *pop.* 106,442. **Capital**, Neu-Strelitz.

Oldenburg. Grand Duke, Friedrich August, *b.* Nov. 16, '52; *suc.* June 13, '00; *m.* 1st, Feb. 18, '78, Princess Elizabeth of Prussia (*d.* Aug. 28, '95); 2nd, Oct. 24, '96, Princess Elizabeth of Mecklenburg-Schwerin (*b.* Aug. 10, '69). *H. s.* Nicolaus, *b.* Aug. 10, '97.

Area, 2,482 sq. m.; *pop.* 483,042. **Capital**, Oldenburg. **Revenue**, 1914, £856,180; **expenditure**, £859,067. **Debt**, £4,056,845.

Prussia. King, Wilhelm II.

A kingdom situated in the north of Germany and forming by far the largest portion of the empire. *Area*, 134,616 sq. m.; *pop.* 40,165,219.

Ministry.—*President of the Ministry and Minister of Foreign Affairs*, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg.—*Finance*, Dr. Lentze.—*Ecclesiastical Affairs and Instruction*, Dr. von Tratt zu Solz.—*Agriculture, Domains and Forests*, Herr von Schorlemer.—*Justice*, Dr. Beseler.—*Interior*, Herr von Löbell.—*Commerce and Industry*, Herr Sydow.—*War*, General von Stein.

Revenue and **expenditure**, 1914-15, £242,311,955.

Reuss, Elder Branch. **Prince,** Heinrich XXIV, *b.* March 20, '78; *suc.* April 19, '02. *Regent*, Prince Heinrich XXVII of Reuss-Gera.

Area, 122 sq. m.; *pop.* 72,769. **Capital,** Greiz. **Revenue** and **expenditure**, 1913, £89,801.

Reuss, Junior Branch. **Prince,** Heinrich XXVII, *b.* Nov. 10, '58; *suc.* March 29, '13; *m.* Nov. 11, '84, Princess Elise of Hohenlohe-Langenburg (*b.* Sept. 4, '64). *H. s.* Prince Heinrich XLV (*b.* May 13, '95).

Area, 319 sq. m.; *pop.* 152,752. **Capital,** Gera. **Revenue** and **expenditure**, £161,883.

Saxe-Altenburg. Duke, Ernst II, *b.* Aug. 31, '71; *suc.* Feb. 7, '08; *m.* Feb. 17, '98, Princess Adelheid of Schaumburg-Lippe (*b.* Sept. 22, '75). *H. s.* George-Moritz, *b.* May 13, '00.

Area, 511 sq. m.; *pop.* 216,128. **Capital,** Altenburg (39,976). **Revenue** and **expenditure,** £284,752.

Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. Duke, Charles Edward (H.R.H. Duke of Albany), *b.* July 19, '84; *suc.* July 30, '00; *m.* October 11, '05, Princess Victoria Adelheid of S.-H.-Sonderburg-Glücksburg. *H. s.* Johann Leopold, *b.* Aug. 2, '06.

Area, 764 sq. m.; *pop.* 257,177. **Capitals,** Coburg and Gotha. **Revenue** and **expenditure,** £94,461.

Saxe-Meiningen. Duke, Bernhard, *b.* April 1, '51; *suc.* June 25, '14.

Area, 953 sq. m.; *pop.* 278,762. **Capital,** Meiningen. **Revenue,** £527,316; **expenditure,** £445,840.

Saxe-Weimar. Grand Duke, Wilhelm Ernst, *b.* June 10, '76; *suc.* Jan. 5, '01; *m.* 1st, April 30, '03, Caroline of Reuss (*d.* Jan. 17, '05); 2nd, June 4, '10, Feodora of Sachsen-Meiningen. *H.* Wilhelm Ernst, *b.* July 28, '12.

Area, 1,397 sq. m.; *pop.* 417,149. **Capital,** Weimar (34,582). **Revenue** and **expenditure,** 1914, £713,152.

Saxony. King, Friedrich, August III, *b.* May 25, '65; *suc.* Oct. 15, '04; *m.* Nov. 21, '91, Princess Louise of Tuscany (marriage dissolved, '03). *H. s.* George, *b.* Jan. 15, '93.

The third largest kingdom in Germany, and one of the chief industrial divisions of the Empire. The greater proportion of the surface is arable, and the yield of grains and potatoes is high. The chief industries are textile manufactures, mining and machinery, but paper and wood pulp factories, printing and glass industries employ a considerable number of the inhabitants. Chief towns, Dresden (**capital**), Leipzig, Chemnitz, and Plauen.

Area, 5,789 sq. m.; *pop.* 4,806,661. **Revenue** and **expenditure,** £24,624,257. **Debt,** £43,658,630.

Schaumburg-Lippe. Prince, Adolf, *b.* Feb. 23, '82; *suc.* April 29, '11.

Area, 131 sq. m.; *pop.* 46,652. **Capital,** Buckeburg. **Revenue** and **expenditure,** £49,448.

Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt. Prince, Günther, *b.* Aug. 21, '52; *suc.* Jan. 19, '90; *m.* Dec. 9, '91, Anne Luise of Schönburg-Waldenburg.

Area, 363 sq. m.; *pop.* 100,702. **Capital,** Rudolstadt. **Revenue** and **expenditure,** £168,885.

Schwarzburg-Sondershausen. Prince, Günther (see Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt).

Waldeck. Prince, Friedrich, *b.* Jan. 20, '65; *suc.* May 12, '93 *m.* Aug. 9, '95, Princess Bathildis of Schaumburg-Lippe. *H. s.* Josias, *b.* May 13, '96.

Area, 433 sq. m., *pop.* 61,707. Capital, Arolsen. **Revenue** and **expenditure,** £86,159.

Württemberg. King, Wilhelm II, *b.* Feb. 25, '48; *suc.* Oct. 6, '91; *m.* 1st, Princess Marie of Waldeck-Pyrmont (*d.* April 30, '82); 2nd, April 8, '86, Princess Charlotte of Schaumburg-Lippe. A kingdom in the south of Germany, including the Black Forest. Agricultural produce, timber and salt are the chief exports.

Area, 7,534 sq. m.; *pop.* 2,437,574. **Capital,** Stuttgart. **Revenue,** 1914, £6,089,781; **expenditure,** £6,095,337. **Debt,** £31,970,595.

FORMER COLONIES AND DEPENDENCIES

The German Colonial possessions before the war had an *area* of 1,000,000 sq. m., with a *pop.* of about 13,000,000, including about 12,500 Europeans, of whom 7,500 were Germans, not counting the military forces, which numbered 4,500 Germans and 3,825 natives. For German South-West Africa (now South-West Africa Protectorate) and Samoa, Upolu, Kaiser Wilhelm Land and Pacific Islands, Bismarck Archipelago, Caroline, Pelew, Marianne and Marshall Islands, see Index. Togoland was the first colony to go, surrendering to a British force, on Aug. 27, 1914; German Samoa surrendered to a New Zealand expeditionary force on Aug. 29, 1914; on Sept. 11, 1914, an Australian expedition hoisted the British flag in New Guinea; the Japanese took possession of the Caroline and Marshall group (subsequently handing them over to Australia) and of Kiao-Chau in Nov. 1914; the German forces in South-West Africa surrendered to Gen. Botha, after the occupation of Tsumeb on July 8, 1915, whilst the final conquest of the Cameroons was accomplished in Feb. 1916.

Cameroons

Cameroons, a territory on the Bight of Biafra, West Africa, annexed by Germany in 1884, with a coast-line of 200 m. Inland it is bounded by Nigeria on the N.W., and the French Congo on the S. and W. An agreement delimiting the frontier between the Cameroons and the French Congo was signed on April 18, 1908. *Area*, 191,130 sq. m.; *pop.* 2,500,000, of whom 1,871 were Europeans. The colony, now jointly administered by France and England, formerly had an Imperial Governor, with a Government Council of 3. A railway runs to the Mouenguba Mountains (160 kms.). **Products:** cocoa and tobacco are grown, rubber and timber exported, and a flourishing trade is carried on in ivory and palm-oil. **Capital,** Buëa. Duala (pop. 22,000) is an important trading centre.

Revenue and expenditure (1913) £767,000 (including £318,000 subsidy)

	1911	1912
Imports . . .	£1,465,875	£1,712,079
Exports . . .	1,062,544	1,166,810

The New HAZELL, 1917

German East Africa

German East Africa lies immediately to the S. of British East Africa, and has an estimated *area* of 384,318 sq. m., with a *pop.* of 7,500,000, including 5,536 Europeans, of whom 3,579 were Germans. It was administered by a **Governor,** with a Government Council. There were 24 districts, and district councils were formed where there was a sufficient white population to warrant it. The Colonial troops consisted of 14 companies, including 262 Europeans and 2,472 natives. The police force numbered 2,140. The **chief products** are hides, wax, copra, rubber, gum, fibre, coffee, and cotton. Gold has been found, and coal north-west of Lake Nyasa. Mica and garnets are found also. The **Usambara railway** now runs from Tanga to Kilimandjaro, 220 m. in length. The Central railway runs from Dar-es-Salaam to Kigoma on Lake Tanganyika, a total length of 780 m. The chief ports on the coast are Dar-es-Salaam (*pop.* about 26,000), Tanga, Lindi, Pangani, Kilwa, Bagamayo, Mikindani, and Saadani. The chief ports on Lake Victoria are Bukoba, Muansa, and Schirati. The chief ports on Lake Tanganyika are Ujiji and Bismarckburg.

	1912	1913	1914
Revenue	—	£1,025,250	£1,187,150
Imports	£2,515,000	2,667,925	—
Exports	1,570,919	1,777,552	—

Togoland

Togoland (administered at present by England and France) lies between the Gold Coast Colony on the west and Dahomey on the east; proclaimed a protectorate in 1884. It was the smallest of German colonies, but the only one which existed without State aid. It surrendered to a British force on Aug. 27, 1914. It includes Little Popo and Porto Seguro, and was administered by an Imperial Governor, assisted by a Government Council. The coast-line is only 32 miles long, but inland the protectorate widens considerably. The climate of Togoland is bad, malaria and other fevers being rife, but towards the hinterland the atmosphere becomes drier and cooler. *Area,* 33,660 sq. m.; *pop.* 1,500,000, of whom only 363 are Europeans. The **capital** is Lome, but Togo is the chief native town, and has 5,000 inhabitants. Chief **exports,** palm oil, gum, and ivory. **Cotton** is being grown with very satisfactory results. There are three railways: (1) from Lome to Anecho, 44 kilos; (2) Lome to Paline, 119 kilos; (3) Lome to Agbonu, 163 kilos.

	1911	1912	1913
Revenue	—	£187,904	£208,823
Expenditure	—	165,135	213,329
Imports	£481,000	571,392	552,668
Exports	465,800	497,945	456,819

Kiao-Chau, in the Chinese province of Shantung, was occupied by Germany in Nov. '97, and formally ceded to her on a 99 years' lease by China in Jan. '98. On the outbreak of the European War Japan lent her assistance to the Allies, and after a short siege took possession of Kiao-Chau, which is now administered by her, pending a general settlement at the conclusion of the war. For the former Pacific Islands of Germany, see p. 462. The protectorate was administered under the German Navy department by a Governor. The territory conceded with the town stretches about 160 miles along the coast, and a neutral zone, with an area of about 2,500 sq. miles and a population of about 1,200,000, surrounds the district and the bay. *Area* of the protectorate (exclusive of the bay) about 200 sq. m.; *pop.* about 33,000. A dock has been built, and the place is being made a fortified coaling station, though for commercial purposes the port is free. Railways run inland from Tsintau to Tsi-nan-fu and I-chau, so as to serve the extensive coalfields of Wei-hsien and Poshan.

GREECE

King of the Hellenes, Constantine I, *b.* Aug. 2, 1868, *suc.* Mar. 18, 1913; *m.* Oct. 27, 1889, Princess Sophia of Prussia (*b.* June 14, 1870), sister of the German Emperor. *Issue:* (1) Prince Georgios (Crown Prince), *b.* July 19, 1890; (2) Prince Alexandros, *b.* Aug. 1, 1893; (3) Princess Hélène, *b.* May 2, 1896; (4) Princess Irene, *b.* Feb. 14, 1904; (5) Princess Catherine, *b.* May 4, 1913.

Ministry.—There is a nominal and subservient ministry of King Constantine's at Athens, with control only over Thessaly; the rest of Greece, which is pro-Ally, looks to a National Ministry, established by M. Venizelos at Salonika.

Envoy Ex. and Minister Plen. in London, J. Gennadius, 14 De Vere Gardens, S.W.
Secretaries, P. N. Delyannis, M. Collas.
Consul-General, J. J. Stavridi, 40 Old Broad St., E.C.

A maritime country in the south-east of Europe, extending from 35° 50′ to 40° N. and from 19° 20′ to 26° 15′ E. As a result of the war of the Balkan States with Turkey, Greece gained substantially in territory, and now has a total *area* of 41,933 sq. m., and an estimated *pop.* (1914) of 4,821,300. The country gained its independence in the famous struggle of 1821–29, after centuries of subjection to Turkey, and was in 1830 declared a kingdom, under the protection of Great Britain, France, and Russia. Under the Constitution of 1864, revised in 1911, the **executive** is vested in the King and his responsible ministers. The **legislative authority** is in the hands of the Boulé, a chamber of 184 representatives elected by manhood suffrage for four years. Officers of the army and navy, civil functionaries, and managers of banks are ineligible for seats. The deputies are each paid about £72 per session. There is also a Council of State. Elementary education is compulsory. The **Greek Orthodox Church,** governed by a permanent council called the Holy Synod, is the State religion, but complete liberty of worship prevails.

In the war with Turkey, which arose in '97 out of Greek sympathy with Crete, Greece was defeated, and had to pay an indemnity of £T4,000,000, and to submit to a strategic reconstruction of the frontier in Turkey's favour. She also had to accept international control in financial matters in the shape of a **Financial Commission** established at Athens, to which the revenues from specified duties and the State monopolies in salt, petroleum, matches, etc., are assigned for the payment of the interest on the external debt. The Financial Commission has entrusted the administration of the monopolies and the collection of the assigned revenues to a Greek Company, which acts under the control of the Commission.

Education is compulsory between the ages of 5 and 12, but illiteracy largely prevails. Greece is mainly an agricultural country, although, owing to the mountainous nature of the country, only one-fifth is cultivable. Peasant proprietorship prevails. Cereals grown are wheat, barley, rye, and maize. The most important crop is that

of currants (exports to the U.K. in 1915, £2,163,425); olives, tobacco, and figs are also largely exported. The imports consist of agricultural products, yarns and tissues, raw minerals and wrought metals, chemicals and fishery products. There are 1,365 m. of railway open; a line of about 70 m. was completed in 1916 to link up with the European system. There is a canal, opened in 1893, through the Isthmus of Corinth; the tonnage passing through it in 1913 amounted to 1,499,991 tons. The Greek **mercantile marine** has been steadily expanding within the last twenty years, and at the end of 1914 numbered 440 steamers with a tonnage of 900,000 tons, and a total value of £6,800,000. It is estimated that the earnings of the Greek mercantile marine in 1915 as a result of the war exceeded £3,000,000.

There are large numbers of Greeks outside the limits of the kingdom, especially in Asia Minor, Cyprus, etc.

	1913	1914	1915
Revenue .	£6,907,752	£8,464,631*	£9,258,136*
Expenditure .	16,957,080	11,734,696*	11,230,360*
External debt	—	43,849,640	—
Imports .	6,868,220	7,005,381	—
Exports .	4,593,438	4,685,475	—
Exports to U.K.	2,202,486	2,423,516	3,934,622
Imports from (and of) U.K.	2,536,678	2,971,956	2,467,439

* Estimated.

CAPITAL: Athens (250,000); other chief towns are Salonica (174,000), Piræus (100,000), Serres (50,000).

BRITISH LEGATION—ATHENS

Envoy Ex. and Minister Plen. Sir Francis E. H. Elliot, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. (*b.* 1851) £3,500
1st Secretary, Hon. W. A. F. Erskine, M.V.O.
1st Secretary, W. J. Garnett . . .
3rd Secretary, G. W. Rendel . . .
Military Attaché, Col. W. E. Fairholme, C.M.G., M.V.O. . . . .
Naval Attaché, Commdr. W. F. Sells . .
Chaplain, Rev. W. Alan Gardner, M.A. .
Translator, Shirley C. Atchley . . .

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Athens—Vice-Consul, C. J. Cumberbatch
Corfu—Consul, George Raymond, M.V.O. .
Cephalonia—V.-Consul, J. Saunders .
Zante—Vice-Consul, E. Bonavia . .
Patras—Consul, F. B. Wood, I.S.O. . .
Vice-Consul, G. W. Crowe . . .
Pirœus—Consul, P. Wilkinson . . .
Vice-Consul, J. Joannidis . . .
Salonica—Consul-General, A. C. Wratislaw, C.B., C.M.G. . . . .
Vice-Consul, C. E. Heathcote-Smith .
Kavalla—Vice-Consul, G. G. Knox .
Epirus—Vice-Consul, (vacant) . .
Janina—Vice-Consul, E. C. Hole .
Prevesa—Vice-Consul, C. Conemenos .
Serres—Consul, W. B. Heard . . .
Syra—Consul, H. F. Hastings . . .
Vice-Consul, G. Mate . . . .
Chios—Vice-Consul, R. E. W. Chafy .
Mitylene—Consul, H. E. Satow . . .
Samos—Vice-Consul, G. D. L. Marc .
Santorin—Cons. Agent, A. Baseggio .
Seriphos—Cons. Agent, (vacant) . .
Volo—Consul, A. A. C. Merlin . . .

Mail transit: Athens, 4 days.

Crete.—Crete is an island in the Mediterranean, lying to the south of the Ægean Sea and Archipelago. *Area* about 3,300 sq. m.; *pop.* (1911), 336,151. Chief cities, CANDIA (25,185), Canea (24,399), and Retimo (9,086). There are about 28,000 Moslems and 307,800 Christians. The island was conquered by the Turks in 1669, but never really submitted, and continually rose in insurrection against them, and in 1898 the Powers set up autonomy under the nominal suzerainty of the Sultan. The executive power rested until 1911 in a High Commissioner and a Council of four members; but upon the retirement of M. Zaimis, who held the post of High Commissioner from 1906 to 1911, the Powers did not refill the post. The agitation in Crete for union with Greece was actively pushed forward on the outbreak of the Balkan War, and in Oct. 1912 Cretan deputies were admitted to take part in the sittings of the Greek Chamber. As a result of the treaty of peace between Greece and Turkey, the possession of Crete was handed to Greece, and it was formally recognised by the Powers in Dec. 1913. The Governor-Generalship of the island was abolished in April 1915, and it is now under 4 Prefects, viz., those of Canea, Candia, Rethymo, Lassithi.

Exploration of recent years has led to *archæological discoveries* of surpassing interest at **Knossos and Phæstos.** The chief **products** are olive oil, fruits, tobacco, cotton, and silk, and trade is carried on chiefly with Greece and Turkey. The revenue and expenditure were about £240,000. The imports in 1912 were £931,175 and in 1913 £897,668, consisting chiefly of foodstuffs and textiles; the exports were £701,978 in 1912 and £727,533 in 1913, largely olives and olive oil; there are now no separate statistics for the island, the figures for the whole of Greece including also those for Crete.

Greek Prefect, M. G. Bistakis.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Canea—Consul, E. C. Donaldson Rawlins.
Candia—Vice-Consul, A. Colocherinos.
Rethymo—Cons. Agent, M. Scouloudis.

GUATEMALA

President, Don Manuel Estrada-Cabrera (1917–23; 2nd term).

Chargé d'Affaires in England, Señor Don José M. Lardizábal, 11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

Guatemala is the most northerly republic of Central America, situated between 13° 42′ and 17° 49′ N. and 88° 10′ and 92° 30′ W.; it is bounded on the W. and N. by Mexico, N.E. by British Honduras, E. by the Gulf of Honduras and the republic of Honduras, S.E. by Salvador, and S. by the Pacific Ocean. *Area*, 47,810 sq. m.; *pop.* est. 2,000,000, of whom 60% are pure Indians. The climate is healthy, except on the coasts, where malarial fever is prevalent. It formerly formed part of the Confederation of Central America, but the Republic was established in 1848. Governed by a **President**, elected for six years. The legislative power is vested in a **National Assembly**, elected by universal suffrage (1 for every 20,000 inhabitants) for a term of four years, and a **Council of State** of 13, part elected by the Assembly and part nominated by the President. Roman Catholicism is the chief **religion**, but liberty prevails. Education free and compulsory, and 1,800 schools have been established. The **Army** numbers about 8,500 officers and men when

mobilised, with militia about 4,000. Chief **products**: coffee, bananas, sugar, timber, hides, and rubber. Minerals are found, but are little worked. The *trans-continental railway* from Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic to San José on the Pacific, was opened in 1908, and there are in all over 480 miles of line open.

Treaties were signed by Guatemala with Costa Rica, Honduras, Nicaragua, and San Salvador in Dec. 1907, setting up a High Court in Costa Rica (whose neutrality was guaranteed) for the settlement of all disputes between the countries named.

	1913	1914	1915
Revenue	—	£549,333	£375,000
Expenditure	—	351,416	300,043
Debt (external)	—	2,357,063	—
Imports	£2,012,465	1,866,220	1,014,495
Exports	2,889,985	2,550,805	2,313,317
Exports to U.K.	355,725	288,467	441,542
Imports from (and of) U.K.	343,768	236,812	114,899

CAPITAL, Guatemala (90,000).

BRITISH LEGATION, Guatemala

Envoy Ex., Min. Plen., and Consul-General, C. Alban Young, M.V.O.
Consul—Quezaltenango, H. Fleischmann.
Guatemala—Vice-Consuls, C. Graham, E. H. C. P. Bellingham.
San José—Vice-Consul, D. Savage.

Mail transit: 13–15 days.

HAITI

President, Gen. Dartiguenave (elect. 1915).

Chargé d'Affaires in England, Abel Théard, Artillery Mansions, 75 Victoria Street, S.W.
Consul, Maurice Erdmann, 32 Fenchurch St., E.C.

Haiti, called Hispaniola by Columbus, and afterwards San Domingo, the second largest island of the Antilles, is between Cuba and Puerto Rico. *Area* of the whole island, 28,249 sq. m. There are two states in the island. The larger is the Dominican Republic (*q.v.*).

The **Republic of Haiti** occupies the western portion of the island. *Area*, 10,204 sq. m., *pop.* (1912) 2,500,000, 95% of whom are negroes and the remainder mulattoes. It was originally a French colony, but was proclaimed independent in 1804, and is governed under a constitution drawn up in 1889. In Feb. 1916 the U.S. Senate ratified a treaty with Haiti, under which the United States took over the control of the finances and police, guaranteeing Haitis territorial integrity, and undertaking to develop its resources. The executive power is in the hands of a **President**, elected for seven years by the Senate and Chamber of Representatives; he receives a salary of £4,800. The **Chamber** of 99 members is elected directly for three years by all male citizens, and the **Senate** of 39 indirectly for six years. The official religion is Roman Catholic, and elementary education is free. There is an army of about 7,000 imperfectly trained men, variously armed, and a navy of 4 small vessels. Agriculture is the main occupation of the country, but comparatively little is done to till the fertile soil. Cocoa, coffee, logwood, and other woods are important products. There are undeveloped mines of gold, silver, copper, antimony, tin, etc. There is a total length of railways of 64 m.

	1912–13	1913–14
Revenue	£1,287,635	£1,156,673
Expenditure	1,387,192	1,436,673
Public debt	—	4,700,000
Imports	1,607,589	—
Exports	2,263,112	—

	1913	1914	1915
Exports to U.K.	£115,542	£74,070	£87,932
Imports from (and of) U.K.	167,310	89,749	87,621

CAPITAL, Port-au-Prince (105,000).

BRITISH LEGATION

British Minister, Stephen Leech (*see* Cuba).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Port-au-Prince—Vice-Consul (and *Chargé d'Affaires* in absence of the Minister), Robert M. Kohan.
Vice-Consul, E. D. Watt.
Aux Cayes—Vice-Consul, George A Payne (*actg.*).

Mail transit: 15 days.

HONDURAS

President, Dr. Francisco Bertrand (1916–20).
Vice-President, Dr. Alberto Membreño.

Consul-General in London, M. J. Kelly, 8 Idol Lane, E.C.

Honduras is a republic in Central America, established in 1839, just before the Confederation of Central America broke up. It lies between 13° 10′ and 16° N. and 83° 10′ and 88° 40′ W.; it has an *area* of 44,275 sq. m., and a *pop.* (1914) of 650,000, the majority of whom are Indian and European races. Governed by a **President** and **Congress**, elected by popular vote for four years. Religious liberty is guaranteed by the constitution, but Roman Catholicism prevails. Education is free, compulsory from 7 to 15 years of age, and secular. **Army** has a military strength of 55,284, of whom 35,706 are classified as of first rank. The country possesses great agricultural resources and much mineral wealth, but these have been neglected because of the lack of capital and transport. The north coast is the richest and most populous, though mostly in the hands of American fruit and mahogany companies. Agriculture is showing signs of development. The revenue is derived mainly from the customs and from government monopolies in spirit, powder, and tobacco. **Chief products**: bananas, tobacco, coffee, sugar, indigo, wheat, gold, silver, and cattle. Most of the foreign trade is with the U.S. A railway runs 61 m. inland from Puerto Cortes; it is administered by the Government; there are also six short banana lines on the north coast. Treaties were signed by Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and San Salvador in 1907, setting up a High Court in Costa Rica (whose neutrality was guaranteed) for the settlement of all disputes between the countries name. A Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the U.K. and Honduras was signed on June 21, 1915. As there are practically no means of communication between the north and south coasts, commercial inquiries should not only be addressed to H.M. Consul at Tegucigalpa, but also to H.M. Consuls at Truxillo and Puerto Cortes.

	1914–15	1915–16
Revenue and expenditure	£463,374	£534,456

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	1913	1914	1915
*Debt	—	—	£5,398,570
Imports	£863,462	£1,054,696	1,249,460
Exports	645,000	1,634,119	737,838
Exports to U.K.	1,213	2,829	18
Imports from (and of) U.K.	126,768	104,596	44,414

CAPITAL, Tegucigalpa (28,950).

BRITISH LEGATION

British Minister, C. Alban Young, M.V.O. (*see* Guatemala).

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Tegucigalpa—Consul-General, J. P. Armstrong (*actg.*).
Consul, Joseph Walter (*actg.*).
Amapala—Consul, F. E. Keene.
Puerto Cortes—Consul, J. Hepburn.
San Pedro Sula—Vice-Consul, H. F. Panting.
Truxillo—Consul, A. E. Melhardo.

Mail transit: 18–20 days.

ITALY

King, Victor Emmanuel III., *b.* Nov. 11, 1869; *m.* Oct. 24, 1896, Princess Hélène of Montenegro (*b.* Jan. 8, 1873); *suc.* July 29, 1900. *Issue:* (1) Princess Yolanda, *b.* June 1, 1901; (2) Princess Mafalda, *b.* Nov. 19, 1902; (3) Prince Umberto, Prince of Piedmont and Heir-apparent, *b.* Sept. 15, 1904; (4) Princess Giovanna, *b.* Nov. 13, 1907; (5) Princess Maria, *b.* Dec. 26, 1914.

Ministry

Prime Minister, Signor Paolo Borelli (*b.* '38).
Political Commissioner for War Services, Signor Bissolati.
Interior, Signor Orlando.
Foreign Affairs, Baron Sonnino.
Treasury, Signor Carcano.
Education, Signor Ruffini.
War, Gen. Morrone.
Marine, Adm. Corsi.
Railways and Merchant Marine, Signor Arlotta.
Justice, Signor Sacchi.
Finance, Signor Meda.
Public Works, Signor Bonomi.
Post Office, Signor Fera.
Colonies, Signor Colosimo.
Agriculture, Signor Raineri.
Industry and Commerce, Signor de Nava.
Without Portfolio, Signors Commandini, Scialoia, Leonardo Bianchi.

Ambassador in London, H. E. the Marquis Imperiali dei Principi di Francavilla, 20 Grosvenor Square, W.
Councillor, Prince Livio Borghese.
First Secretary, Count Ercole Durini di Monza.
Secretaries, Cav. Gabriele Preziosi, Cav. Giovanni Balsamo, Count Camillo Tortora Brayda di Policastro, Prince Guiseppe Lanza di Scordia, Cav. Tommaso Bertele.
Chancellors, Cav. Ugo Catani, Cav. Guiseppe De Grossi.
Consul in London, Marchese Faa di Bruno, 44 Finsbury Square, E.C.
Vice-Consul, Cav. P. F. Righetti.

* The debt was raised (1867–70) for the purpose of constructing an inter-oceanic railway, but a small proportion only was expended for this purpose. No interest has been paid since 1872. The arrears amount to £30,803,868.

The kingdom of Italy is a great peninsula extending from the mass of Central Europe and lying between the parallels of 46° 40′ and 36° 38′ N. and between 6° 30′ and 18° 30′ E. It has a total *area* of 110,646 sq. m. with a *pop.* (1914) of 35,597,784. The *area*, exclusive of the large islands, is 91,277, sq. m.

Government

Under the Constitution of 1848, as subsequently modified and expanded, the Executive is vested in the King, and exercised through his Ministers. The legislative authority is exercised by the King in conjunction with a **Senate** of about 390 members (composed of the Princes of the royal house who are of age, and of an unlimited number of members selected by the Ministry and nominated by the King for life, who have rendered eminent services to the country, are upwards of forty years of age, and pay taxes to an annual amount of £120); and a **Chamber of** 508 **Deputies,** elected for a period of five years, though the King can dissolve the Chamber at any time. By the Electoral Reform Act of 1912, the suffrage is made almost universal, being open to all males over 21 years of age except those who, being under 30 years of age, have neither performed military service nor learnt to read and write. The same Act provides for the payment of deputies, who receive £240 annually, of which £160 is represented by direct payment and the remainder by a current account with the railways and post office, defraying travelling and postal expenses. All money bills must be initiated in the Chamber. The first general election under the new suffrage took place on Oct. 26, 1913.

For the purposes of **local government** the country is divided into 69 provinces administered by provincial councils and commissions, and subdivided into 8,339 communes. Each commune has a communal and a municipal council, and is presided over by a syndic elected by the communal council from among its own members. The Roman Catholic is the nominal State **religion,** and the religion of the vast majority of the people; but the Government has passed many acts so framed as to make the civil government supreme, and to secure complete freedom for all creeds. The officials of the Church are appointed by the Pope, but the royal assent is necessary in the case either of a bishop or an archbishop. Elementary **education** is compulsory between the ages of six and nine (or six and twelve in some communes where facilities exist) in all parts of the country, but the law is not rigorously enforced. Religious instruction must be given to those children whose parents desire it. Secondary and higher instruction is also provided by the State, and there are 17 State universities, besides several others. Life-insurance was created a State monopoly in 1912 with the object of providing the means for **old-age pensions.**

Agriculture is the occupation of over one-third of the population, wheat (92,825,000 cwt. in 1915), maize (61,860 cwt. in 1915), and other grains being largely produced. Poultry and dairy farming for export are making great progress. Wine (419,210,000 gall. in 1915), silk, and oil are among the other products, and sulphur (2,371,705 tons, 1915), zinc, lead, and iron are mined. There has been a very marked and rapid industrial development in recent years. The **chief industries** are the textile—silk, cotton, flax, hemp, and jute—mechanical and metal industries. Electricity is very largely used for motive power and for lighting and traction. The chief **exports** are silk, wine,

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oil, cotton, sulphur, hemp and flax, skins, ores, and cattle.

The length of railways is 11,337 m., of which 8,526 are state owned.

In 1914 162,233 Italian and 10,430 foreign vessels (total tonnage 55,282,197) entered and 161,879 Italian and 10,393 foreign vessels (55,085,461 tons) cleared at Italian ports.

CHIEF TOWNS: Rome, the capital (1915, 594,873); Naples (723,208); Milan (599,200); Turin (427,773); Palermo (341,656); Genoa (289,154); Florence (232,860); Catonia (210,703); Bologna (172,789); Venice (160,719); Messina (133,830); Livorno (105,315); Bari (103,670).

	1913–14	1914–15	1915–16 (est.)
Revenue	£123,594,951	£158,280,000	£113,022,543
Exp'ture	122,354,875	234,560,000	111,029,297

	1913	1914	1915
Public debt	£570,864,305	£593,590,398	£683,971,471

	1913	1914	1915
Imports	£145,510,824	£115,282,006	£133,952,469
Exports	100,156,545	88,716,029	88,786,723

Exports to U.K., 1914, £8,699,496 :—

Cheese	£328,528	Hemp	£659,853
Eggs	431,830	Hides	435,185
Lemons	414,789	Motors	1,017,952
Other fruits	348,948	Chemicals	451,356
Vegetables	307,827	Silks	965,818

Ditto, 1915, £11,258,452 :—

Cheese	£297,612	Hemp	£1,330,216
Eggs	3,455	Hides	432,587
Lemons	423,007	Motors	414,325
Other fruits	202,626	Chemicals	775,411
Vegetables	302,965	Silks	2,093,999

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1914, £12,867,782 :—

Coal and coke	£6,265,746	Cottons	£436,357
Arms and ammunition	559,826	Machinery	765,230
Chemicals	750,365	Metal manufs.	790,233
		Woollens	606,627

Ditto, 1915, £13,029,053 :—

Coal and coke	£5,234,285	Cottons	£332,005
Arms and ammunition	229,227	Machinery	716,345
Chemicals	846,124	Metal manufs.	1,648,942
		Woollens	904,565

BRITISH EMBASSY

via Venti Settembre, Rome.

Ambassador Ex. and Plen., His Excellency Rt. Hon. Sir J. Rennell Rodd, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., C.B. (*b.* 1858) . . . £7,000
Councillor of Embassy, George Grahame, M.V.O.
Secretaries, G. Mounsey, Raymond C. Parr, Edward Keeling.
Attaché, Gerald H. Tyrwhitt.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Rome—Consul for Latium, Abruzzi, and Molise, C. C. Morgan.
Vice-Consul, H. D. Johnson.
Civita-Vecchia—Vice-Cons. Dr. P. R. Mackenzie.
Brindisi—Consul, W. H. M. Sinclair.
Bari—Consul, J. H. Monaghan.
Barletta—Vice-Consul, A. Reichlin.
Manfredonia—Vice-Consul, F. Cafarelli.
Taranto—Vice-Consul, F. Watson.
Cagliari—Consul, R. H. Pernis.
San Pietro, S. Antico, and Carloforte—Vice-Consul, E. Armeni.
Sassari and Porto Torres—Vice-Consul, Cav. G. Sechi Pieroni.
Terranova—Vice-Consul, G. Tamponi.
Florence—Consul, A. Lemon.
Vice-Consul, G. Placci.
Genoa—Consul-General, W. Keene, M.V.O.
Vice-Consul, R. M. Kohan.
Bordighera—Vice-Consul, A. Turton.
San Remo—Vice-Consul, M. Turton.
Savona—Consul, S. Guattari.
Spezia—Vice-Consul, T. D. Dunlop.
Leghorn—Consul, M. Carmichael.
Vice-Consul, G. Bush.
Ancona—Vice-Consul, E. A. Kane.
Elba and Piombins—Vice-Consul, J. C. Airey.
Milan—Consul, J. H. Towsey.
Vice-Consul, J. F. Rose.
Mennagio—Cons. Agent, C. Mylius.
Venice—Vice-Consul, G. Campbell.
Naples and S. Italy—Cons.-General, S. J. Churchill, M.V.O.
Vice-Consul, A. Napier.
Vice-Consul, G. W. Grounsell.
Capri—Consular Agent, H. Trower.
Castellamare—Vice-Consul, E. S. Albanese.
Reggio—Vice-Consul, E. Briglia.
Salerno—Vice-Consul, P. Consiglio.
Palermo (Sicily)—Consul, R. G. Macbean, M.V.O.
Vice-Consul, Wm. A. Morrison.
Catania—Vice-Consul, W. A. Franck.
Licata—Vice-Consul, A. Verderame.
Lipari—Vice-Consul, F. Ferlazzo.
Marsala—Vice-Consul, C. E. Massey.
Mazzara—Vice-Consul, O. F. Matcagnone.
Mazzarelli—Vice-Consul, E. Criscione.
Messina—Vice-Consul, J. B. Heynes.
Milazzo—Vice-Consul, S. Trifiletti.
Porto Empedocle—Vice-Consul, Calogero Deleo.
Pozzallo—Vice-Consul, F. P. Giunta.
Siracusa—Vice-Consul, Joseph Lobb.
Taormina—Vice-Consul, Dr. Salvatore Cacciola.
Terranova—Vice-Consul, V. Bresmes.
Trapani—Vice-Consul, L. M. Marino.
Turin—Consul-General, Maj. W. P. Chapman.
Vice-Consul, A. G. Linari.

Mail transit: Rome, 44 hours.

Colonies

Erythrea.—The Italian possessions on the Red Sea were combined under this name by various decrees from '90 to 1901. The colony extends from Cape Kasar about 670 miles along the coast of the Red Sea to a point on the Strait of Bab-el-Mandeb. *Area* about 88,500 sq. m., with a *pop.* which is nomadic, of about 450,000. It has the control of its own administration and finance, under a civil governor appointed by the King.

Asmara is the seat of government. Massowah has about 8,000 inhabitants. Gold-mines exist near Asmara, and pearl fishing is carried on at Massowah by the Italian Pearl Fishery Company. A railway from Massowah to Asmara is open as far as Ghinda.

	1914	1915
Revenue	£709,980	£697,219
Expenditure	679,996	661,897

Italian Somaliland, in North-East Africa, is separated by the river Juba from the East Africa Protectorate (British), and has a coastline extending from the Juba to Cape Guardafui, and then along the coast of the Gulf of Aden to the Somali Coast Protectorate, also British. *Area*, 100,000 sq. m., *pop.* about 400,000. It is divided into three parts for administrative purposes: (1) The **Benadir Coast Colony**, with a coast-line from the Juba to Meregh. In Jan. 1905 Italy assumed sovereign rights over this territory, paying the Sultan of Zanzibar £144,000 therefor, and undertaking the administration instead of

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the Benadir Co. Great Britain also leased to Italy five acres of land at Kismayu, with a frontage on the shore, to facilitate trade with Benadir. A Convention with Abyssinia delimiting the boundary was signed in 1907. There is a military force of 3,000 troops, and a police corps. Wireless telegraphy stations have been established for inland and coastal communication. Cotton growing promises well. (2) The **Sultanate of Obbia** under Sultan Yusuf Ali, on the eastern coast. (3) The **Sultanate of the Mijertain,** covering the Horn of Africa, the capital of which is Bandar Auâ.

	1913–14	1914–15
Revenue	£241,240	£266,640
Expenditure	230,840	262,767

	1913	1914	1915
Exports to U.K.	£3,595	£6,540	£19,360
Imports from (and of) U.K.	29,655	38,932	25,484

Tripoli and **Cyrenaica** (*Libia Italiana*), which was formally annexed by Italy in Nov. 1911, is a province in Africa on the Mediterranean coast, bounded on the west by Tunis and Algeria, on the east by Egypt, and on the south-east and south by the Sahara. The estimated *area* is about 400,000 sq. miles, and the *population* about 1,000,000, mostly Berbers, though there are many Jews. Since August 1915 Tripoli and Cyrenaica have formed only one province, consisting of Tripolitania (capital, Tripoli, with a population of 73,000), and Cyrenaica (capital, Bengazi, population 35,000). The trade of the province, about a fourth of which consists of the caravan trade with the Sudan, practically all passes through Tripoli and Bengazi. The chief exports are esparto fibre, skins and hides, ostrich feathers and sponges.

Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Giovanni Ameglio.

	1915–16
Revenue	£2,835,840
Expenditure	2,835,840

	1912	1913
Imports	£1,072,585	£1,021,340
Exports	154,901	137,101

	1913	1914	1915
Exports to U.K.	£49,992	£31,844	£1,162
Imports from (and of) U.K.	137,142	116,764	56,552

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Tripoli—Consul-General, J. B. Spence.
Vice-Consul, W. L. C. Knight.
Pro-Consul, G. Galea.
Bengazi—Consul, A. Dickson.
Khoms—Vice-Consul, J. Tate.

JAPAN

Emperor, Yoshihito Harunomiya, K.G., *b.* Aug. 31, 1879, *suc.* July 30, 1912, *m.* May 10, 1900, Princess Sadako, d. of Prince Kujo Michitaka, and has *issue* four sons: (1) Hirohito Michinomiya, *b.* April 29, 1901; (2) Yasuhito Atsunomiya, *b.* June 25, 1902; (3) Nobuhito Terunomiya, *b.* Jan. 3, 1905; (4) Takahito, *b.* Dec. 2, 1915.
Prime Minister and Finance, Marshal Terauchi.
Foreign Affairs, Baron Motono.
Interior, Baron Goto.
War, Lt.-Gen. Ohshima.
Navy, Admiral Baron Kato.
Justice, M. Nakashoji.
Education, Dr. Takata.
Agriculture and Commerce, M. Komatsubara.
Communications, Baron Den.

Embassy in London, 10 Grosvenor Square, W.
Ambassador, Viscount Chinda.
Councillor, K. Honda.
1st Secretary, I. Yoshida.
2nd Secretary, N. Sakenobe.
3rd Secretary, S. Sawada.
Attachés, M. Shigemitsu, K. Horiuchi.
Financial Attaché, K. Mori.
Naval Attaché, Rear-Adm. K. Funakoshi.
Military Attaché, Maj.-Gen. S. Inagaki.
Chancellors, A. Watanabe, S. Mashiko.
Consul-General, Keichi Yamasaki (*actg.*), 1 Broad Street Place, E.C., and 1 Stanley Crescent, W.

The Empire of Japan consists of a long cluster of islands covering 37° 14′ of longitude and 29° 11′ of latitude. The islands number in all some 549, of which Nippon, Shikoku, and Kiushiu are the chief. The total *area*, excluding Cho-sen, Formosa, the Pescadores and Sakhalin, is 147,655 sq. m., with a *pop.* in 1915 of 54,282,898 (27,438,735 males, 26,844,189 females).

Government

The history of Japan is almost as ancient as that of China, the Emperor being the representative of a dynasty which claims to have possessed the throne since 660 B.C. The country was, prior to 1889, an absolute monarchy, but in that year a new Constitution was promulgated. In the Emperor are vested the executive power with the advice of his Ministers, whom he appoints, and who are responsible to him; and the legislative power with the consent of the Diet. The Privy Council is an advisory body which is consulted by the Emperor on all important State matters. The Diet is composed of a House of Peers and a House of Representatives. The **House of Peers** numbers about 370, and consists of (*a*) Peers elected for life, including: (1) male members of the Imperial family above 20 years of age; (2) princes and marquesses above 25 years of age (15 princes and 44 marquesses); (3) persons above the age of 30 nominated by the Emperor for State services or for their learning; and (*b*) Peers elected for 7 years, including: (1) counts, viscounts, and barons above 25, to the number of one-fifth of each order, elected by the respective orders (there are 103 counts, 397 viscounts, and 429 barons); (2) persons elected indirectly by the residents in the various districts who pay the highest taxes. In the **House of Representatives** there are 379 members, elected by single ballot for 4 years by male citizens over 25 paying land tax or other direct taxes of not less than 10 yen per annum who have resided in their districts for one year at least. Elected and nominated members of both Houses are paid 2,000 yen (about £200) for each session, with travelling expenses.

Local Government, Education, etc.

For **local administration** the country (except Yesso, which has a governor and a special administration, Sakhalin, Cho-sen, and Formosa) is divided into 47 prefectures, each with a governor and an elected assembly. The prefectures are subdivided into 69 muncipalities and 636 counties or rural districts, and the counties again into 1,246 towns and 11,033 villages, each with its chief magistrate, council and assembly. In **religious matters** absolute freedom is allowed, subject to the preservation of peace and order. The chief forms of religion, however, are Shintoism and Buddhism. In every Japanese home

there are shrines or places devoted to ancestor worship, not only of the family ancestors, but of the clan deities and of the Imperial ancestors. The Temple at Ise is dedicated to the worship of the first Imperial ancestor. Elementary **education** is compulsory for children of from 6 to 14 years of age. There are over 27,000 elementary schools, and about 6,500,000 pupils, while high schools and technical schools are rapidly increasing in number. For the **administration of justice** there are 310 sub-district courts of first instance, the district courts, which number 49, 7 courts of appeal, and the Supreme Court or Court of Cassation at Tokio.

Industries, Commerce, etc.

The land is largely held by peasant proprietors, and agriculture is the occupation of more than 60 per cent. of the population. The **chief products** are rice and cereals, tea, sugar, and silk, while textile and other manufactures are improving and increasing. There are about 1,300,000,000 tons of workable coal in the empire, one-half of which is found in Yesso, which island also contains large deposits of sulphur. Copper (export in 1915, 56,000 tons, valued at £4,611,000), iron, gold, and silver are also mined. **Forests** occupy 73·1 per cent. of the total area of the country, and one-third are State forests; almost every known species of tree is represented, and forestry has now become a flourishing industry, the last annual production of the forests amounting to £10,368,663; by-products and chemical products (charcoal, calcium acetate, pine black, pulp, camphor) were valued at over £4,000,000. Although Japan is most advantageously situated for the pursuit of fishery, for many years only inshore fishery was pursued; of late years, however, the fishing industry has developed rapidly, and the output is now over £11,000,000 a year, much canned fish being exported to America and Europe.

The length of **railways** was (1914) 6,593 m., of which 5,472 m. were owned by the State.

A **gold standard** was adopted in Oct. 1897, the unit of value being the yen = 0·75 gramme of pure gold. Foreign jurisdiction in the treaty ports was abolished in 1899, and in return the country was thrown open to European traders, instead of only the treaty ports. Great Britain enjoys "most-favoured-nation" treatment.

Chief Towns

Tokio is the *capital* and has a pop. of 1,818,655; other large towns are Osaka (995,945) and Kioto (380,568). Yokohama (326,025) and Kobé (285,002) are the two chief ports, and the chief centres of foreign trade.

	Revenue.	Expenditure.
1911–12	£65,719,222	£58,537,461
1912–13	58,204,012	58,204,012
1913–14	58,680,758	58,680,758
1914–15	64,520,000	64,520,000
1915–16 (est.)	55,639,600	55,639,600
1916–17 (est.)	55,300,000	55,300,000

The **public debt** outstanding on Dec. 31, 1915, was officially stated to be as follows:

Internal loans	£99,153,158
Foreign loans	148,555,066
Total	£247,708,224

	Imports.	Exports.
1908	£43,625,746	£37,824,567
1910	47,390,534	46,797,960
1911	52,450,998	45,675,542
1912	63,188,795	53,796,063
1913	74,462,813	64,563,646
1914	60,814,700	60,341,600
1915	53,242,350	70,830,087

The following countries took the principal share of the imports and exports in 1914:

	Imports.	Exports.
United Kingdom	£10,107,700	£3,447,400
India	16,522,100	2,663,700
Hong Kong	98,300	3,437,600
Australia	1,496,400	1,114,200
Straits Settlements	427,000	940,100
Canada	114,400	510,900
South Africa	—	50,300
Total British Empire	28,765,900	12,164,200
United States	10,585,900	20,644,600
China	7,506,800	17,392,200
Kwangtung Province	3,192,900	2,273,400
Germany	4,732,900	1,111,700
France	448,200	3,226,300
French Indo-China	1,593,800	82,100
Dutch Indies	2,319,700	696,700
Italy	79,100	1,132,800
Philippines	754,600	691,000
Belgium	678,000	242,100
Other Countries	3,954,200	2,602,000

Exports to U.K. 1915, £9,379,432:

Oils	£1,155,346	Straw, etc., plaiting	597,751
Timber	80,485	Silks	1,560,281
Metals	1,321,795		

Imports from (and of) U.K. 1915, £4,876,655:

Arms and Ammunition	£108,133	Machinery	£480,413
Chemicals	390,088	Manures	130,661
Cottons	502,119	Metal manuf.	1,439,766
		Woollens	454,727

Consult the "Financial and Economic Annual of Japan," published by the Government in Tokio.

Political Parties

Of late years party distinctions have been more clear in name than in policy. The chief party is known as the **Seiyu-Kai**, or Constitutional Political Association. It was formed in 1900 by the Marquis Ito, and has ever since been numerically the strongest party in the Lower House. Whether nominally in power or not, the Seiyu-Kai have always commanded the situation in the last resort.

Treaties with other Countries

For the Treaty with the United Kingdom, see article INTERNATIONAL TREATIES.

By the **Franco-Japanese Agreement,** signed June 10, 1907, and the **Russo-Japanese Convention,** signed July 30, 1907, the **independence and territorial integrity of China,** as well as the principle of equal opportunity in commerce and industry for all nations in the said Empire, were recognised.

An exchange of notes formulating a common policy in the Far East took place in November 1908, between the Japanese and **United States** Governments.

A **Convention with Russia,** signed on July 4, 1910, guarantees the maintenance of the *status quo* in Manchuria as defined in all the treaties concluded up to that date between Japan and

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Russia, and between either of those Powers and China. A further Agreement for the settlement of outstanding questions was signed with Russia in August 1911; and in July 1912 the Agreements were supplemented by an understanding with regard to their respective spheres of interest in Inner Mongolia, and by an undertaking for the joint defence of those spheres in case of attack by other Powers.

In 1915 an important Agreement was come to between Japan and **China.** It consented to all the arrangements that might be made in the Treaty of Peace between Germany and Japan as to the disposal of the rights of the former; extended the lease of the Kwantung Province, and settled the rights of Japanese subjects in South Manchuria and Eastern Inner Mongolia. It also strengthened the hold of Japan over the Han-Yeh-Ping Company. China undertook that no other Power should build any naval or military establishment on the coast of the Province of Fukien. As to **Kiao-Chau,** Japan declared that if, on the conclusion of the war, she were given full disposal of it, it would be returned to China subject to its being opened entirely as a commercial port, and to the establishment of a Japanese concession in a locality to be designated by Japan. Arrangements are to be made between the Governments of Japan and China regarding the disposal of German public structures and properties.

BRITISH EMBASSY

Ambassador Ex. and Min. Plen. His Excellency Sir Wm. Conyngham Greene, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. £5,000
Councillor, H. C. Norman.
1st Secretary, C. J. F. R. Wingfield.
2nd Secretary, Count C. H. Bentinck.
Japanese Secretary, E. M. Hobart-Hampden, C.M.G.
Commercial Attaché, E. T. F. Crowe, C.M.G.
Naval Attaché, Capt. E. H. Rymer, R.N.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. J. A. C. Somerville.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Dairen—Consul, H. G. Parlett.
Hakodate—Vice-Consul, G. B. Sansom.
Kobé—Consul-General, R. G. E. Forster.
Vice-Consul, H. A. Horne.
Osaka—Vice-Consul, O. White.
Nagasaki—Consul, J. T. Wawn.
Seoul—Consul-General, A. H. Lay, C.M.G.
Vice-Consul, W. B. Cunningham.
Shimonoseki—Consul, E. H. Holmes.
Tamsui: Formosa—Consul, T. J. Harrington.
Tokio—Vice-Consul, G. H. Phipps.
Yokohama—Consul-General, A. M. Chalmers.
Vice-Consul, C. J. Davidson.

Mail transit: Tokio, *via* Vancouver 26 days; *via* Suez, 36–39 days.

Colonies and Dependencies

Cho-sen, or Korea, is the peninsula lying between the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan. It has an *area* of 84,000 sq. m. with a *pop.* in 1915 of 17,405,645, the Japanese numbering 291,217. Until 1894 China was the suzerain of Korea, but on the conclusion of the war in 1895, China relinquished her suzerainty, and the independence of Korea was acknowledged. Then began the struggle with Russia, which culminated in the Russo-Japanese War, and by the Peace Treaty between Russia and Japan, 1905, the paramount interest of the latter country in Korea was acknowledged. Five years later, in August 1910, Korea was formally annexed by Japan, and named Cho-sen. Treaties concluded with Korea by other Powers became void with the annexation, but Japan undertook for a period of ten years not to interfere in any way with the commercial rights enjoyed by foreigners in the peninsular. For this period the Korean tariff is to be applied indiscriminately to Japanese and foreign goods. On the other hand, the right of consular jurisdiction came to an end with the incorporation of Korea in the Japanese Empire. Rice, millet, cotton, hemp, soya beans, and tobacco are grown on the fertile territory skirting the sea, and the people are similar in their habits and customs to the Chinese on the neighbouring mainland. The worship of ancestors is carefully observed, and some educational work is done at Seoul. A strong movement towards Christianity is going on in the country, and Christian missions there are extraordinarily successful. **Gold mining** has considerably extended, the export in 1914 being valued at £1,117,201. Copper, iron, graphite, and coal are also found in abundance. There are 1,006 miles of railways working, all being the property of the Japanese Government, and other lines are under construction.

	1913–14	1914–15	1915–16
Revenue and expenditure .	£5,345,448	£5,941,296	£5,856,050
Imports . .	6,851,368	7,307,150	6,454,878
Exports . .	2,142,282	3,152,225	3,510,522

The chief exports are gold, rice, beans, and live stock.

The island of **Formosa** (Taiwan) lies off the Chinese coast; it has an *area* of 13,944 sq. m. and a *pop.* in 1915 of 3,681,888, mostly Chinese. A Governor-General (M. Sakuma) administers the island, which is divided into twenty districts, each under a chief magistrate. The *capital* of the island is Taihoku (*pop.* 96,500), and the principal *port* Keelung, both in the extreme north. Other important towns are Tainan (*pop.* 59,600) in the south and Kagi. The **chief products** are sugar (£2,824,960 in 1914) and rice (£704,640 in 1914), but tea (£694,200 in 1914), camphor and camphor oil, copper and alcohol, are also important exports. The future of the camphor industry (export in 1914, 8,853,597 lb., worth £546,890) continues to excite apprehension owing to possible exhaustion of the existing camphor forests (present area, 1,990 sq. m.), but it is claimed that present resources are sufficient to maintain an annual supply of about 6,500,000 lb. for eighteen years, and that by then the afforestation scheme (to which much care has been devoted) will be far enough advanced for that quantity still to be produced. There are 395 miles of railway.

Revenue and expenditure, 1914–15 (est.) £4,933,150.

	1913	1914
Imports . . .	£6,212,150	£5,401,490
Exports . . .	5,449,040	5,994,380

The **Pescadores** have an *area* of 85 sq. m. and a *pop.* of 55,222.

The island of **Sakhalin** (Karafuto), south of the 50th degree N. lat., was ceded to Japan at the conclusion of the war with Russia by the treaty of Portsmouth, Sept. 5, 1905. The island is separated from Japan by the narrow strait of Soya. It has an *area* of 12,582 sq. m. with a *pop.* in 1915 of 63,653. Its fisheries are valuable, and there are abundant forests. Russia engaged to grant to Japanese subjects rights of fishing along the coasts of the Russian possessions in the Japan, Okhotsk, and Behring Seas.

Revenue and expenditure, 1914–15 (est.) £249,666.

By the treaty of Portsmouth, Sept. 5, 1905, Russia transferred to Japan, with the consent of China, the lease, which was to expire in 1923, but in 1915 was extended to ninety-nine years, of the **Kwantung Province,** including **Port Arthur** (pop. 17,096) and **Dairen** (pop. 45,271), and all rights, privileges and concessions connected with or forming part of such lease, and all public works and properties in the territory, Japan undertaking that the proprietary rights of Russian subjects should be respected. Russia agreed to transfer to Japan, with the consent of the Chinese Government, the railway between Chang-chun (Kwang-cheng-tsze) and Port Arthur and all its branches, as well as all coal mines in the said region, belonging to or worked for the benefit of the railway. The whole has an *area* of 1,219 sq. m., with a *pop.* in 1915 of 522,489, of whom 49,021 were Japanese. The whole of the territory is now a free area, but the question of a customs system is being considered. **Exports,** chiefly beans (value £1,779,865 in 1914), bean-cake (value £2,347,098 in 1914) and bean-oil (value £763,370 in 1914), silk, and coal.

Revenue and expenditure, 1915–16, £432,401.

	1913	1914
Imports . . .	£5,142,290	£4,085,996
Exports . . .	6,030,029	6,456,954

LIBERIA

President, Daniel E. Howard (1916–20).

Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen. in London, J. P. Crommelin, 13 Eaton Place, S.W.
Consul in London, J. T. Grein, 29 Mincing Lane, E.C.
Vice-Consul, A. E. Donaldson.

Liberia is a negro republic on the coast of West Africa, lying between the French colony of the Ivory Coast on the east and Sierra Leone on the west, and between the French possessions in the interior and the sea. The Franco-Liberian boundary is not yet settled. It has an *area* of about 40,000 sq. m. with a *pop.* of 2,000,000, including about 10,000 Americo-Liberians and 500 British natives, the rest being aborigines. Liberia was founded in 1822 by American philanthropists for the settlement of freed slaves. It was declared independent in 1847, was recognised as a sovereign state by Great Britain in 1848, and by the United States in 1862. The **constitution** is on the model of that of the United States. The President is elected for four years, the House of Representatives (14 members) for four years, and the Senate (9 members) for six.

The Governments of Great Britain, France, and the United States have expressed special interests in the welfare of the Republic. The British Government has lent officials to reorganise the customs and the police. In April 1909 the United States Government sent out a Commission of Enquiry of three members, who reported in March 1910. The Commissioners animadverted strongly upon alleged frontier encroachment by Britain and France, and made some uncomplimentary observations upon British efforts to reform the administration. They recommended that the United States Government should make itself directly responsible for the welfare of the country. This recommendation was not favourably entertained in Europe, and though supported by Mr. Knox, it was rejected by the Senate. It was agreed, however, that a loan should be advanced in equal portions by British, American, French, and German bankers with the object of paying off existing debts and so enabling the republic to make a fresh start. It was also agreed that an American General Receiver of Customs should be appointed and three Receivers, of British, French, and German nationality respectively. The loan contract was signed in March 1912, the amount being £340,000, bearing interest at 5 per cent., and secured upon the customs duties and the rubber tax. Bonds to the amount of $715,000 were taken up in London, $460,000 in Holland, and $225,000 in Germany, making a total of $1,400,000 to date. There is a frontier police-force of some 600 men, organised by officers of the United States Government.

The development of the country is hindered by the laws prohibiting any but Liberian subjects from holding land. Until 1909 foreigners were prohibited from trading in the interior or anywhere except at the official ports of entry. There are magnificent forests in the interior, and much mineral wealth exists, some of which is being prospected by the Liberian Development Chartered Company. Valuable deposits of tin reported to have been located in Maryland County are engaging the attention of an English syndicate. The chief **products** are palm kernels and oil, coffee, rubber, and ivory. Cotton is indigenous, but is not cultivated to any extent.

CAPITAL, Monrovia; pop. 6,000.

Revenue and expenditure, 1913–14, £106,300.

	1912	1913
Imports . . .	£347,470	£282,247
Exports . . .	245,656	222,437

	1913	1914	1915
Exports to U.K. . .	£56,709	£58,450	£245,419
Imports from (and of) U.K. . . .	90,258	79,410	73,309

British Consul-General, R. C. F. Maugham, Monrovia.
Vice-Consul, M. Y. H. Parks.
British Receiver of Customs, Richard Sharpe.
Mail transit: 12 days.

LUXEMBURG

Grand Duchess, Marie Adelaide, *b.* June 14, 1894; *suc.* Feb. 25, 1912, on the death of her father the Grand Duke Wilhelm.

By the Treaty of London, 1867, Luxemburg was declared neutral territory; it was, however, violated by Germany in the Great War. For commercial purposes the Grand Duchy is included in the German Zollverein. The **Chamber of Deputies** consists of 53 members, elected directly by the cantons for six years (half retiring every three years). *Area,* 998 sq. m.; *pop.* 259,891 (with the exception of about 5,500 individuals all Roman Catholic). CAPITAL, Luxemburg, pop. 21,000. Revenue, 1914, £880,711; **expenditure,** £995,301; **industries,** chiefly mining (iron and steel) and agriculture. There is also a **province** of Luxemburg, belonging to Belgium, of which it forms the south-eastern corner; capital, Arlon.

British Minister, the British Minister to the Netherlands.
British Consul, N. le Gallais.

MEXICO

President, Gen. Carranza has been recognised by the U.S. as head of the *de facto* Government of Mexico, but complete anarchy prevails in the country.
Minister to Great Britain, Señor Sanchez Azcona.

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Mexico is a republic forming the southern extremity of North America, and stretching into Central America. Bounded on the north by the United States; on the south by Guatemala and British Honduras. It has an *area* of 767,060 sq. m. and a *pop.* at the census of 1910 of 15,160,360. The country, by the constitution of 1857 with subsequent modifications, is divided into 27 states, 3 territories, and the Federal district, and these are governed as a Republic by a President, elected by the people for a term of six years. There is a **Senate** of 56 members, each state electing two members, and a **House of Representatives** elected for two years by universal suffrage, one member for every 40,000 inhabitants. Members of both Houses are paid $3,000 per annum. Each state has its own elected governor and legislature. Notwithstanding these democratic forms, Mexico has been ruled for the last thirty years or more by the simpler method of ignoring the Constitution. Thirty-eight per cent. of the population are pure-blooded Indians, and 43 per cent. of mixed Indian and European blood;—a fact which militates against the success of popular government.

Prevailing **religion,** Roman Catholic; but there is no State establishment, and all sects are tolerated. Primary **education** free and compulsory, and great progress is being made. There are 14,000 schools, with an attendance of over 1,000,000. **Industries** comprise mining and smelting of silver and other metals (which employs about 100,000), cotton factories, agriculture, and cattle-herding. The **mineral wealth** is great, comprising gold, silver, mercury, iron, tin, zinc, lead, antimony, arsenic, and sodic carbonate. Mexico is one of the two largest silver-producing countries in the world. A monetary law gives the dollar a value nearly equivalent to 2*s.* in English currency. The **other chief products** are copper, gold, petroleum, and fibres; coffee and tobacco are cultivated very largely. There were in 1912 15,870 miles of railway.

CAPITAL, Mexico; pop. 470,000.

	1912–13	1913–14	1914–15
Revenue .	£12,095,890	£13,230,715	£14,597,000
Expenditure	11,078,187	13,210,873	15,220,489
Debt . .	—	—	38,531,920
Imports .	19,577,233	12,146,214	—
Exports .	30,040,561	18,566,611	—

	1913	1914	1915
Exports to U.K.	£1,879,794	1,849,304	£2,227,980
Imports from (and of) U.K. .	2,233,082	642,115	249,250

BRITISH LEGATION

Envoy Ex. and Minister Plen. (vacant) . £2,500
1st Secretary and Chargé d'Affaires, T. B. Hohler, C.M.G., C.B.
Naval Attaché, Capt. G. R. A. Gaunt, R.N.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Hon. M. O'Brien, M.V.O., D.S.O.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Mexico City—Consul-General, E. W. P. Thurstan.
Vice-Consul, R. C. E. Milne.
Chihuahua—Vice-Consul, C. G. Scobell.
Chinipas—Vice-Consul, G. E. Stephenson.
Durango—Vice-Consul, W. W. Graham.
Ensenada—Vice-Consul, W. D. Madden.
Gomez Palacio—Vice-Consul, P. A. O'Hea.
Guadalajara—Vice-Consul, P. G. Holms.
Guaymas and S. Rosalia—Vice-Consul, W. Fearon.
Colima—Consul, D. G. C. MacNeill.
La Paz—Vice-Consul, F. W. Moore.
Mazatlan—Vice-Consul, G. E. S. Watson.
Progreso—Consul, A. Peirce.
Salina Cruz—Consul, W. Wiseman.
Tampico—Consul, H. W. Wilson.
Monterrey—Vice-Consul, J. B. Sanford.
Saltillo—Vice-Consul, J. Lynch.
San Luis Potosi—Vice-Consul, Dr. H. E. Nolan
Vera Cruz—Consul, J. S. Hutchison.
Frontera—Vice-Consul, C. W. Rickard.
Puerto Mexico—Vice-Consul, T. Gemmill.
Turpan—Vice-Consul, G. A. Grahame.

Mail transit: 12 days.

MONACO

Prince, Albert, *b.* Nov. 13, 1848; *suc.* Sept. 10, 1889; *m.* (1) Sept. 21, 1869, Lady Mary Douglas Hamilton (marriage annulled 1880); (2) Oct. 31, 1889, Alice, Duchess Dowager de Richelieu.
Issue: Prince Louis, *b.* July 12, 1870.
Consul-General in London, T. Lumley, 37 Conduit Street, W.

Monaco is a principality, surrounded on all sides by the French department of Alpes Maritimes, except to the south, where it borders on the sea. *Area*, 8 sq. m.; *resident population* (1914), Commune of Monaco, 2,247; Condamine, 11,082; Monte Carlo, 9,627; total, 22,956. Visitors in 1913, 1,692,258. Italian in language and traditions, but virtually under French control. The Constitution promulgated in 1911 established a National Council of 21 members, elected for four years, by universal suffrage with *scrutin de liste*. Government is administered under the authority of the Prince by a Cabinet assisted by a Council of State. The first stone of the **Casino at Monte Carlo** was laid in 1858. The Société Anonyme des Bains de Mer et du Cercle des Etrangers de Monaco, whose capital is £1,200,000 in 60,000 shares, holds a contract which will expire at the end of 1947. It has practically to bear the cost of spiritual and temporal government for the Principality, and in addition pays £70,000 annually to the Prince for the concession, increasing the amount every ten years from 1907 by £10,000. The revenues (derived chiefly from the Casino) are largely spent on improvements. The Harbour, of about 40 acres, is now fully protected, and allows a depth of 24 feet, and there is excellent yacht anchorage. Customs duties are the same as throughout France. The Hospital, opened since 1902, is quite up to modern requirements.

British Consul, J. W. Keogh (Nice).
Vice-Consul, C. J. Sim (Monaco).

Mail transit: 30 hours.

MONTENEGRO

King, Nicholas I, *b.* Oct. 7, 1841; *suc.* Aug. 14, 1860, as Prince; proclaimed King, Aug. 28, 1910; *m.* Nov. 8, 1860, Princess Milena, dau. of Vayvod Peter Voucotich, and has *issue* 3 sons and 6 daughters.
Heir-apparent, Prince Danilo, *b.* June 29, 1871, *m.* July 27, 1899, Princess Jutta of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.

Premier, M. André Radovitch.

Consul-General for the United Kingdom, Col. Sir John Roper Parkington, 21 Mincing Lane, London, E.C.

Montenegro is a kingdom, lying between Albania on the south and Herzegovina on the north, with

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an *area* (including town and district of Dulcigno, ceded by Turkey in 1880) of 5,603 sq. m. and a *pop.* of 500,000.

The executive vests in the King, and the legislative authority in a **Council of State** (consisting of the Crown Prince, the Metropolitan Bishops, all Ministers and Councillors appointed by the King), and a **Skupschtina** created by an edict of Nov. 1905, and consisting of 74 members, 56 elected by the military districts and 6 by the chief towns, 12 being ex-officio members, the religious and official heads of the State, including 3 military officers nominated by the King. The members are elected by manhood suffrage and the ballot for 4 years.

The country is divided into 10 districts, under governors; the districts are subdivided in 69 "capitanats," which are again divided into communes. For 400 years the inhabitants of Old Montenegro struggled to maintain their independence against Turkey, and in 1878 this independence was recognised by the Treaty of Berlin. The waters of Montenegro were by the Treaty closed to the ships of war of all nations, Austria administering the maritime and sanitary police on the Montenegrin coast; but as the result of subsequent negotiations between the Powers the limitations placed upon Montenegro have been modified, so as to open the Port of Antivari to ships of war and to abolish the Austrian control. The erection of forts there or along the River Boyana remains prohibited. The Montenegrins belong to the Serbian branch of the Slav race. Prevailing religion, Greek Church. Education compulsory and free. A large portion of the kingdom is uncultivable, consisting of forest and mountain pasture, and bare limestone. Large herds of cattle are reared, and some small crops are grown. The first **railway** (length, 21 m.) in the country was opened in Dec. 1908. It runs from Antivari to the Lake of Scutari.

CAPITAL, Cetinjé (pop. 5,500). Other towns are Podgoritza, pop. 14,000; Dulcigno, pop. 5,000; and Antivari, pop. 2,514.

Revenue, 1914 (est.), £390,000; **expenditure**, 1914 (est.), £504,000; **public debt**, 1911, £250,000. An international loan of 40,000,000 francs was in course of negotiation, with the assistance of the Powers, when the war broke out. The Montenegrin Government negotiated with French and Italian financiers for advances of some 12,000,000 francs on the strength of this loan. During the Turkish war the Government issued £80,000 of Treasury "bons," which were subsequently redeemed out of the above-mentioned advances. On the outbreak of the present war these "bons" were reissued.

Imports, 1910, £340,000; **exports**, £100,000.

Exports to U.K., 1914, nil; **imports from (and of) U.K.**, 1913, £2,177; 1914, £803.

MOROCCO

Morocco is the westernmost of the Barbary States, occupying the N.W. corner of Africa. An **empire** consisting of the kingdoms of Fez and Morocco, and the territories of Sus, Draha, and Tafilet, with an *area* estimated at about 220,000 sq. m. and a *pop.* estimated at 5,000,000 including Berbers, Tuaregs, and Arabs. There are about 45,000 Europeans in the country. There are **three capitals**: Fez (pop. 100,000), Morocco (pop. 50,000), Mequinez (pop. 24,000). **Chief ports** are Mogador, Dar-al-Beida (or Casablanca), Mazagan, and Tangier, Saffi, Rabat, and Tetuan (Port Marteen). **Tangier** has a pop. of about 45,000. Tafilet is the point of arrival and departure for the caravans through the Sahara.

Morocco is nominally ruled by **Mulai Yusef**, who was proclaimed Sultan in August 1912 in place of his brother Mulai Hafid, who had abdicated and had been allotted a pension of £14,000 a year. Mulai Hafid had himself succeeded a brother, Mulai Abdul, who also retired into private life with a handsome pension. The Sultan is head of religion (the Malekite sect of the Sunnite Mohammedans) as well as of the state.

By the **Anglo-French Agreement, April 8, 1904**, the French Government declared that they had no intention of altering the political status of Morocco, and the British Government recognised that it appertained to France to preserve order in that country, and to provide assistance for the purpose of all administrative, economic, financial, and military reforms which it may require, provided that the treaty rights of Great Britain, including the right of coasting trade between the ports of Morocco enjoyed by British vessels since 1901, were left intact; and that British commerce, including goods in transit through French territory and destined for the Moorish market, were treated on a footing of absolute equality with that of France. In order to secure the **free passage of the Straits of Gibraltar**, the two Governments agreed not to permit, nor to undertake, the construction of fortifications on the Moorish coast between Melilla and the River Sebou, excepting the places occupied by Spain. The two Governments took into special consideration the interests of Spain in Morocco, and the French Government undertook to come to an understanding with the Spanish Government in regard to them, and to communicate such agreement to the British Government. The Agreement was made binding for 30 years, with provision for the extension of the period for 5 years at a time. **Spain** concluded a similar Agreement with France in Oct. 1904. In consequence of Germany's dissatisfaction with these agreements, to which she was not a party, a strained situation arose, and finally an **International Conference met at Algeciras** (Jan. 16, 1906), and an Agreement was signed (April 7), which included —(1) a declaration relating to the organisation of a police force of 2,000 to 2,500; (2) a declaration as to the suppression of the contraband trade in arms; (3) a concession for a State Bank for 40 years, worked by censors appointed by the Banks of France, England and Spain, and the Imperial Bank of Germany; (4) a scheme for improved collection of taxes and the creation of new sources of revenue by means of specified duties; (5) regulations as to Customs duties, etc., with a proviso that on the frontier of Algeria the regulation should be the exclusive affair of France and Morocco, and similarly of Spain and Morocco in the Riff country; (6) a recognition of the principle of economic freedom and the non-alienation of public services and public works. The Agreement came into force Dec. 31, 1906.

In Feb. 1909 an Agreement was signed between France and Germany reproducing the essence of clauses 2 and 4 of the Anglo-French Agreement of 1904.

A summary of the international agreements relating to Morocco from 1904 to 1911 was given in the 1912 ANNUAL.

A Franco-Moroccan Treaty of March 1912 instituted a French protectorate. This document declared that France and Morocco were in agreement as to the establishment of a new *régime* and proclaimed freedom of religion. France is allowed,

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for the maintenance of order, to enter into military occupation of any points necessary for this purpose, after due notification to the Sultan. The treaty dealt with the support to be given to the Sultan for the maintenance of his authority, and defined the powers of the Resident-General. It provided for the diplomatic representation of Morocco by France and for the reorganisation of the country's finances. Loans may not be made, directly or indirectly, or concessions granted, without the assent of the French Government. In 1913 the German Government gave its adhesion to this treaty, without reservations.

Trade is carried on chiefly with Great Britain, France, and Germany (see details below), French and Spanish being the most important languages for commercial purposes. Morocco is a fine wheat-growing country, ridged with many ranges of mountains, and rich in minerals; but the country's resources are not yet much developed. The **chief exports** are cereals, eggs, skins, almonds, olive oil, and wool.

Imperial **revenue** about £400,000 per annum. Estimated revenue of French zone, £1,938,000. The principal towns are Tangier (50,000), Tetuan (30,050), Laraiche (16,000), and Alcazar (7,250).

	1913	1914	1915
***Imports** .	£11,132,933	£9,257,527	£10,867,410
Exports .	1,935,687	1,515,253	2,561,994

British share in imports, 1915, 20·1%; exports, 1915, 21·4%. French share in imports, 1915, 47%; exports, 1915, 50·5%.

	1913	1914	1915
Exports to U.K.	£408,218	£408,292	£601,443
Imports from (and of) U.K. .	1,277,197	1,222,553	1,332,541

French Resident-General, Gen. Lyautey.

BRITISH AGENCY, Tangier

Agent and Consul-General, H. E. White, C.M.G. £1,200
1st Secretary, H. W. Kennard.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Tangier—Vice-Consul, H. B. Johnstone.
Lariache—Vice-Consul, E. H. Mulock.
Tetuan—Vice-Consul, (vacant).
Casa Blanca—Consul, A. Shipley.
Marrakesh—Vice-Consul, A. Lennox.
Magazan—Vice-Consul, T. G. Spinney.
Mogador—Vice-Consul, H. L. Rabino.
Rabat—Vice-Consul, E. G. Lomas.
Saffi—Vice-Consul, G. H. Selous.
Fez—Consul, J. Mc.I. Macleod, C.M.G.

Mail transit: 4 days 5 hours.

THE NETHERLANDS

Queen, Wilhelmina Helena Pauline Maria, *b.* Aug. 31, 1880. She is the daughter of William III of the Netherlands, by his second wife, the Princess Emma, sister of H.R.H. the Duchess of Albany, and daughter of Prince George Victor of Waldeck-Pyrmont. Queen Wilhelmina *succeeded to the throne* on the decease of her father, on Nov. 23, 1890, but her mother acted as Queen-Regent till the young Queen came of age (Aug. 31, 1898). Her marriage with Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin took place on Feb. 7, 1901. Prince Henry, who was b. in 1876, is a son of the late Grand Duke Frederick Francis II., who held a high military command in the Franco-German war. *Heir*, H.R.H. Juliana Louise Emma Marie Wilhelmina, Princess of Orange and Nassau, Duchess of Mecklenburg, *b.* April 30, 1909. The succession to the throne is in the direct male line, or failing males, females. If there is no legal heir, Sovereign and Parliament (or if the Sovereign is dead, Parliament alone), with its numbers doubled for the occasion, designate a successor.

Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior, Dr. T. Cort van der Linden.
Foreign Affairs, Jonkheer J. Loudon.
Finance, Dr. A. van Gijn.
Justice, Dr. B. Ort.
Marine, Capt. J. J. Rambonnet.
War, Gen. N. Bosboom.
Agriculture and Commerce, F. E. Posthuma.
Public Works, Dr. C. Lely.
Colonies, Dr. Th. B. Pleyte.

Minister in London, Jonkheer R. de Marees van Swinderen, 32 Green Street, W.
Secretary, Baron E. de Nagell.
Agriculture Attaché, Dr. van Rijn.
Chancellor, H. N. Brouwer.
Consul-General, H. S. J. Maas, Finsbury Circus House, 12 Blomfield Street, London, E.C.

A maritime country in the N.W. of Europe, extending from 53° 32′ to 50° 46′ N. and from 3° 24′ to 7° 12′ E. with a total *area* of 12,648 sq. m and a *pop.* in 1914 of 6,260,050.

The Constitution of 1848, revised in 1887, vests the executive in the Sovereign, and the legislative authority in the Sovereign and the **States-General,** the latter sitting in two chambers: the **First,** consisting of 50 members, elected for nine years (one-third retiring every three years) by the provincial States from among the most highly assessed inhabitants and from among a number of specified officials; **the Second,** of 100 members, elected for 4 years by all male citizens of 25 years or more who pay a direct tax to the State, or are householders or own boats of not less than 24 tons, or receive a minimum wage or salary of about £23, or give other evidence of their ability to support themselves and their families. The Government and the Second Chamber alone possess the initiative in legislation; the Upper House having the right of approval or rejection, but not of amendment. Alterations in constitution are made by a two-thirds vote of both houses, followed by a general election, and confirmation by a similar vote of the new States-General. Members of the First Chamber are paid 16*s.* 8*d.* a day during the Session, and those of the Second Chamber £166 per annum and travelling expenses. **A State Council** of 14 members appointed by the Sovereign is consulted on all legislative and on most executive matters.

For **local government** the country is divided into 11 provinces and 1,123 communes, each province having its own representative body, which has the power of making ordinances subject to the approval of the Sovereign; and each commune having its council elected for 6 years, with a mayor and aldermen. Entire liberty and social equality granted to all religions. Over 2,500,000 belong to the **Dutch Reformed Church,** but there are over 1,800,000 Roman Catholics, and the State pays certain fixed allowances to the different Churches. **Education** is compulsory for children from 6 to 13 years of age, and is well organised, and practically free as to the primary schools. Great importance is attached to the teaching of

* Including trade across Algerian frontier and Melilla.

modern languages and to technical and scientific education. **The judicial system** includes 106 cantonal courts, 23 district tribunals, 5 Courts of Appeal, and the High Court. Trial by jury does not exist. Length of railways, 2,295 miles. Length of canals about 2,000 miles, and of other navigable waterways about 3,000 miles.

The chief **imports** are cereals and flour, iron and steel, textiles, and raw materials and food products generally. The chief **exports** are food products, drugs, iron, steel, textiles, sugar, etc. The few duties that are levied are not for purposes of protection. Practically free trade prevails. The CAPITAL is Amsterdam (pop. 573,994), and other chief towns are Rotterdam (462,481), The Hague (301,846), Utrecht (122,853).

	1913	1914	1915
Revenue	£17,614,084	£19,018,052	*£18,017,230
Expenditure	19,427,587	21,112,151	*21,259,400
Debt	—	—	95,716,288
Imports	326,500,000	240,750,000	—
Exports	256,916,666	208,750,000	—

Exports to U.K., 1914, £24,310,821 :—

Butter	£1,144,181	Pork	£2,248,650
Cheese	921,311	Condensed milk	1,187,408
Eggs	603,323	Sugar	2,251,973
Margarine	3,896,375	Paper	1,073,453
Bacon	875,523		

1915, £23,418,757 :—

Butter	£313,868	Pork	£359,424
Cheese	438,235	Condensed milk	1,366,821
Eggs	635,856	Sugar	2,407,799
Margarine	5,666,146	Paper	1,259,902
Bacon	24,519		

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1914, £13,365,644 :—

Coal and coke	£1,040,335	Oils	£224,807
Cotton yarn	1,820,458	Iron and steel	982,261
,, manuf.	1,206,815	Ships and boats	1,350,516
Machinery	701,565	Woollens	755,806

1915, £18,036,837 :—

Coal and coke	£1,290,869	Oils	£1,376,534
Cotton yarn	2,175,668	Iron and steel	801,260
,, manuf.	1,059,864	Ships and boats	41,423
Machinery	537,277	Woollens	730,401

BRITISH LEGATION, The Hague

Envoy Ex. and Minister Plen. Hon. Sir Alan Johnstone, G.C.V.O. . . . £3,600
1st Secretary, R. S. Seymour, M.V.O.
2nd Secretary, H. G. Chilton.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

The Hague—Vice-Consul, G. Barger.
Rotterdam—Consul-General for The Netherlands, E. G. B. Maxse, C.M.G.
Consul, Henry Tom, £300–500; *Vice-Consuls*, G. T. Maclean, £300–500; J. W van Dyk, Jr.; A. W. J. Muller; F. C. B. Wood; W. S. Donald.
Amsterdam—Consul, Constantine Graham, £300–500 (*acg.*).
Vice-Consuls, E. J. Labarre, H. le Fanu.
Bois-le-Duc—Vice-Consul, Louis Elias.
Delfzyl—Vice-Consul, (vacant).
Dordrecht—Vice-Consul, J. C. Vriesendorp.
Flushing—Consul, Guy G. Gilliat Smith; *Vice-Consul*, P. de Bruyne.
Groningen—Consul, J. M. Prillevitz.
Harlingen—Vice-Consul, J. H. Kuhlman.
Helder—Vice-Consul, W. J. van Neck.
Leeuwarden—Vice-Consul, R. Buisman.
Maastricht—Vice-Consul, P. H. Haanebrink.
Terneuzen—Vice-Consul, Percy T. Jones.
Tiel—Vice-Consul, C. W. Dresselhuys, Jr.
Vlaardingen—Vice-Consul, R. F. Mercier.
Ymuiden—Vice-Consul, S. C. L. Reygersberg.

Mail transit : The Hague, 10 hours.

* Estimated.

Reclamation of the Zuyder Zee

According to the scheme of the Zuyder Zee Association, the time needed for the work will be 33 years, and the estimated cost 189,000,000 fl. (£15,750,000), exclusive of interest. Four separate areas will be dyked in; one around the Island of Wieringen, one to the south of the town of Hoorn, one near the River Eem along the coast of Gelderland, and the fourth at the south coast of Friesland. These areas would contain a total of roughly 211,000 hectares, equal to 521,170 acres. An embankment or dam is to run from a point in the north-east corner of the province of North Holland, near Wieringen, to the village of Piaam, on the west coast of Friesland. This embankment would have a length of 29,300 metres, with a height of 5·40 metres above Amsterdam water level. It is estimated that the constructing of this dam will take nine years. When the four areas are redeemed a fresh-water lake will have been formed in the middle, and supply the surrounding districts with water. The large fresh-water lake will facilitate the draining of the land. The lake will raise the value of hundreds of thousands of acres of grassland in the surrounding districts, and the products will improve in consequence. The Zuyder Zee fishermen, of whom there are 3,017, will be compensated. The value of the fish caught in the Zuyder Zee is a little over 2,000,000 fl., or about £167,000 annually.

Dutch East Indies

The Dutch possessions in the Asiatic Archipelago include (1) Java, with Madura, *area* 50,554 sq. m., *pop.* about 30,000,000; and (2) what are called the Outposts, viz., Sumatra, part of Bôrneo, Celebes, the Moluccas, part of New Guinea, and the Sunda and other islands, which have an estimated *area* of about 686,000 sq. m. and an estimated *pop.* of about 7,500,000, and are administered by Governors, Residents, etc., according to their status. The administrative and executive authority for the whole of Dutch East India is in the hands of a **Governor-General,** assisted by a **Council,** with partly legislative and partly advisory functions, consisting of five members. Under him the administration is carried on by Residents and subordinate officers. The army, which is purely colonial, numbers about 12,150 Europeans and 24,000 natives. The cost of the navy is borne partly by the colony and partly by the Government of the Netherlands. There is complete religious liberty, and education is well looked after. There are 2,950 miles of railroad (2,460 in Java and 490 in Sumatra) opened for traffic. The chief **exports** are sugar, coffee, tea, indigo, and tobacco. Petroleum has become an important industry, especially in Sumatra. The number of Europeans is about 76,000, the bulk of whom are Dutch. There are about 550,000 Chinese, and a number of Arabs, etc.

	1915	1916
Revenue	£25,785,755	£26,980,279
Expenditure	28,203,393	30,609,852

	1913	1914
Imports	£41,111,750	£32,074,000
Exports	56,995,500	53,382,000

The New HAZELL, 1917

Java is the chief seat of Dutch power in the East Indies. CAPITAL, Batavia; pop. 138,551. Other chief towns are Samarang (pop. 96,660) and Sourabaya (pop. 150,198). Land is Government property, except in the west, and is let on hereditary lease to individuals, or to villages in the case of communal holdings. The chief exports are sugar (export, 1914, 1,275,772 tons), coffee, rice, teak, tea (export, 1914, 71,319,635 lb.), tapioca, and petroleum. Rubber cultivation has increased rapidly (export, 1914, 8,581,043 lb.). Quinine and cinchona bark are also exported; owing to the agreement come to between planters and manufacturers the industry is in a position of great strength. The export of manufactured quinine in 1913 was 159,450 lb.

	1913	1914	1915
Exports to U.K.	£2,085,873	£11,651,771	£12,224,673
Imports from (and of) U.K.	5,701,011	5,347,715	5,180,998

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Batavia—Consul-General, W. R. D. Beckett.
Vice-Consul, A. J. Martin (*actg.*).
Samarang—Vice-Consul, E. T. Campbell.
Sourabaya—Vice-Consul, H. H. G. Jackson.
Medan (Sumatra)—Vice-Consul, A. L. Mathewson.
Padang (Sumatra)—Vice-Consul, Stanley Price.
Koepang (Timor)—Cons. Agent, C. M. Pilliat.
Sabang (Sumatra)—Cons. Agent, W. M. M. Campbell.

Mail transit : 25 days.

Borneo. Of the estimated total *area* of 300,000 sq. m., estimated *pop.* 1,846,000, Holland claims as a possession 212,000 sq. m. of territory on the south, east, and west of the island, with a population of about 1,250,000. In reality this immense tract is parcelled out into various native states. Those on the coast are more or less under Dutch influence. Of the interior little is even known. The principal **Dutch settlements** are at Sambas, Pontiana, Banjarmassin, and Samarinda.

	1913	1914	1915
Exports to U.K.	£417,485	£686,227	£440,358
Imports from (and of) U.K.	114,057	100,285	84,428

Moluccas has an *area* of 72,000 sq. m.; *pop.* about 2,900,000. It is divided into two districts, Menado and Celebes.

Menado.—The northern point of Menado is Minahassa. It is occupied by Christians, and is under Dutch government. There are no native states. The south point is Gorontalo, which is also under Dutch government.

Celebes.—The south point of Celebes, viz. Macassar, Bonthain, and Balagnipa, are under Dutch government, and have no native states. The remaining parts of Celebes have native states, but entirely under the control of the Dutch government. Chief **exports,** coffee, hides, maize, copra, gum copal, and spices.
British Vice-Consul, L. S. Arathoon (*actg.*) (Macassar).

Dutch New Guinea, lying to the west of the British possessions in New Guinea, covers an *area* of 151,790 sq. m., and has a *pop.* of about 200,000. South of New Guinea is under the Residency of Ambon, and has two Assistant Residents, one in Merauke and the other in Fak Fak. The northern part is under the Residency of Ternate, and has an Assistant Resident in Manokoeri.

Dutch West Indies

Curaçao, an island in the Caribbean Sea, off the coast of Venezuela, is the chief of Hollands' West Indian possessions. The colony of Curaçao includes the islands of Curaçao, Buen Ayre or Bonaire, Aruba, St. Eustatius, and Saba, with part of the island of St. Martin. The total *area* is 403 sq. m., and the *pop.* 56,152. The colony is administered by a **Governor** with a **Council** of 4 members all nominated by the sovereign, and a **Colonial Council** of 13 nominated members. There are wireless telegraphic stations at Willemstad, in the islands of Curaçao, Kralendyk, Bonaire, and Aruba. Cattle, sheep, goats, etc., are bred for exportation. Phosphates, salt, dividivi, and straw hats are also exported.

Revenue, 1914, £56,025; **expenditure,** 1914, £99,212.

	1913	1914	1915
Imports	£351,860	£390,264	£388,786
Exports	190,477	180,859	192,199

British Consul (actg.), Ivan H. Laing.

Mail transit : 17 days.

Surinam, or Dutch Guiana, is a colony on the north coast of South America, bounded on the east by French Guiana, on the west by British Guiana, and on the south by the mountains which separate it from Brazil. It has an *area* of 46,060 sq. m. and a *pop.* of 98,962, of whom about 30,000 are free and indentured British Indians. It is governed by a **governor** and **council** of four **ex-officio** and three nominated members, all appointed by the sovereign. There is a representative body called the **Colonial States,** elected for six years by the inhabitants. The CAPITAL is Paramaribo; pop. (1915) 35,530. The chief **products** are gold, sugar, timber, balata, rice, cocoa, coffee, and rum. There are 106 miles of railway.

	1913	1914	1915
Revenue	£535,416	£523,416	£550,083
Expenditure	607,833	587,500	627,916
Imports	593,526	533,320	453,822
Exports	788,148	539,336	579,113
Exports to U.K.	378,378	119,921	69,728
Imports from (and of) U.K.	68,836	55,834	42,557

Paramaribo—British Consul (vacant).
Vice-Consul, Rev. W. L. Kissack.
Nickerie—Vice-Consul, C. Spence.

Mail transit : 18 days.

New Guinea, or Papua. An island lying directly N. of Australia, and after Australia and Greenland the largest island in the world. It is about 1,490 miles from E. to W., with a breadth at centre of 430 miles. The *area* is now computed to be 234,768 sq. m. The **British territory** comprises the south-eastern part of the island, as well as that portion formerly known as Kaiser Wilhelm's land, and neighbouring island groups. **Dutch New Guinea** lies to the west of the British territory.

New Hebrides. A long chain of volcanic islands in western Polynesia, lying W. of Fiji and N.E. of New Caledonia. *Area*, about 3,000 sq. m.; *pop.* about 100,000. The larger number of the natives are still cannibals. There are both Protestant and Roman Catholic missions. Under the Anglo-French Convention of Nov. 16, 1887, and the Agreement of June 26, 1888, the islands were, for the protection of life and property, placed under a joint commission of French and British naval officers on Pacific stations. Under the

The New HAZELL, 1917

Anglo-French Agreement of April 8, 1904, and the **Convention** signed Oct. 20, 1906, the subjects of the two Powers enjoy equal rights of residence, personal protection, and trade, each Power retaining jurisdiction over its subjects or citizens, and neither exercising a separate control over the group. As to citizens of other Powers, they must choose within six months between the legal systems of the two Powers, failing which the **two High Commissioners** decide under which system they should be placed. The two Powers undertook not to erect fortifications or establish penal settlements in the group. The two High Commissioners are appointed by the British and French Governments, and each is assisted by a Resident Commissioner. A police force sufficient to protect life and property is provided in two divisions of equal strength, each under one of the two Resident Commissioners. **Vila,** in the island of Efate, is the **seat of government.** Various public services, the posts and telegraphs, public works, public health, ports and harbours, are undertaken in common, a Joint Court is established, and regulations are made as to land suits, and grants and sales, the recruitment of native labourers, etc. The sale of arms, ammunition, and intoxicating liquors to natives is forbidden.

NICARAGUA

President, Señor Adolfo Diaz (1913–17).

Minister to Great Britain, Señor Dr. Don Santiago Pérez-Triana.
Consul in London, M. J. Herrmann (Vice-Consul in charge of Consulate), 19 Eastcheap, E.C.

Nicaragua is a Central American republic, bounded on the N. by Honduras, S. by Costa Rica, W. by the Pacific, and E. by the Caribbean Sea. It has an *area* of 49,500 sq. m., with a *pop.* of 600,000, consisting mainly of Indians and mixed races, with very few Europeans. The prevailing religion is Roman Catholic, and primary instruction is nominally free and compulsory. Military service is obligatory. The culture of the land is improving; coffee is by far the most important article grown, but the banana trade and coconut plantations are increasing. Some gold-mining is also done in the Matagolfa and Chontales districts. Some £500,000 of British capital is invested in various undertakings, mostly on the Pacific side, the Atlantic side being more or less monopolised by Americans. There are 171 miles of railways. **Imports:** cotton and woollen goods, flour, wines and spirits, drugs, hardware, provisions, etc. **Exports:** coffee, bananas, gold, rubber, hides, and cattle.

By treaties signed in Dec. 1907 a High Court was set up for Central America, to meet in Costa Rica, whose neutrality was guaranteed.

The United States Government exerted itself in 1911 to place the financial position of the country upon a sound basis; but, as in other South American States, the Budget is liable to be swollen by the cost of repressing or conducting a sanguinary revolution. The Nicaraguan Canal Treaty was ratified by the Senates of the U.S.A. and Nicaragua in 1916 whereby the U.S. have the right to build a canal through Nicaragua, obtain possession of Corn Island on the Atlantic and a certain part of land on the Gulf of Fonseca on the Pacific, for establishing naval stations, in consideration of the sum of $3,000,000. The treaty has not been made public yet.

The CAPITAL is Managua (pop. 34,872). Leon has a population of 63,000, and Granada of 17,000.

	1914	1915–1
Revenue	£764,431	£441,02
Expenditure	765,275	440,70
Debt	—	1,179,62

	1913	1914	1915
Imports	£1,154,001	£826,865	—
Exports	1,542,409	991,010	—
Exports to U.K.	117,296	59,105	£146,99
Imports from (and of) U.K.	242,677	130,170	74,02

BRITISH LEGATION, Guatemala

Envoy Ex., Min. Plen., and Con.-Gen. C. Alban Young, M.V.O.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Managua—Consul and Actg. Con.-Gen. R. C. Michell (absent; temporarily transferred to Chile in 1914).
Vice-Consul, A. J. Martin.
Corinto—Vice-Consul, J. May.
Matagalpa—Vice-Consul, A. C. Potter.
Bluefields—Consul, A. C. Lawder.

Mail transit: 25 days.

NORWAY

King, Haakon VII, King of Norway, *b.* Aug. 3, 1872, the second son of King Frederik of Denmark. His baptismal name was Charles, but he assumed the above title on becoming King on Nov. 18, 1905, on the separation of Norway and Sweden. King Haakon and Queen Maud made their formal entry into Christiania Nov 25, 1905, and the King took the oath before the Storthing on Nov. 27, and was crowned at Trondhjem on June 22, 1906. The King married Princess Maud Alexandria, sister of King George V., on July 22, 1896. His son and heir-apparent is Prince Alexander, *b.* July 2, 1903, and renamed Prince Olaf on his father's accession to the throne.
Premier and Minister of Agriculture, Gunnar Knudsen.
Public Worship, J. Lovland.
Commerce, M. Friis-Petersen.
Finance, A. Omholt.
Justice, A. T. Urbye.
Foreign Affairs, N. Ihlen.
National Defence, Gen. Holtfodt.
Labour, F. A. M. Olsen Nalum.
Social Affairs, L. Abrahamsen.
Supplies, M. Odmund Vik.

Minister in London, P. B. Vogt, 25 The Boltons, South Kensington, S.W.
1st Secretary, J. Michelet.
2nd Secretary, N. Aall.
3rd Secretary, R. M. Peterson.
Attaché, A. Lundh.
Military Attaché, Maj. C. Gulbranson.
Consul-General, H. A. W. Eckell, 22 Great St. Helen's, E.C.
Vice-Consul, Hjalmar Ohlsen.

The dissolution of the union with Sweden, which had endured from 1814 to 1905, but was dissolved by the action of the Norwegian Storthing on June 7, 1905, following on a protracted dispute between the two countries as to their diplomatic representation abroad; and the Karlsbad Convention was signed Sept. 24, 1905, settling the details of a mutual agreement for the repeal of the Union. King Oscar declined the offer of the throne to a prince of his house, and after a ple-

biscite it was offered to and accepted by Prince Charles of Denmark, who became King as Haakon VII. The maritime frontier of the two countries was determined by The Hague Tribunal in Oct. 1909. The Grisbadarna Islands, important as fishing centres, were allotted to Sweden, while Skjoette Grund was awarded to Norway.

The Norwegian Constitution of 1814, several times modified since, vests the legislative power in the **Storthing**, which has 123 members (41 urban, 82 rural); elected for 3 years. Every male citizen of 25 who has resided in the country for 5 years is qualified as an elector, except for legal disabilities. A Bill granting citizenship and the franchise to women under the same conditions as at municipal elections—*i.e.* the women or their husbands must have paid the taxes for the past year—was adopted by 96 votes to 25, June 14, 1907. The electorate was thus increased by about 300,000. Women may also be elected to the Storthing, and may fill most of the public posts, except those in the Government, the State Church, the Army and Navy, and the Diplomatic services. The Storthing is divided into the **Odelsthing**, composed of three-fourths of the members, and the **Lagthing**, consisting of the remainder; all new bills originate in the former. If the two divisions do not agree, the combined house deliberates, and the measure must be passed by a two-thirds majority. Members are paid 13*s.* 4*d.* a day during the session. The King has the right of vetoing the laws passed by the Storthing, but if the same bill pass three Storthings separately and consecutively elected, his veto is overridden. The executive power is in the hands of the King with a Council of State composed of a Minister of State and 8 Councillors.

On Nov. 2, 1907, the 1855 treaty, under which the integrity of Norway and Sweden as against Russia was guaranteed by Great Britain and France, was dissolved, and a new treaty guaranteeing the independence and territorial integrity of Norway was signed by the representatives of Great Britain, France, Germany, Russia, and Norway.

The Norwegian Government undertook to cede no part of Norwegian territory to any Power either by way of occupation or by way of any arrangement.

The treaty is in force for ten years. Should the treaty not be denounced by one or the other party at least two years before the expiry of the ten years, it will remain in force for a fresh period of ten years, and so forth. In the event of the treaty being denounced by one of the Powers which participated with Norway in its conclusion, this denunciation will only have effect in regard to that Power.

For **local government** the country is divided into 20 prefectures, and these again into urban and rural communes, all with representative government. The **State Religion** is Episcopal Lutheran, but all others are tolerated, except Jesuits. **Education** is compulsory for children from 6½ (in towns) and 7 (in the country) to 14, the local authorities chiefly providing the cost, with subsidies from the State. Of the total area, 21 per cent. or 26,678 sq. m. are under forest, and only 3·5 per cent. is cultivated. There are 1,694 miles of State railways and 284 miles worked by companies. The mercantile marine in 1915 consisted of 3,414 vessels, of a net tonnage of 1,787,887. There are important **industries** in the country, including mining, the timber and pulp trade, chemical products, canned fish, etc. Timber, wood pulp, cellulose, raw minerals, paper, skins, and fish are the **chief exports**, which go mainly to Great Britain, Germany, and the United States. Grain, metal goods, textiles, groceries, coal and coke are the **chief imports**, sent mainly by Great Britain, Germany, Sweden, and the United States. British firms with agents at Christiania are asked by the Consul to communicate their agents' names for entry in the Christiania Consulate Agents' Register. British firms not locally represented can inspect a list of the members of the Agents' Association, arranged under trade headings, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

CAPITAL, Christiania, pop. 1913, 255,857; other chief towns are Bergen, 78,400; Trondhjem, 47,577; Stavanger, 37,832.

	1914–15	1915–16
Revenue and expenditure	£10,244,994	£10,057,250
Debt, 1914, £19,966,359.		

	1912	1913	1914
Imports	£29,207,511	£30,690,755	£33,279,155
Exports	18,648,478	21,811,827	24,542,761

Exports to U.K., 1914, £7,701,806:

Butter	£150,346	Milk, condensed	£76,441
Chemicals	310,917	Oil fish	181,535
Fish	938,046	Paper	1,499,368
Ice	119,282	,, pulp for	1,236,877
Metals and manuf.	819,469	Wood and manuf.	1,494,526

1915, £13,690,481:

Butter	£338,891	Milk, condensed	£110,794
Chemicals	497,846	Oil, fish	490,642
Fish	1,336,726	Paper	1,811,850
Ice	58,231	,, pulp for	1,894,419
Metals and Manuf.	1,493,744	Wood and manuf.	3,986,450

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1915, £72,286,938:

Coal and coke	2,266,316	Metals and manuf.	£1,145076
Cotton	543,200	Ships and boats	81,710
Machinery	179,298	Woollens	329,622

BRITISH LEGATION, Christiania

Envoy Ex. and Minister Plen. Sir M. de Cardonnel Findlay, K.C.M.G., C.B. . . £2,500
Secretary, E. Ovey, M.V.O.
Translator, H. C. Dick.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Christiania—Consul, E. F. Gray.
Vice-Consul, H. C. Dick.
Arendal—V.-Consul, E. Kallevig.
Bergen—Consul, O. Wardrop.
V.-Consul, (vacant).
Bodö—V.-Consul, M. Christoffersen.
Christiansand—V.-Consul, C. Reinhardt.
Christiansund—V.-Consul, G. Parelius.
Drammen—V.-Consul, A. Sveås.
Fredrikstad—V.-Consul, O. Thiis.
Hammerfest—V.-Consul, C. Robertson.
Larvik—V.-Consul, O. Johannsen.
Mandal—V.-Consul, H. P. Tallaksen.
Molde—V.-Consul, P. F. Dahll.
Moss—V.-Consul, J. J. H. Vogt.
Stavanger—V.-Consul, R. T. Smallbones.
Tönsberg—V.-Consul, H. Wilhelmsen.
Tromsö—V.-Consul, J. R. Holmbol.
Trondhjem—V.-Consuls, F. Fjeldsberg, M.V.O.; J. B. Martin.
Vadsö—V.-Consul, B. Akermand.
Vardö—V.-Consul, G. Gundersen.

Mail transit: Christiania, 2 days, 10 hours.

OMAN

Omān is an independent state in South-Eastern Arabia, whose territorial possessions outside have been considerably reduced during the last hundred years. It has an *area* of 82,000 sq. m. and a

pop. of about 550,000. It is ruled by a Sultan, Seyyid Taimur bin Feysil, whose capital is **Masqat** (pop. 24,000). He succeeded in Oct. 1913, and is recognised by the British Government, which has an agent at Muscat (Masqat). Under an Order in Council issued in 1867 and renewed in 1916 certain portions of the law of Great Britain and of British India have been made applicable to British and British Indian subjects resident in Omān. This law is administered by the Political Agent. Masqat was for a long time the centre of the **gun-running traffic,** which, in spite of the watchfulness of British warships, placed a large number of modern rifles in the hands of the tribes of the N.W. frontier of India. This traffic was protected by a Treaty concluded in 1862 between France and the State of Omān, and at successive Brussels Conferences on the subject France steadily refused to consent to the prohibition of the traffic, but in Feb. 1914 she consented to withdraw her opposition. The imports of arms and ammunition in 1914–15 was £157 only.

	1912–13	1913–14	1914–15
Imports . . .	£463,551	£407,768	£327,612
Exports . .	301,477	271,536	274,939

Dates, pearls, limes, and fish are exported. 83·25 per cent. of the trade is with India and the United Kingdom, and over 94 per cent. of the shipping trade is British.

	1913	1914	1915
Exports to U.K. . .	£6,523	£4,668	£1,898
Imports from (and of) U.K. . . .	16,448	12,043	13,348

British Consul and Political Agent at Masqat, Maj. E. B. Howell, C.I.E.

Mail transit : 17 days.

PANAMA

President, Dr. Ramón M. Valdés (1916–20).

Chargé d'Affaires and Consul in London, C. R. Zachrisson V., 232 Finsbury Pavement House, E.C.

The Republic of Panama was constituted on Nov. 3. 1903, having previously been a department of the Republic of Colombia. The inhabitants of the Isthmus of Panama being strongly in favour of the acquisition of the Panama Canal Concession by the United States and the construction by them of the Canal, declared their independence. The United States Government at once recognised the new Republic, and concluded with it a treaty on Nov. 18, 1903, guaranteeing and agreeing to maintain its independence. Its independence was recognised by Colombia in a treaty with the United States, signed at Bogota on April 6, 1914. The treaty has been ratified by Colombia, but not by the United States. The Republic has an *area* of 32,380 sq. m. and a *pop.* of 336,742, including a great mixture of races. There is a **President** elected for 4 years. The **National Assembly** consists of 33 members elected for 2 years. There is neither an army nor navy.

The Republic is divided into 8 provinces, each under a governor, with other subordinate officials. The chief ports are: on the Atlantic, Colon, Cristobal (Canal zone), Bocas del Toro, and Puerto Bello; on the Pacific, Balboa (in Canal zone) and Pedregal. A railway runs from Colon to Panama across the isthmus, a distance of 47 miles, and belongs to the U.S. Government, as does the **Canal Zone,** which extends 5 miles on each side of the canal, except the cities of Panama and Colon at the ends. The pop. of the Canal Zone is 34,657. The soil is very fertile, but not well cultivated. Bananas are exported, and some rubber, coconuts, and hides. Considerable railway extension is in progress.

CAPITAL, Panama; pop. 60,373; Colon, 29,331.

	1912	1913	1914
Revenue . .	£691,057	£821,843	£780,119
Expenditure . .	680,501	676,513	911,549

Public debt, Guarantee of Bonds in U.S. for construction of railways up to $3,000,000; loan for six years to be contracted at 6% per annum to meet deficit in revenue and expenditure.

	1912	1913	1914
Imports (exclusive of Canal materials) .	£2,035,385	£2,080,000	£1,977,095
Exports .	425,722	1,076,605	1,032,600

	1913	1914	1915
Exports to U.K. .	£52,256	£89,037	£108,770
Imports from (and of) U.K. .	456,900	300,494	243,443

BRITISH LEGATION, Panama

Envoy Ex. and Minister Plen. Sir Claude C. Mallett, C.M.G. £1,600

Vice-Consul, P. Helyar.

Bocas del Toro—V.-Consul, W. H. Ponton.

Colon-Consul, J. R. Murray.

Vice-Consul, F. O'Meara.

Mail transit : 19 days.

Panama Canal

The Panama Canal, which was fully described in the 1914 and earlier editions of the ANNUAL, was made available for commercial shipping on Aug. 15, 1914. The route was first surveyed by de Lesseps in 1879. In 1881 La Compagnie Universelle du Canal Inter-oceanique was formed, but went into liquidation in 1894. It was succeeded by another company, which only did sufficient work to maintain its franchise. In 1902 the U.S.A. Government bought from this company all its rights for $40,000,000, and completed a treaty with the new Republic of Panama. Under this treaty the U.S.A. guaranteed the independence of Panama, and acquired complete control of the Canal zone (a strip of land 10 miles wide through the centre of which the Canal flows) in consideration of an immediate payment of $10,000,000 and an annual rent of $250,000, beginning Feb. 26, 1913. The U.S.A. Government took formal possession of the French property May 4, 1904. The Canal is 50 miles in length, and has a minimum width of 300 ft. There is a minimum depth of 41 ft. There are three sets of locks, the Gatun, effecting a rise of 85 ft. from sea level; the Pedro Miguel, with a descent of 30½ ft.; and the Miraflores, with a descent of 54⅔ft., to sea level. The Canal Government acts as agent for ships. Shipowners may cable (Isthmian Canal) or write to the Panama Canal, Balboa Heights, Canal Zone, and all their wants that could be cared for by an agent (except that of soliciting cargo) will be attended to without charge. The service includes coaling, provisioning, chandlery, and payment of tolls. A 1,000-ft. dry-dock is being constructed at the Pacific entrance. The first year's working shows that 1,317 vessels, other than canal vessels and launches, carrying 5,909,105 tons of cargo, passed through the Canal. Slightly more than one-half of this traffic, both in vessels and cargo tonnage, was east-bound, the figures being: east-bound, 661 vessels carrying 3,346,623 tons of cargo, and west-bound, 656 vessels carrying 2,562,482 tons. The Canal was subject during 1915 to continuous

The New HAZELL, 1917

interruptions of traffic owing to **landslides**, and traffic was entirely suspended until April 1916.

Toll Rates.—On merchant vessels, carrying passengers or cargo, $1·20 per net vessel ton—each 100 cubic feet—of actual earning capacity.

On vessels in ballast, without passengers or cargo, 40 per cent. less than the rate of tolls for vessels with passengers or cargo.

Upon naval vessels, other than transports, colliers, hospital ships, and supply ships, 50 cents per displacement ton.

Upon army and navy transports, colliers, hospital ships, and supply ships, the same rate as on merchant ships with passengers or cargo.

The rules for the measurement of ships using the Canal are based principally on those for the Suez Canal, but are a little more liberal in the allowances on the net tonnage, upon which tolls are charged. All vessels applying for passage through the Canal have to present a certificate giving the gross and net tonnage as determined by the rules.

Vessels are towed through the locks by electric motors, moving on racks at the rate of 2 miles an hour, 4 to a ship. No vessel is allowed to pass through the locks under its own steam, the vessel, on reaching the approach wall of a lock, being taken in charge of the Canal authorities, who place their officers on the bridge and in the engine room. The opening and closing of a lock gate occupies 2 minutes, and a lock is filled or emptied in 30 minutes. The whole passage of the Canal takes 10 hours. Modern coaling plants have been installed at both ends of the Canal, with a stock of 200,000 tons at the Atlantic end, and 100,000 tons at the Pacific end. Part of the area served by the Government coaling plant can be leased to private individuals and firms. Similar arrangements are made with regard to oil fuel. A high-power wireless station, equipped with the Poulsen apparatus, is erected at Caimito, half way across the isthmus; it has a radius of 3,000 miles, enabling direct communication to be held with the Arlington station, near Washington, and with San Francisco.

PAPACY, THE

The Popes, or Roman Pontiffs, exercised temporal sovereignty for many ages over the central portion of Italy. In 1860 Romagna, Umbria, and the Marches were incorporated in Italy, as was the remainder, including Rome, in 1870. By a law of 1871 the territory of the Vatican and Lateran palaces, and the Villa of Castel Gandolfo, were guaranteed to the Pope, together with a yearly indemnity of £129,000 (still unclaimed and unpaid).

Supreme Pontiff, His Holiness Benedict XV (Giacomo della Chiesa), *b.* Nov. 21, 1854; ordained, 1878; Archbp. of Bologna, 1907; Cardinal, May 1914; elected Pope, Sept. 3, 1914; crowned, Sept. 6, 1914.

Secretary of State, Cardinal Pietro Gasparri (*b.* 1852).

British Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen. His Ex. Count de Salis, K.C.M.G.

PARAGUAY

President, Dr. Don Manuel Franco (1916–20).

Minister Plen. in England (vacant).

Consul-General in London, Alfred James, 18 Eldon Street, London, E.C.

An inland republic of South America, situated between 20° 16′ and 26° 31′ S. and 54° 37′ and 62° W. It has an *area* of about 65,000 sq. m., excluding the Chaco territory, which has long been the subject of dispute between Paraguay and Bolivia, and has an estimated area of 107,000 sq. m. with a pop. of 800,000, including 50,000 to 100,000 Chaco Indians.

The Republic of Paraguay is governed, under a Constitution proclaimed in Nov. 1870, by a **President,** who with five Ministers of State forms the Executive, and a **Congress** consisting of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies, both elected by popular vote. The President is elected for four years, but the country has been so subject to frequent revolutions that since the foundation of the Constitution few have been allowed to complete the term of office. It is now hoped that settled conditions have become more securely established, for there has been no revolution since 1912. The State **religion** is Roman Catholic, but all others are tolerated. **Education** is free and nominally compulsory. The army numbers 2,000–3,000 men, but, according to a law which has not yet been put into force, every citizen is liable to serve 2 years with the colours and up to the age of 45 in the reserves. A railway, 232 miles in length, runs from Asuncion to Encarnacion in the extreme south of the country. It is joined on the opposite side of the River Alto Parana, at Posadas, by the Argentine N.E. Railway, and a through train service from Asuncion to Buenos Aires (985 m.) is in operation. A train ferry, opened in 1913, enables the journey to be made without change; these through trains are provided with sleeping and restaurant cars, and are well served and up to date. Part of a branch line from Borja in the direction of the Iguazú Falls has been constructed, and a small light railway is in operation from Conception to Horqueta (26 m.). A large part of the country is covered with forest growth, much of which is untouched. Cedar and certain hard woods find a market in Argentina. The chief products are cattle, jerked beef, yerba maté (Paraguay tea), tobacco, hides, oranges, quebracho extract, and timber. Petit grain oil, made from the leaves of the sour orange tree, is manufactured in considerable quantity for export. Cotton is being cultivated experimentally. Stock-raising is the principal industry; sugar, maize, mandioca (cassara), rice, etc, are grown for home consumption; native lace and a few other home industries are carried on to a limited extent. Some minerals are found, but are not worked.

CAPITAL, Asuncion; population estimated at 80,000.

	1913	1914	1915
Revenue	—	£1,085,071	*£569,750
Expenditure	—	1,099,039	562,495
Foreign debt	—	—	1,181,579
Internal debt	—	—	455,025
Imports	£1,623,999	1,029,893	481,174
Exports	1,126,186	916,874	1,119,410
Exports to U.K.	8,534	5,546	6,000
Imports from (and of) U.K.	195,355	72,809	44,070

	1913	1914	1915
Exports to U.K.	£8,534	£5,546	£6,000
Imports from (and of) U.K.	195,355	72,809	44,070

British Minister Plen. Sir Reginald Tower, K.C.M.G., C.V.O. (at Buenos Aires).

Consul (with local rank of First Secretary in Diplomatic Service and Chargé d'Affaires in absence of Minister) at Asuncion, F. A. Oliver.

Mail transit: 23 days.

* The currency, paper dollars, is subject to much fluctuation. The rate of exchange for drafts on London was, in Aug. 1916, about $140 to the £.

PERSIA

Sovereign, Ahmed Shah, Shah, son of Mahomed Ali Shah. He was *b.* 1898. On the abdication of his father he succeeded to the throne (July 17, 1909), and was crowned at Teheran July 21, 1914. The *Heir-apparent* is the Shah's second brother Muhammad Hassan Mirza, *b.* 1899.
Prime Minister, Sipar Salar Azam (app. 1916)

Persian Minister in London, Mirza Mehdi Khan, Mushir-ul-Mulk, 47 Bramham Gardens, S.W.
Councillor, Mirza Abdol Ghaffar Khan.
1*st Secretary*, Mohamed Ali Khan, Ehtesham-Homayoun.
3*rd Secretary*, Fathollah Khan Noury Monazzemes-Saltaneh.
Consul-General, H. S. Foster.
Consul, R. Mitchell, J.P.

A kingdom of Western Asia, with an *area* of 628,000 sq. m. and a *pop.* of about 9,000,000.

Previously to 1906 the Shah was an absolute ruler, but on Aug. 5 of that year a decree was issued by Shah Muzaffar-ed-Din convoking a Mejliss or National Assembly, and a Constitution, dated Jan. 1, 1907, was confirmed on Feb. 11 by Mohamed Ali Shah, after his accession. A new Constitution, signed by the Shah in Oct. 1907, limited the sovereign's prerogatives and ecclesiastical authority, granted liberty of conscience, of the person, of education, of the Press, of associations, and of speech, and defined the duties of Parliament and the responsibilities of Ministers. This constitution was violated by Mohamed Ali, and in Nov. 1908 abolished. Under pressure from the representatives of Great Britain and Russia, Mohamed Ali again granted a Constitution and signed a new Electoral Law in June 1909. By this law, under which the elections immediately after Mahomed Ali's abdication were conducted, the National Council, or **Mejliss,** consists of 120 deputies, 40 forming a quorum. The Mejliss was dissolved in Dec. 1911, and did not meet again until 1915.

By the **Anglo-Russian Convention,** which was signed on Aug. 31, 1907, both Governments engaged to respect the integrity and independence of Persia. Great Britain undertook to seek no political or commercial concessions north of a line connecting Kasr-i-Shirin, Ispahan, Yezd, and Khakh to the junction of the Persian, Russian, and Afghan frontiers. Russia gave a similar undertaking concerning the region south of a line from the Afghan frontier to Gazik Birjand, Kerman, and Bander Abbas. Both countries agreed to institute a control over the sources of revenue in the regions thus reserved to their influence in case of irregularities arising in the redemption or payment of interest on Persian loans. Persia became a party to this Convention in 1912.

As a condition of a loan advanced in March 1912 **the Persian Government** gave an undertaking on the following points: (1) Conformity with the principles of the Anglo-Russian Convention; (2) the dismissal from the army of the *fedais* and all irregulars as soon as the ex-Shah and Salared-Dowleh left Persia; (3) that there should be a discussion with the two Legations concerning the organisation of a small regular effective army; (4) an arrangement with the ex-Shah for his departure and pension, and an amnesty to his followers.

Under the Anglo-Russian régime the collection and disbursement of all revenues is supervised by a European **Treasurer-General,** but he left the country in 1914.

By the **Russo-German Convention** signed Aug. 19, 1911, the German Government undertook not to seek concessions for railways, roads, navigation, or telegraphs for itself, or support applications for such concessions on the part of German or other subjects, in Persian territory north of a line drawn from Kasri-Shirin on the western frontier of Persia to the Afghan border along the parallel of Gazik. Russia agreed to apply to the Persian Government for railway concessions, including a concession for a railway from Teheran to Khanikin, and when this concession was obtained the building of the line must be begun not later than two years after the completion of the Sadidje-Khanikin railway and concluded in four years. A Russian company obtained a concession in February 1913, for the construction of a railway from Julfa to Tabriz. Russia reserved to herself the right to decide upon the route to be followed by the line, while taking into account the wishes of Germany in this respect. Both Governments agreed to grant facilities for international traffic on the Khanikin-Teheran and Khanikin-Baghdad lines, and not to introduce such measures as transit dues and differential tariffs. The Russian Government bound itself not to hinder the completion of the Baghdad railway and the participation of foreign capital. The Russian Government reserved the right to transfer the construction of the Teheran-Khanikin line to any foreign financial group. Both Governments pledge themselves to grant to one another participation in privileges acquired in respect of this railway. There was in England a certain current of feeling against this line, inasmuch as it was considered that it was not likely to be constructed for purely commercial purposes, but that its motive, so far as Russia is concerned, was the connection with India, but circumstances have now entirely changed this.

The country is divided into 33 provinces under governors-general, generally called Hakim, who, with the Sheikhs-el-Islam, or chief judges of the cities, administer justice. The provinces are subdivided into districts, which are placed under lieut.-governors, and every town and village has its administrative officer. The chiefs of the **nomad tribes** exercise authority over them and collect the revenues from them. The nomads consist chiefly of Arabs, Turks, Kurds and Leks, and altogether number nearly 2,000,000. The priests have great power in the country. Many colleges exist for instruction in religion, which is of the Shia sect, and in Persian literature. In addition, there are about 180 schools of various denominations under European supervision with an aggregate of 10,000 pupils of both sexes. The **chief cities** are Teheran (pop. 280,000), Tabriz (200,000), Ispahan (80,000), Meshed (60,000), and Shiraz (50,000).

The Persian provinces of **Khorasan and Seistan** lie on the western border of Afghanistan. There being no railways in Persia, all goods have to be transported by mule or camel. A **direct trade route from Quetta to Seistan** has been opened up by the Indian Government, running along the Baluch side of the Afghan border, but the experiment has not been attended with any considerable success.

The **principal ports** are Bunder Abbas, Lingah, and Bushire, on the Persian Gulf, and Enzeli, Meshed-i-Sar, and Bender-i-Gez on the Caspian. The trade and shipping of the Persian Gulf ports are very largely in British hands. The **chief products** of the country are silk, cotton, fruits, gums, opium, carpets, tobacco, and petroleum.

Dried fruits are exported in large quantities as food for the Russian peasants, and Russian money is being used to stimulate the culture of cotton. Wool is exported to Bombay and Baghdad. There are considerable mineral deposits, but they are very little worked, except petroleum, of which Persia is now an important source of supply for the British Navy. The Anglo-Persian Oil Company (to the share capital of which the British Government subscribed £2,200,000) has a concession for 60 years, giving the exclusive right to work petroleum deposits throughout the Persian Empire, except in the provinces of Azerbadjan, Ghilan, Mazendaran, Astrabad, and Khorassan. Of the whole foreign trade, 59·0 per cent. is with Russia and 23·8 per cent. with the British Empire.

Revenue, 1913–14 . . . . . £2,712,000
Debt (about) 6,500,000

	1913	1914	1915
Imports .	£10,319,557	£11,766,633	£7,201,000
Exports .	7,933,332	8,287,992	9,078,600

	1912	1913	1914
Exports to U.K. .	£957,715	£429,562	£794,868
Imports from (and of) U.K. . .	878,143	724,808	709,942

BRITISH LEGATION, Teheran

Envoy Ex. and Minister Plen. and Consul-General, Sir Charles Murray Marling, K.C.M.G., C.B. £4,500
Counsellor, Hon. E. S. Scott, C.M.G., M.V.O. £750
Military Attaché, Capt. Rhys Williams, D.S.O. £683
2nd Secretary, A. K. Clark Kerr . £300–500
Oriental Secretary, G. P. Churchill . £400–700
Head of Oriental Chancery, Abbas Kuli Khan, C.M.G. £300–450
Physician, Dr. Anthony Neligan . . £800

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Teheran—Consul (vacant).
Vice-Consul, G. T. Havard.
Hamadan—Consul, W. McDouall.
Resht—Vice-Consul, C. de B. Maclaren (*acting*).
Arabistan (Mohammerah)—Consul (vacant).
Ahwaz—Vice-Consul, Capt. E. W. Noel.
Bushire—Consul-General and *Political Rreident*, Lt.-Col. Sir P. Cox, K.C.I.E., K.C.S.I.
Consul, Major A. P. Trevor, C.I.E.
Vice-Consul, H. G. Chick, C.I.E., and N. Worrall.
Bunder Abbas—Vice-Consul, Capt. H. V. Biscoe.
Lingah—Vice-Consul, W. R. Howson.
Ispahan—Consul-General, Lt.-Col. T. W. Haig, C.M.G.
Vice-Consul, F. K. Harris.
Vice-Consul, M. S. P. Aganoor.
Sultanabad—Vice-Consul, Ian Moir.
Yezd—Vice-Consul (acting), J. Meriton.
Kerman—Consul, Maj. D. L. R. Lorimer.
Bam—Vice-Consul (vacant).
Kermanshah—Consul, Col. R. L. Kennion.
Kasr-i-Shirin—Vice-Consul (vacant).
Khorassan—Consul-General and Agent to Govt. of India, Lt.-Col. W. G. Grey.
Vice-Consul, Capt. H. S. Thorburn.
Seistan and Kain—Consul, Maj. F. B. Prideaux, C.I.E.
Vice-Consul, Capt. Davis Heron.
Birjand—Vice-Consul (vacant).
Shiraz—Consul, Col. H. Gough.
Tabriz—Consul, H. S. Shipley, C.M.G.
Vice-Consul, Charles Stevens.
Maragha—Consular Agent, Dr. H. M. Vatarnian.

Mail transit: Teheran, 14 days.

PERU

President, Dr. Don José Pardo (1915–19).
President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Señor E. de la R. Agüero.
War and Marine, Col. B. Puente.
Home Affairs, Señor Dr. L. J. Menendez.
Finance, Señor Aurelio G. Lastres.
Public Works, Dr. Belisario Sosa.
Justice, Señor V. Valera.

Minister in London, Señor Don E. de la Fuente (*Chargé d'Affaires*), 104 Victoria Street, London, S.W.
Attachés, S. Caballero, Carlos Gibson.

A republic on the W. coast of S. America, having an *area* of 722,461 sq. m. and a *pop.* of 4,620,201. The disastrous war with Chile, which broke out in 1879, and resulted in the cession to Chile of Tarapaca (absolutely) and of Arica and Tacna (provisionally), completely shattered the power of Peru. It was agreed that Arica and Tacna should be subject to Chile for ten years from 1884, that a plebiscite should then decide whether or no they should revert to Peru, and that the country to which the plebiscite awarded these provinces should pay to the other the sum of 10,000,000 Peruvian soles. The plebiscite has never taken place, partly because of revolutionary outbreaks in Peru; and now Chile has consolidated her position in the two provinces there. Relations between the two republics have been strained for some time, but are now much improved. A boundary dispute with Bolivia was settled in 1912.

The **Constitution** of 1856, revised in 1860, is modelled on that of the United States, the legislative power being vested in a **House of Representatives** (116) elected by the provinces, one member for every 30,000 inhabitants, and a **Senate** (52) elected by the 18 departments and the province of Callao. One-third of the members of both Houses retire, as decided by lot, every two years. **Executive** in the hand of a President elected for four years, who receives £4,800 a year.

The **Army** service is nominally obligatory between the ages of 20 and 50, but in practice this is voluntary enlistment, with the ballot for filling vacancies. Service: with the colours 2 years, reserve 7, and remaining time in second reserve (5 years) and National Guard. Peace strength about 8,000; war strength about 24,000, with an additional 100,000 or more untrained.

Article 4 of the Constitution prohibits the public exercise of any but the Roman Catholic religion, but an amendment granting entire religious liberty was passed in Oct. 1913 by both Chambers. It requires, however, the ratification of a second Congress. **Education** is nominally compulsory and free in the elementary schools, but is badly neglected. There were in 1914 27 State colleges, and 2,253 primary schools with 146,272 pupils. More than half the population are Indians, the rest including those of Spanish descent and mixed races. The cruel treatment of the primitive Indian tribes, in the region known as the **Putumayo**, on the Upper Amazon, by the native agents of a company having its headquarters in England, was the subject of an investigation by a British Government Commissioner, whose report, published in 1912 [Cd. 6266], occasioned profound indignation throughout the civilised world. In connection with the territory in which the atrocities occurred, both Colombia and Ecuador put forward claims to it, and it will be a matter of impossibility to establish a sound administrative system until the question of sovereignty has been decided.

The New HAZELL, 1917

There are vast stretches of rich agricultural and pastoral lands, besides profitable mining (gold, copper, silver, and coal) fields and immense forests. The climate is very good, and the country is admirably suited for European immigrants. The interior is now being opened up. There are about 1,656 miles of railways belonging to the State, but ceded to the bondholders in 1890 for a term of 66 years. **Chief products** are silver (value £1,131,150), copper (27,776 tons), gold, sugar, wool, cotton, rubber, coffee, and guano. In the comparative freedom from internal dissensions since 1899 a decided improvement in commercial, mining, and railway development has been noticeable. The production of coal has increased enormously (value £1,199,250). Important petroleum deposits have been discovered in the Negritos, La Brea, and Lobitos districts (output 219,000 metric tons in 1914-15).

CAPITAL, Lima (pop. 143,500); other chief towns are Arequipa (35,000), Cuzco (20,000), and Callao (31,000).

	1913	1914	1915
Revenue . .	£3,417,974	£2,921,498	£3,925,841
Expenditure .	3,554,377	3,015,464	2,894,087
Debt . . .	—	—	8,589,679
Imports . . .	6,088,777	4,827,930	—
Exports . .	9,137,781	8,767,790	—
Exports to U.K.	3,178,261	2,962,634	3,312,674
Imports from (and of) U.K. .	1,487,804	1,060,496	590,600

BRITISH LEGATION, Lima

Envoy Ex. and Minister Plen. Ernest Amelius Rennie, M.V.O. £2,000

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Lima—Vice-Consul, H. F. Hammond.
Callao—Consul-General, G. G. Wilson.
Vice-Consul, G. F. P. Boulton.
Arequipa—V.-Consul, G. Stafford.
Cerro de Pasco—Cons. Agent, H. Stone.
Mollendo—V.-Consul, J. F. Rowlands.
Paita—V.-Consul, H. E. Dawson.
Iquitos—Consul, (vacant).
Mail transit: 31 days.

PORTUGAL

President, Senhor Bernardino Machado (*b.* 1851, elected 1915).
Prime Minister and Colonies, Dr. Antonio J. Almeida.
Interior, Senhor Pereira Reis.
Justice, Senhor Mesquita de Carvalho.
War, Senhor Norton de Mattos.
Finance, Senhor Dr. Affonso Costa.
Marine, Commdr. V. H. Coutinho.
Foreign Affairs, Senhor A. Soares.
Public Works, Senhor A. M. de Silva.
Education, Prof. Joaquim Pedro Martins.

Minister in London, Senhor M. Teixeira Gomes, 12 Gloucester Place, W.
Councillor, Senhor Pedro de Tovar.
Secretary, Senhor João A. de Branchi.
Attaché, Senhor P. M. do Canto e Castro.
Naval Attaché, Lieut.-Commdr. J. M. de Carvalho.
Military Attaché, Capt. F. A. Ferreira de Simas.
Commercial Attaché, Senhor D. Cinatti.
Consul-General in London, D. Cinatti, 6 South Street, Finsbury, E.C.
Vice-Consul, Maj. V. C. Hurst, Anglo-Portuguese Chamber of Commerce, 34 Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.

A republic of western Europe, forming part of the Iberian Peninsula, having an *area* (including the Azores and Madeira, which are regarded as an integral part of the kingdom) of 35,490 sq. m. and a *pop.* of 5,687,627. Previous to 1910 the country was a monarchy, the last king being Manoel II (*b.* Nov. 15, 1889), who succeeded to the throne on the assassination of his father and elder brother on Feb. 1, 1908; he married Princess Augustina of Hohenzollern, Sept. 4, 1913.

Under the Constitution of 1911 there are two legislative chambers—a National Council and a Senate. The **National Council** (164 members) is elected by direct suffrage for three years. Any Portuguese may vote who is over 21 years of age and able to read and write, or who maintains parents or relatives. Soldiers on the active list, foreigners, naturalised Portuguese, bankrupts, and proscribed persons may not vote. Members of the National Council receive 17*s.* for each sitting. Magistrates, soldiers, priests, persons who have contracts with the State, directors of companies subsidised by the State, and various functionaries of the State departments, are disqualified from election. The Senate (71 members) is elected by the Municipal Councils. Half the members retire every three years. The two Chambers united constitute the Congress of the Republic. The President of the Republic is elected by both Chambers for a period of four years. He cannot be re-elected. He must be at least 35 years of age. He elects Ministers, but these are responsible to Parliament. He may not be present in the Chambers at debates. He receives an annual salary of £2,600, with £1,300 for allowances.

The Anglo-Portuguese Alliance

Portugal is the oldest and was until 1905 the only ally of Great Britain. According to the treaties of alliance, neither party will help another nation in attacking either of the contracting Powers, or give asylum to the enemies of the other, except to political fugitives or exiles. In case of war or invasion both Powers agree to assist each other with arms, men, and ammunition when required, and will also assist in the protection of each other's colonies by sending troops or warships. If either Spain or France were to attempt to make war against Portugal or her colonies, Great Britain is to intervene and endeavour to secure peace, failing which she will lend the assistance of her troops. The text of the treaties was published in 1898 as a Parliamentary paper [Cd. 9088]. The treaties, not being concluded for any specified term, are in their nature perpetual. They are, therefore, not, technically speaking, subject to renewal unless they have previously been terminated, for instance, by war between the parties. The treaties of alliance have from time to time been "confirmed," and such confirmation was last formally referred to in the preamble of the General Arbitration Agreement between Great Britain and Portugal of 1904 (Treaty Series No. 10 of that year).

The law of 1911 for the **separation of Church and State** declared that the Roman Catholic religion was no longer the religion of the State. The State appropriated all property belonging to churches and religious congregations, and thenceforth all Churches must be maintained by the offerings of their members. Their accounts, however, would be under the fiscal supervision of the State. To all priests in the enjoyment of a benefice on July 1, 1911, the Government ensured

the same stipends as they were then receiving, the amounts to be fixed by special commissions. The churches and other property necessary for religious worship were granted by the State to the clergy, free of all expense; and all religious property which was proved to belong to private individuals, either Portuguese or foreign, would be respected.

For the **administration of justice** there are courts of first instance in all the chief towns, appeal courts at Lisbon, Oporto, and Ponta Delgada in the Azores, and a Supreme Court at Lisbon. **Education,** though nominally compulsory, is in a very backward state. Three-fifths of the people are engaged in agriculture, and about one-fifth in industrial occupations. **Chief exports:** wine, cork, cattle, sardines, fruit, and copper. There are valuable minerals, but they are very little worked. There are 1,849 miles of railway, of which 711 belong to the State.

The Azores, a group of islands in the North Atlantic; *area*, 922 sq. m.; *pop.* 243,378. *Capital*, Ponta Delgada (pop. 16,179), on San Miguel Island; but the Governor usually resides at Angra (pop. 10,057), in the island of Terceira. They are governed as a province of Portugal. Principal export, pineapples (£12,241 worth in 1914).

	1913	1914	1915
Exports to U.K.	£56,135	£62,396	£75,499
Imports from (and of) U.K.	48,827	57,032	45,790

The Madeira Islands lie off the N.W. African coast, and are also governed as a province. *Area*, 314 sq. m.; *pop.* 168,374. *Capital* and port, Funchal, a fine town of 24,687 inhabitants (imports, 1914, £380,564; exports, £144,029).

	1913	1914	1915
Exports to U.K.	£31,900	£30,610	£43,392
Imports from (and of) U.K.	249,820	161,391	207,046

	1913–14	1914–15	1915–16
Revenue	£15,453,000	£11,391,570	£12,126,000
Expenditure	14,138,000	16,143,984	12,580,000
Debt	—	—	177,558,195

	1911	1912	1913
Imports	£18,218,000	£20,177,160	£20,140,020
Exports	11,406,000	12,113,460	10,205,000

	1913	1914	1915
Exports to U.K.	£3,017,101	£3,167,158	£3,980,092
Imports from (and of) U.K.	3,270,701	2,753,047	3,203,709

BRITISH LEGATION, Lisbon

Envoy Ex. and Minister Plen. Hon. Sir L. D. Carnegie, K.C.M.G., M.V.O. . £3,500
1st Secretary, Robert Greg.
2nd Secretary, W. Seeds.
Translator, H. C. G. Oakley.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Lisbon—Consul, P. A. Somers Cocks, C.M.G.
Vice-Consul, H. E. Jones.
Belem—V.-Consul, C. J. Ffrench Duff.
Setubal—V.-Consul, J. P. Fryxell.
Funchal (Madeira)—Consul, Capt. J. Boyle, M.V.O.
Vice-Consul, E. Sarsfield.
Oporto—Consul, H. Grant.
Figueira—V.-Consul, G. Laidley.
Vianna—V.-Consul, A. M. de Castro.
St. Michael's (Azores)—Consul, G. W. Hayes.
Fayal—V.-Consul, F. Robson.
Flores and Corvo—V.-Consul, J. Mackay.

Mail transit: Lisbon, 2 days 4 hours.

Colonies

Angola, or Portuguese S.W. Africa, is bounded on the north and east by the Congo State and Rhodesia, on the south by British South-West Africa, and on the west by the Atlantic Ocean. The boundary between Angola and the Barotse region of Rhodesia was settled in July 1905. Government vested in a Governor-General. Estimated *area*, 517,000 sq. m.; *pop.* estimated at 4,000,000 to 6,000,000. *Capital*, St. Paul de Loanda; pop. 17,541. Divided into 7 districts: Congo, Loanda, Benguella, Lunda, Huilla, Mossamedes, and Quanza. The greater part of the country is in the hands of the Bantus under their tribal chiefs. There are 1,081 kms. of railway in operation. A line runs from Loanda to Malange, 504 kms. A line from Lobito Bay to Katanga (where there are rich copper-mines) and the Tanganyika Co.'s concessions is being constructed; 1,293 kms. of this line will lie in Portuguese territory, and 520 kms. are now open to traffic. A line from Mossamedes to Lubango is under construction, 147 kms. of which are open to traffic. The **chief products** are coffee, rubber, sugar, oils, and ivory, and the trade is chiefly carried on by bartering with the natives. A company working in Mossamedes has a concession for mining, cattle-rearing, and fish-curing; and minerals, including gold, are known to exist. Several companies work sugar plantations, rubber has been planted in the Golungo Alto district, and experiments are being made with cotton and sisal agave (fibre).

Revenue and expenditure, 1913-14 (est.), £980,000

	1913	1914
Imports	£1,144,630	£869,078
Exports	1,119,013	724,540

	1913	1914	1915
Exports to U.K.	£171,421	£133,080	£239,893
Imports from (and of) U.K.	543,347	393,313	371,418

Mail transit: Loanda, 20 days.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Loanda—Consul-General, H. Hall Hall.
Vice-Consuls, F. E. Brinjes.
,, H. Carsells (also for S. Thomé).
Fernando Po—V.-Consul, G. H. Bullock.

Cape Verde Islands lie about 350 miles from Cape Verde, the westernmost point of Africa. The group consists of ten principal islands, viz. St. Antonio, St. Vincent, St. Nicolas, St. Lucia, Sal, Boavista, St. Jago, Mayo, Fogo, and Brava, and some islets, with an *area* of 1,480 sq. m. and a *pop.* of 144,000. *Capital*, Praya (in St. Jago). Coaling and Western Telegraph station, St. Vincent. **Chief products,** sugar-cane, coffee, maize, Purgueira seeds, and fruit. The people are Portuguese and Negro.

	1913	1914
Imports	£413,321	£336,205
Exports	68,152	48,993

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

St. Vincent—Consul, Capt. A. Trevelyan Taylor, R.N.
Vice-Consul, G. J. Smallcombe.
St. Jago—Vice-Consul, J. R. Da Silva.

Guinea lies on the west coast of Africa, and is surrounded on the land side by French possessions. It includes the Bissagos Islands, off the coast opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande, and the

island of Bolama. *Area*, about 25,000 sq. m.; *pop.* 1,000,000. *Capital*, Bolama. *Chief port*, Bissao. **Principal products**, ground nuts, palm oil, skins, rubber, and wax.

	1911	1912
Imports	£260,599	£281,016
Exports	225,302	248,615

British Consul-General, Capt. C. B. Wallis (resides at Dakar, Senegal).

St. Thomé and Principe Islands, in the Gulf of Guinea, are ruled by a Governor. They are very fertile, and yield cocoa, coffee, and cinchona. One-fifth of the world's supply of cocoa comes from these islands (export of cocoa, 1914, £1,193,933), and the plantations are cultivated by imported black labour, chiefly from Angola. *Area*, 454 sq. m.; *pop.* 42,103.

Portuguese East Africa comprises the two districts of Lourenço Marques and Mozambique, which are separated from one another by the Zambesi, and the other smaller districts of Zambesia, Inhambane, Gaza, and Tete. Its coast-line extends southwards from Cape Delgado, the southern extremity of the coast-line of German East Africa, to Kosi Bay, just below Delagoa Bay, at a point separating British from Portuguese territory, as fixed by the Anglo-Portuguese Agreement of 1891. It has an *area* of about 300,000 sq. m. and a *pop.* of about 3,000,000. The colony is administered by a **Governor-General** assisted by a Government **Council.** There is a military force of about 3,000 men. The Manica and Sofala region, where gold exists, is placed under the Mozambique Company, which has a charter. The Nyasa Company, which also has a charter, administers the region between the Rovuma, Lake Nyasa, and the Lurio. Other companies are working in various other parts of the country. The two principal railways of this region are the Delagoa Bay, which has a length of 57 miles in the colony, and runs on 290 miles to Pretoria; and the Beira Railway, which runs from the river Pungwé on the east coast, a point 12 miles from the mouth of the river, to New Umtali on the frontier, a distance of 203 miles, and is then continued by the Mashonaland Railway to Salisbury, the capital of Rhodesia, about 170 miles farther on. The Quilimane Railway is under construction from the port of Quilimane to Port Herald, almost parallel to the Zambesi, with a total length of 153 miles. The construction has been begun also of a railway from the coast of Mozambique to the frontier of British Nyasaland. The **chief ports** are Mozambique (pop. 4,802), Quilimane (pop. 2,744), Beira (pop. 7,814), Chinde (pop. 1,690), and Lourenço Marques (pop. 13,353). The **principal exports** are ores, sugar, rubber, ivory, and wax. **Imports** (exclusive of bullion), Chinde (1913), £209,001; Lourenço Marques (1914), £767,407; Beira (1913), £572,812; Mozambique, £202,845; Quilimane, £84,143. **Exports**, Chinde (1913), £46,610; Lourenço Marques (1914), £107,723; Beira (1913), £555,097; Mozambique, £75,275; Quilimane, £57,517.

	1913	1914	1915
Exports to U.K. from Portuguese East Africa .	£344,072	£584,762	£979,124
Imports from (and of) U.K. to Portuguese East Africa . .	1,725,613	1,337,675	875,570

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Lourenço Marques—Consul-General, Errol Mac Donell.
Vice-Consul, A. T. Long.
Pro-Consul, H. C. McClelland.
Chinde—Vice-Consul, V. C. Mercier.
Porto Amelia—V.-Consul, E. C. Baker.

The Superintendents of the Eastern Telegraph Company at Beira, Quilimane, Porto Amelia and Mozambique also act as Vice-Consuls.

Mail transit: Lourenço Marques, 20 days.

Goa (Portuguese India) is situated on the west coast of India between the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. It has an *area* of 1,638 sq. m. and a *pop.* of 531,800. The *capital* and seat of government is Pangim (Nova Goa), situated to the north of Mormugao harbour, which latter is connected by rail with the British India railway systems. The principal exports are coco-nuts, fruit, spices and salt. The harbour of Mormugao has a frequent service of coasting steamers to Bombay and is well equipped with loading and unloading facilities. There are 5 berths at the quayside for dealing with ocean-going steamers which visit the port direct from European and other countries. There are 16 cranes on the quay for loading and unloading direct between steamers and railway wagons. The harbour accommodation is being extended to keep pace with the rapidly increasing trade.

	1913	1914	1915
Imports .	Rs. 8,076,825	8,412,882	—
Exports .	Rs. 2,858,776	2,675,109	—
Exports to U.K.	£273,704	£192,427	£7,07
Imports from (and of) U.K.	212,793	90,720	46,22

British Consul, J. G. R. Marsh, M.Inst.C.E. *(acting)*

Macao is an island at the mouth of the Canton River, in China, forming with small islands adjacent a Portuguese dependency. *Area*, sq. m.; *pop.* 64,000.

Timor is an island in the Malay Archipelago. The eastern portion of it, with the island of Pulo Cambing, is Portuguese. Chief products coffee and wax. The port is Dilly. *Area* 7,290 sq. m.; *pop.* 300,000.

RUMANIA

King, Ferdinand I, a son of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen and a nephew of the late King, *b.* Aug. 24, 1865. He succeeded to the throne on the death of his uncle, Oct. 10, 1914. He married, Jan. 10, 1893, Princess Marie of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha (she was *b.* Oct. 29, 1875), and has *issue*: Carol, Crown Prince (*b.* Oct. 15, 1893); Elisabeth (*b.* Oct. 17, 1894); Marie (*b.* Jan. 8, 1900); Nicolas (*b.* Aug. 18, 1903); and Ileana (*b.* Jan. 5, 1909).

Premier, M. Ion I. C. Bratianu.
Foreign Affairs, M. Em-Porumbaru.
Finance, M. E. Costinesco.
War, M. Vintala Bratianu.
Justice, M. V. Antonesco.
Industry, M. A. Radovici.
Interior, M. V. Mortzun.
Agriculture, M. A. Constantinesco.
Education, M. G. Duca.
Public Works, Dr. Anghelesco.

The New HAZELL, 1917

Minister in London, M. Nicolas Mishu, 4 Cromwell Place, S.W.
1st Secretaries, M. Michel B. Boeresco, Prince A. Bibesco.
3rd Secretary, M. Costiesco-Ghyka.
Chancellor, M. Marca Beza.
Commercial Agent, M. G. Boncesco.
Consul-General in London, Lt.-Col. Sir A. K. Rollitt, LL.D., 3 Mincing Lane, E.C.

A State of south-east Europe, comprising Moldavia and Wallachia, formerly autonomous provinces of the Ottoman empire, which, with Dobrudja, have since Dec. 23, 1861, formed an independent kingdom; the *area* is 53,689 sq. m. with a *pop.* of 7,516,418. The executive power is vested in the King, with a Cabinet of eight and the Prime Minister. The legislature is composed of a **Senate** of 120 members, indirectly elected for eight years by two colleges representing the propertied electors, and a **Chamber** of 183 members elected for four years by three electoral colleges or classes of voters. These three colleges consist of (1) electors possessed of property insuring an annual income of not less than £50; (2) those paying direct taxes of not less than 20 francs annually, or following a profession; and (3) all Rumanian subjects of full age, most of whom vote indirectly by choosing delegates who vote with the direct electors of the other colleges. The members of both houses are paid 20 francs a day while Parliament sits. The King has a veto on all measures passed by the two chambers.

For **local government** purposes the country is divided into 32 districts, each under a prefect, a receiver of taxes, and a civil tribunal. **Education** is free and compulsory, but still in a backward condition. The prevailing **religion** is that of the Orthodox Greek Church. By the Berlin Treaty of 1878 it was provided that there should be no discrimination against any resident of Rumania on account of religious belief, but the Jews have been harshly treated. Many Rumanians are to be found in neighbouring countries, particularly in Hungary and Transylvania, where they have given some trouble.

Cereals, wines, and timber are the **chief products**, the large majority of the population being engaged in agricultural pursuits. Over 40% of the agricultural land is in small holdings of 25 acres or less held by 1,015,302 peasant proprietors. The crops of 1915 produced 86,472,803 bush. of wheat, 28,156,007 bush. of oats, and 27,851,818 bush. of barley. A Land Bank has been formed by the Government to afford peasants the means of buying or leasing land, and to act as a bank for peasant farmers and Co-operative Societies. Minerals are said to abound, but only coal and petroleum (total exports, 1914, 654,024 metric tons, of which the U.K. took 77,971 tons) are worked. The latter is the country's chief industry, and nearly £19,000,000 of capital, mostly foreign, is invested in it; the output in 1915 was approximately 1,673,145 tons. There are very large and valuable State forests, and salt-mining is a State monopoly. There are 2,333 miles of railways, of which the State owns 2,100 The CAPITAL is Bucharest (pop. 338,109); other towns are Jassy (pop. 75,882), Galatz (pop. 71.719). Braila (pop. 64,730), Ploësti (pop. 56,594), and Craiova (pop. 51,973).

Revenue and expenditure, 1914-15 and 1915-16, £24,009,310.

	1911	1912	1913
Imports	£22,789,801	£25,516,220	£23,600,504
Exports	27,668,816	25,684,148	26,828,212

	1913	1914	1915
Exports to U.K.	£2,037,265	£3,205,282	£5,276
Imports from (and of) U.K.	1,947.198	1,935,258	492,378

BRITISH LEGATION, Bucharest

Envoy Ex. and Minister Plen. Sir G. H. Barclay, K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.V.O. . . £2,400
Councillor and Commercial Attaché, A. P. Bennett, C.M.G.
1st Secretary, W. F. A. Rattigan.
Archivist, R. Carnegie.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Galatz—Consul-General and Danube Commissioner, Maj. J. G. Baldwin, C.B.
Braila—Vice-Consul, J. Pitts.
Constantza—Vice-Consul, G. Hutcheson.
Sulina—Vice-Consul, A. Adams.

Mail transit: Bucharest, 2 days 15 hours.

RUSSIA

Tsar, Nicholas II, who on Nov. 1, 1894, succeeded Alexander III as "Emperor of All the Russias," was *b.* at Petrograd on May 18, 1868. His mother, the Empress Marie, is sister to Queen Alexandra and the Duchess of Cumberland. He *married* the Princess Alix of Hesse-Darmstadt in Nov. 1894. *Issue:* Grand Duchess Olga, *b.* Nov. 3, 1895; Grand Duchess Tatiana, *b.* May 29, 1897; Grand Duchess Marie, *b.* June 14, 1899; Grand Duchess Anastasia, *b.* June 5, 1901; and the Grand Duke Alexis (*Heir-apparent*), *b.* July 30, 1904.

Premier, M. Trepoff.
Finance, M. Bark.
Foreign Affairs, (vacant).
Interior, M. Protopopoff.
Education, Count Ignatieff.
Agriculture, Count Brobinsky.
Commerce Prince Shakhovskoi.
Communications, M. Trepoff.
War, Gen. Shuvaieff.
Marine, Admiral Grigorovitch.
Justice, (vacant).
General Control, M. Pocrowsky.
Imperial Household, Count Freedericks, G.C.V.O.

President of the Council of the Empire, M. Koulomzen.
President of the Duma, M. Rodzianko.
Procurator of the Holy Synod, M. Nicolas Raieff.

Ambassador in London, Count A. de Benckendorff, G.C.V.O., Chesham House, Chesham Place, S.W.
Councillor, C. Nabokoff.
1st Secretary, E. Sabline.
2nd Secretaries, G. Wolkoff, L. Zarine.
Acting 2nd Secs., Baron C. Wrangel, T. Gruenman.
Attaché, G. de Ciechanowiecki.
Naval Attaché, Rear-Adm. N. Wolkoff, C.B., A.D.C.
Military Attaché, Gen. N. Yermoloff, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Commercial Attachés, M. Routkowsky, C.B., M. Ostrogadsky.
Consul-General in London, Baron A. Heyking, 30 Bedford Square, W.C.
Vice-Consul, E. Gambs.
Official Sec. A. Klapiers de Colongue.
Swedish-Finnish Translator, Capt. L. Norrgren.

An empire stretching over a vast territory in East Europe and North Asia, with a European *area* of 1,996,743 sq. m., or, with the Asiatic pos-

sessions, a *total area* of 8,647,657 sq. m. or something like one-sixth of the land surface of the globe. The total *pop.* in 1916 was estimated at 182,182,600, and it increases at the rate of about 2,500,000 per annum. The fifty governments of **European Russia,** excluding Poland and Finland, contain 125,683,800 people, the Vistula Province (Poland) 11,960,500, and Finland 3,196,700. The governments and provinces in **Asiatic Russia** contain 33,258,600 people, including the Caucasus 12,512,800, Siberia 9,788,400, and Central Asian possessions 10,957,400. The Slavs, including the Poles, constitute about 63% of the population, Turco-Tartars about 10%, Finns about 2%, and Jews about 3%; the rest of the population being made up of Lithuanians, Germans, Armenians, and a variety of Asiatic peoples.

The **Government** is an autocracy, the Tsar being the supreme ruler and legislator, and the only source of power in the body politic. This still appears to be true, although on Aug. 19, 1905, **the Tsar issued a Manifesto** announcing the formation of a representative body called the **Duma** "to take a constant and active part in the elaboration of laws"; and on Oct. 30, 1905, **signed a Constitution,** granting to the population the immutable foundations of civic liberty, based on real inviolability of the person, and freedom of conscience, speech, assembly, and association; calling to participation in the Duma those classes of the population who were completely deprived of electoral rights, leaving the ultimate development of the principle of the electoral right in general to the newly established legislative order of things; and establishing it as an immutable rule that no law should come into force without the approval of the State Duma, and that it should be possible for the elected of the people to exercise a real participation in the supervision of the legality of the acts of the authorities appointed by the Emperor.

On March 6, 1906, an Imperial Manifesto, together with Imperial Ukases, announced the **reorganisation of the Council of the Empire** as a Second Chamber, with an equal number of elected members and members nominated by the Tsar. The elected members are chosen, 1 each by the Zemstvos, 6 by the Synod, 6 by the representatives of the Academy of Sciences and the Universities, 12 by the representatives of the bourses of commerce and industry, 18 by the representatives of the nobility, and 6 by the representatives of the landed proprietors of Poland. In provinces where no Zemstvo exists, congresses of representatives of the landed proprietors elects one member for each province. They are elected for 9 years, a third retiring every 3 years; they must be over 40, and have a degree; and they receive £2.10.0 a day during the session. The President and Vice-President are appointed by the Tsar.

The members of **the Duma** (reduced in number from 524, the original figure, to 442 by the Manifesto of June 16, 1907) are elected for five years. The mode of election is indirect, and was altered in 1907. Delegates are chosen by the district or town elective assemblies, and these delegates in turn elect the Deputies. The total number of Deputies is made up as follows: European Russia, 403; Poland, 14; Caucasus, 10; Asiatic Russia, 15. The Duma elects its President and Vice-President annually. Members receive £1.1.0 a day and travelling expenses. The first Duma sat from May 10 to July 22, 1906; the second from March 5 to June 16, 1907; the third from Nov. 1, 1907, to June 21, 1912; the fourth was elected in Sept. 1912. The **competence of the Duma** extends to all questions relating to new laws and the modification, etc., of existing laws, to the departmental, Ministerial and National Budgets, to the construction of railways by the State, and to matters submitted to it by Imperial Decree. It is provided, however, that "the fundamental laws of the Imperial Administration" shall not be touched. The Council and the Duma have equal legislative powers and can both initiate measures. All measures must be passed by both bodies before being submitted for the Imperial sanction, and bills rejected by one of the legislative bodies cannot be brought forward again without the Imperial consent.

The **Ruling Senate,** which was established in 1711, is a partly deliberative and partly executive body, and promulgates all laws, superintends courts of law, and is the high court of justice for the empire. The **Holy Synod,** which is composed of the Metropolitan Bishops of Petrograd, Moscow, and Kieff, the Archbishop of the Caucasus and other bishops, superintends religious matters, the President being the Metropolitan of Petrograd. The **Council of Ministers,** which was reorganised by a decree issued Nov. 1, 1905, consists of all the Ministers and heads of the administration.

For purposes of **local government** the empire is divided into 78 **Governments** (50 in European Russia, 9 in Poland, 8 in Finland, 7 in the Caucasus, and 4 in Siberia), each under a Civil Governor with a Council; and 19 **Provinces** (1 in European Russia, 5 in the Caucasus, 9 in Central Asia, 4 in Siberia), each under a Military Governor. The island of Saghalien is under a Military Governor. Some of the Governments are united into General Governments, and in Siberia the Governors-General are assisted by deliberative Councils. The Governments are divided into **districts,** with their own administrative institutions, and special Governors are placed over the large towns. In European Russia the country is divided into **communes,** groups of which are united to form **cantons.** Communal and cantonal affairs are decided by communal and cantonal assemblies. The administration of the districts is to some extent, and in some governments (though great extensions of the system were ordained in 1905), entrusted to elective district and provincial assemblies, called **Zemstvos,** in which the land-owning nobles have great power. These assemblies were founded in 1864 by Alexander II, and are of two kinds, the smaller being elected to deal with the affairs of a single district, while the larger are elected by the Zemstvos of all the districts in a Province or Government, and form Provincial Zemstvos to deal with the affairs common to the districts in that Government. **District Zemstvos** are indirectly elected, and consist of from 60 to 65 persons, about half being nobles, and the remainder chiefly peasants, including 3 or 4 representative merchants from the towns. The Zemstvo sits once a year for about 15 days, and has a standing committee of paid officials appointed for 3 years. **Provincial Zemstvos** consist chiefly of noblemen or members of the aristocracy. The Governor of the Province has a veto on all resolutions of both bodies. The rate levied must not exceed 3% of the annual value of the real property in the district. There are also elective administrative bodies in most towns and cities.

The **State religion** is Græco-Russian, called the Orthodox Catholic Faith. The Emperor is the head of the Church, but the Holy Synod is the board of government, and the Procurator has very large powers. The Orthodox number over 87,000,000; Dissenters about 2,200,000, Roman

Catholics 11,500,000, Protestants and other Christians 5,030,000, Jews 5,200,000, Mahommedans 13,900,000. All religions are professedly tolerated, but the Jews labour under certain disabilities, and some other dissenters have at times suffered repression. In 1905 a decree conceding liberty of worship was issued, and in 1906 a Ukase removed all restrictions on the sect called Old Believers, which numbers 11,000,000 adherents.

In **educational matters** Russia is perhaps the most backward country in Europe; about 79% of the inhabitants are illiterate. There were in 1911, 100,295 elementary schools, with 6,180,510 pupils. There are also secondary, technical, and special schools, and about 40,000 students in the 10 Universities. An Elementary Education Act was passed in 1912. The **administration of justice**, though nominally reformed in 1864, is still much in need of reform and reorganisation.

The great majority of the population are engaged **in agriculture.** Grain, eggs, butter, and other agricultural products, timber, mineral oils, flax, linseed, and hemp are among the **chief products** of the country. There are immense forest areas, the State owning 950,500,000 acres, and timber is largely exported. Coal, iron, gold, asbestos, and other minerals exist in large quantities, and the **mining industry** is increasing. 90% of the world's platinum is produced from the Urals (output, 1913, 158,084 oz.). There is a very large petroleum industry in the Baku and other districts. The manufacturing industries, which are concerned chiefly with textiles and metals, have recently been in a depressed and stagnant condition. The **railways** of the Empire have a total length of 47,479 miles, of which 33,928 miles belong to the State. The figures do not include Finland (2,226 miles) or the Eastern China Railway (1,079 miles). An important line is almost completed, designed to give Russia access to an ice-free port in the Arctic Ocean. It will run from Petrograd by the shores of Lake Ladoga to Petrozavodsk, through Saroka, Kem, and Kandalaksha to Kola, and thence to a port to be constructed on the Murman coast, on Motovsk Gulf. There will also be connection between Archangel and Kola *via* Plesetzkaia. There are in European Russia, exclusive of Finland, 77,721 miles of navigable rivers, canals, and lakes, and 73,848 miles in Asiatic Russia. By an Imperial Ukase, issued Nov. 26, 1897, the **currency** was established on a gold basis, and the relative value of silver and paper roubles in gold was permanently fixed.

The prohibition of the sale of State vodka has worked a revolution in the life of the people. In 1915 only 8,748,000 gall. of vodka were sold, as against 146,791,000 in 1914. The revenue from the sale of liquor accordingly diminished by £44,000,000 as compared with the year before. On the other hand, the influx of cash deposits in the State savings banks reached the record figure of £55,600,000 in 1915, whereas, in the previous year, when the crops were particularly abundant, the total deposits were only £9,600,000. The total amount of cash deposits in the State savings banks on Dec. 14, 1915, was £239,100,000, and in paper deposits £55,800,000.

CAPITAL: Petrograd (which name replaced that of St. Petersburg by Imperial Ukase, Sept. 1, 1914) (pop. 2,018,596); other large towns are Moscow (1,617,157), Warsaw (872,478), Odessa (620,155), Kiev (506,060), Lodz (450,000), Baku (379,886), Riga (370,000), Tiflis (344,629), Tashkent (271,650), Kharkov (248,281), Ekaterinoslav (217,848), and Saratov (217,418).

	1913	1914	1915
Revenue	£318,000,000	£355,826,149	£319,114,000
Exp'd're	318,000,000	355,826,149	364,656,000
Imports	129,150,687	98,826,000	—
Exports	150,355,026	91,421,000	—
Debt	—	—	*1,679,499,987

Exports to U.K., 1913, £40,270,539:

Butter	£3,831,366	Hides, raw	£579,910
Corn and grain	5,395,774	Oil and petroleum	1,059,166
Eggs	4,745,229	Paper and materials	724,362
Flax	3,309,989	Sugar	57,924
Seeds	916,225	Timber and manufs.	13,739,746
Hemp and tow	483,887		

Exports to the U.K. in 1914 fell to £28,092,527 and in 1915 to £21,424,998, of which the chief were:

Butter	£6,371,012	Tow	£1,160,552
Corn and grain	476,210	Soya beans	1,169,451
Eggs	1,749,822	Wood, sawn	4,265,172
Flax	3,452,701		

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1913, £18,102,683:

Chemicals	£280,422	Machinery	£3,946,547
Coals and coke	4,440,831	Do. agricultural	252,789
Cotton yarn and manufs.	786,944	Ships and boats	643,466
Herrings	1,988,177	Wool, raw	752,550
Metals and manufs.	1,611,603	Do. yarn and manufs.	948,916

Imports of U.K. produce were valued in 1914 at £14,441,322, and in 1915 at £13,432,172, the chief being:

Arms and Ammunition	£1,382,040	Machinery	£1,984,587
Coal and coke	47,524	Ships and boats	454,000
Cottons	357,192	Woollens	1,051,375

BRITISH EMBASSY

4 Court Quay, Petrograd

Ambassador Ex. and Plen. Rt. Hon. Sir George Buchanan, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O. £8,000
Counsellor, Hon. F. O. Lindley.
Secretaries, H. J. Bruce, M.V.O., Sir S. Head, Bt., R. J. V. Astell, Hon. H. W. Brooks.
Attaché, E. Cunard.
Hon. Attaché, Hon. G. Colebrooke.
Translator, Capt. Rowland Smith.
British Commercial Attaché, H. A. Cooke, Foreign Office, London.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Petrograd—Consul, Arthur W. Woodhouse.
Vice-Consul, O. H. Mackie.
Pro-Consul, G. Dobson.
Archangel—Consul, Douglas Young.
Cronstadt—Vice-Consul, A. Fishwick.
Ekaterinburg—Vice-Consul, T. H. Preston.
Kem—Vice-Consul, T. Woodhouse.
Narva—Vice-Consul, G. Cottam.
Port Murman—Consul, T. H. Hall.
Revel—Vice-Consul, W. Girard.
Tornea—Vice-Consul, J. Lowdon.
Batoum—Consul, Patrick Wm. Joseph Stevens.
Astrakhan—Vice-Consul, A. W. Howe.
Baku—Vice-Consul, A. E. Ranald McDonell.
Novorossisk—Vice-Consul, O. Geelmuyden.
Poti—Vice-Consul, John Pavoni (*acting*).
Tiflis—Vice-Consul, F. Tyler.

* On Jan. 1, 1916, that is £632,142,821 more than on Jan. 1, 1915. About a third of the debt existing before the Great War, viz., £950,000,000, was contracted in respect of State railways.

Helsingfors—Acting Consul, H. M. Grove.
Vice-Consul, S. W. Wancke.
Abo—Vice-Consul, W. J. B. Wilson.
Bjorneborg—Vice-Consul, C. G. Sundell.
Borga—Cons. Agent, Einar Paavola.
Gamla Karleby—Vice-Consul, W. Smedlund.
Hango—Vice-Consul, Uno Cairenius.
Kotka—Vice-Consul, Alex. Gullichsen.
Kristinestad—Vice-Consul, A. Starck.
Lovisa—Vice-Consul, August Ljungqvist.
Nicolaistadt—Vice-Consul, Karl Kurten.
Tammerfors—Vice-Consul, J. Reddyhough.
Ulaborg—Vice-Consul, J. R. Weckman.
Wiborg—Vice-Consul, V. Frisk.
Moscow—Acting Con.-Gen. and V.-Consul, R. H. Lockhart.
Krasnoyarsk (Siberia)—Vice-Consul, (vacant).
Omsk—Vice-Consul, S. R. Randrup.
Odessa—Acting Cons.-Gen. J. P. Bagge.
Berdiansk—Vice-Consul, J. E. Greaves.
Eupatoria—Consular Agent, H. J. B. Martin.
Kertch—Vice-Consul, Minas N. Megalos.
Kharkov—Vice-Consul, C. Blakey.
Kherson—Vice-Consul, E. Caruana.
Kieff—Vice-Consul, J. F. Douglas.
Mariupol—Vice-Consul, W. S. Walton.
Nicolaieff—Vice-Consul, (vacant).
Rostof-on-Don—Vice-Consul, J. A. Waite.
Sebastopol—Vice-Consul, (vacant).
Taganrog—Vice-Consul, E. Clively.
Theodosia—Vice-Consul, W. E. W. von Sturler.
Riga—Consul, V. H. C. Bosanquet.
Vice-Consul, George O. Wiskemann.
Libau—Vice-Consul, (vacant).
Pernau—Vice-Consul, J. Dicks.
Windau—Vice-Consul, E. A. Worth.
Vladivostok—Consul, R. MacLeod Hodgson.
Warsaw—Consul, H. M. Grove.
Vice-Consul, E. B. St. Clair.
Mail Transit: Petrograd, 2 days 13 hours.

Provinces and Dependencies

Bokhara is a feudatory Central Asian State attached to Turkestan, and lying between it and Afghanistan. It has an *area* of 80,000 sq. m. and a *pop.* of 1,250,000, and is the most populous khanate of Turkestan, while Bokhara (75,000) is the principal trade centre of the region. It was conquered in 1868. **Chief towns,** Bokhara 75,000; Karshi, 25,000. The **Ameer,** Sayid Mir Alim Khan (*b.* Jan. 3, 1880), is allowed to maintain an army of 11,000 troops for administrative purposes, and these are drilled by Russian instructors. The **products** of the country are fruit, tobacco, cotton, corn, silk, and hemp, and the trade is almost entirely in the hands of the Russians. There is a considerable trade with Afghanistan.

The **Grand Duchy of Finland** was ceded to Russia in 1809. It has an *area* of 144,255 sq. m. and a *pop.* of 3,154,825. The Tsar has been the Grand Duke since the treaty of Fredrikshavn, 1809. By various decrees from 1899 to 1903 the powers of local self-government which Finland possessed under its old constitution were taken away. In 1905 the Tsar restored the independence of the Finnish army, re-established the irremovability of the judges, and granted the demand of the people for the restoration of its legislative independence. A Diet or National Assembly was established, and the responsibility of the Secretary of State to the Diet was admitted. In 1908, however, the Tsar gave his sanction to a protocol of the Russian Council of Ministers which gave that body wide powers of control over Finnish legislation, and which was drawn up without the co-operation of the Finnish authorities. Embittered controversies followed, the Imperial Government demanding that Bills affecting Imperial interests should be submitted to the joint preliminary examination of the Secretary of State for Finland and the Council of Ministers. An Imperial Rescript, issued in Oct. 1909, decreed that legislation concerning military service in Finland should be withdrawn from the competence of the Finnish Diet and transferred to that of the Imperial Legislature. In the meantime Finland was to pay to the Imperial Exchequer an annual contribution of £400,000, which by a Bill passed in November 1911 was increased to double that amount.

The 200 members of the National Assembly are elected by universal suffrage for three years. Every Finnish citizen, male or female, aged 24, can vote, and is eligible for election. At the first election, in 1907, 22 women were returned as members of the Diet. At the 1911 election the number of women elected was 19. Members are paid £56 for the session.

The bulk of the population are Lutherans. Education is well looked after. The school age is from 7 to 18. There is a University at Helsingfors. The percentage of pauperism is 2·83. The **chief products** are timber, farm produce, etc. The Crown Forests cover 12,615,841 hectars. There is a large class of small peasant proprietors. The State railways have a total length of 3,558 kms., of which 200 kms. are double track; private railways 319 kms. CAPITAL, Helsingfors (pop. including Sveaborg, which is variable on account of military movements, 161,091); Abo, 52,057.

	1913
Revenue	£6,796,000
Expenditure	5,950,000
Imports	19,813,600
Exports	16,142,000

Helsingfors—British Consul, V. Kestell-Cornish (temporarily at Brest, France; H. Montgomery Grove, *acting*).
Vice-Consul, S. W. Wancke.

Khiva.—A state in Central Asia lying to the south of the Sea of Aral, and bounded on the east by the Oxus and on the south and west by Transcaspia; it has an *area* of 22,320 sq. m. and a *pop.* of 800,000. It has been subject to Russia for about two hundred years, but in 1872 it became definitely a Russian vassal state. The reigning Khan is Seyd Asfendiar, who succeeded in 1910. The inhabitants are Mahommedan Sunnis. The chief products are silk and cotton.

Poland includes ten provinces, with a total area of 49,159 sq. m. and a pop. in 1911 of 12,467,300. The population increases very rapidly, and of the above total about 14½% are Jews and about 5% Germans. The country had a separate constitution 1815-30, and a separate government 1830-64; but in the latter year it was deprived of its administrative independence, and in 1868 it was incorporated as an integral part of Russia, trial by jury was abolished, and the official use of the Polish language was prohibited. The majority of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics. There are two main parties, one the Nationalist party and the other the Socialist party. The National Democrats, who advocate a policy of autonomy, secured a large majority of the seats in the elections for the Duma in 1906. An **electoral law** introducing changes greatly to the advantage of the Russian element in Poland and to the detriment of the Poles was passed by the Duma

in 1909, but on the outbreak of the European War the Tsar announced his intention of conferring Home Rule on Poland. The country has been in the possession of the Germans since 1915, and in November 1916 they announced their intention of erecting a separate kingdom in Poland, but the scheme they outlined was absurd in its reservations. About 76% of the population live in the rural districts, and the peasants own about 49% of the land; but of the total rural population of 7,000,000, about 3,000,000 own no land, and are dependent on hiring themselves out as labourers. Russian Poland is one of the largest pig-producing countries in Europe. Industrial development is proceeding rapidly. CAPITAL, Warsaw; pop. 872,478.

Siberia is a Russian province, larger than Europe, which is only separated from the rest of the empire by the low-lying Ural Hills, a slender barrier which has now been broken down by the extension of the Russian railway system into Siberia, and by incorporating the West Siberian governments with the European Russian administrative system. It has an *area* of 4,833,496 sq. m. and a *pop.* of 8,719,200. The Zemstvo system was extended to the province in April 1905. A uniform system of public justice was instituted in July 1897 by order of the Tsar, in place of the existing arbitrary administration of autocratic officials. Trial by jury was not conceded, but justices of the peace are appointed by the Crown, and they also act as *juges d'instruction.* The higher tribunals consist of eight circuit Courts in the towns of Tomsk, Tobolsk, Chita, Krasnoyarsk, Irkutsk, Yakutsk, Blagovestchensk, and Vladivostok, and a Court of Appeal or Palace of Justice above these at the CAPITAL Irkutsk (pop. 108,060). Other towns are Tomsk, 112,083, Vladivostok, 91,464. **Valuable goldfields** have been discovered in the Government of Yeniseisk, and in the basins of the Obi, Lena, and Amur rivers, 50,000 men being employed in mining. Of recent years thousands of Russian peasants have settled here to carry on agriculture, and nearly all the fertile soil free of forest and outside the steppes has been occupied. **A sea route** through the Kara Sea to Siberia has been opened up, chiefly by English enterprise.

The **railway connection between Russia and Siberia** forms the greatest railway undertaking in the world. The first sod was cut at Vladivostok on May 24, 1891, and on Dec. 28, 1899, the last rails were laid on **the Trans-Baikal section,** thus establishing steam and boat communication between Western Europe and the Pacific coast. The Trans-Siberian line divides into two branches at Stretensk—one going south to Port Arthur and Peking and the other eastward to Vladivostok; another branch is being constructed along the course of the River Amur to connect also with Vladivostok. The **total distance** from Petrograd **to Vladivostok** is 6,521 miles, and to Port Arthur (Dalny) 5,913 miles. The construction of a **Southern Siberian Railway** was approved by the Council of Ministers in 1911. The cost is estimated at £15,000,000. The line is to run along the line of the Urals, Orenburg, Akmolinsk, and Semipalatinsk.

Transcaspia is a Russian province in Central Asia, including the Turkoman region between the Caspian and the Oxus. *Area,* 214,237 sq. m.; *pop.* 451,300. The **administrative centre** is Askabad. In this province is **Merv,** an oasis situated almost midway between Meshed and Bokhara, and Herat and Khiva. It has an area of 1,600 sq. m. and a pop. of 250,000 Turcomans. There is no town of Merv—the thickly packed prosperous settlements spread over the oasis constituting what is recognised under that name. About 10,000 Russian troops are maintained in the oasis, which is distant 200 miles from Herat.

Turkestan is another province in Central Asia. It comprises the khanates and deserts annexed by Generals Tchernaieff and Kaufmann between 1860 and 1875, and now known as the provinces of Samarcand, Ferghana, and Syr-Daria. *Area* about 400,000 sq. m., with a *pop.* of 6,336,800. The principal towns are Tashkent, pop. 271,650; Kokand, pop. 113,700; and Omsk, pop. 129,422.

SALVADOR

President, Carlos Melendez (1915-19).

Chargé d'Affaires in Great Britain, Dr. Arturo R. Avila, 7 Union Court, Old Broad Street, E.C.

Salvador became an independent republic of Central America on the dissolution of the Central American Federation (which included Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador) in 1839. It is bounded on the south by the Pacific, on the north by Guatemala and Honduras, on the west by Guatemala, and on the east by Honduras; its *area* is 7,225 sq. m., with a *pop.* of 1,254,000, of whom about 85% are of mixed race and 15% Indians. It is governed by a **President** and a **Congress** of forty-two Deputies, elected respectively for four years and one year, by universal suffrage. Education is free and obligatory. The army numbers about 10,000 men, on a war footing, the training being entrusted to Spanish and Chilian officers, but there is a militia of about 25,000. The bulk of the population is engaged in agricultural pursuits. The chief **products** are coffee, indigo, balsam, sugar, rubber, and tobacco. Cotton-growing now receives State encouragement, and cocoa is being extensively planted. There is some mining done also, chiefly gold mining. Trade is carried on chiefly with the United States, the United Kingdom, France, and Germany. In December 1907 the Central American States agreed to maintain the neutrality of Honduras, and to establish a High Court in Costa Rica for the settlement of disputes.

CAPITAL, San Salvador; pop. 66,000.

	1913
Revenue	£938,172
Expenditure	935,364
External debt	1,461,552

	1912	1913	1914
Imports	£1,354,971	£1,234,709	£1,324,986
Exports	1,988,436	1,985,745	2,159,299

	1913	1914	1915
Exports to U.K.	£115,694	£109,489	£134,681
Imports from (and of) U.K.	327,861	270,911	191,437

BRITISH LEGATION, Guatemala

Envoy Ex., Min. Plen. and Con.-Gen. C. Alban Young, M.V.O.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

San Salvador—*Acting Con.-General,* A. F. Hastings Medhurst.
Vice-Consul, W. Gibson.

Mail transit: 21 days.

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SAN MARINO

San Marino is an independent republic in the north-east of and under the protection of Italy, 9½ m. from Rimini, on the Adriatic, with an *area* of 33 sq. m. and a *pop.* of 11,000. It is surrounded by Italian territory, and governed by a Great Council of 60 members (20 nobles, 20 townsmen, and 20 peasants), two of whom are appointed every six months to act as Regents. It consists of the CAPITAL (San Marino), 1,500 inhabitants, and four villages. It was founded in the 5th century by a pious mason from Dalmatia, who became a monk; and its independence was respected both by Napoleon and by Garibaldi, who found asylum there when escaping from the Austrian troops in 1849. The form of government has little changed during the last thousand years. **Exports,** wine, cattle, and stone.

Consul-General in London, Commendatore Arthur Serena, J.P., F.R.G.S., 34 Leadenhall St., E.C.
British Consul, M. Carmichael, residing at Leghorn.

SERBIA

King, Peter Karageorgevitch I, who succeeded Alexander I on the murder of the latter, June 11, 1903, was *b.* in 1844, and is a grandson of George Czerny, surnamed Karageorge or Black George, who was the first chief of the Serbian insurrection against the Turks in the beginning of the last century. He was joined by Milosch, who added to his name that of his mother, Obrens. These two chiefs founded the rival families of Karageorgevitch and Obrenovitch. On the assassination of Alexander I, together with his consort, Queen Draga, the present King was invited to the throne. King Peter married in 1883 a daughter of the Prince of Montenegro, Princess Zorka, who died in 1890. He has two sons (Prince George, *b.* 1887, Prince Alexander, G.C.B., *b.* 1888), a daughter (Princess Hélène, *b.* 1884), and a brother, Prince Arsenius. In 1909 Prince George voluntarily renounced his rights to the succession, and his brother Prince Alexander was recognised as heir to the throne.

Minister in London, M. Yovan M. Yovanovitch, 195 Queen's Gate, S.W.
1st Secretary, V. Antonievitch.
2nd Secretary, Dr. Georges Todorovitch.
3rd Secretary, Dr. Pavlé Karovitch.

An inland kingdom of south-eastern Europe, situated in the north of the Balkan Peninsula, with an *area* of 33,891 sq. m. and a *pop.* before the war of 4,547,992.

The independence of Serbia, which was formerly an autonomous province of Turkey, was established by the Treaty of Berlin, 1878. The constitution, voted by the National Assembly of 1889, was abrogated by the King in May 1894, and an older constitution of 1869 temporarily revived; but in 1903 the 1889 constitution was restored. The executive is vested in the King and his ministers, and the legislative authority in the King in conjunction with the National Assembly or Narodna-Skuptchina and a State Council. The former consists of 166 deputies elected by universal suffrage for 4 years; the latter of 16 members, 8 nominated by the King and 8 elected by the Assembly.

For local purposes the country is divided into departments and these into communes.

State religion is Greek Orthodox, but others are tolerated. **Education** is backward, but progressing. It is compulsory and free. Agriculture is practically the only industry, and almost every peasant cultivates his own freehold, varying from 10 to 30 acres. The chief source of wealth for the peasants is live stock, and particularly swine. Pauperism is practically unknown. There are Government monopolies of tobacco, salt, and petroleum, which contribute largely to the revenue, together with the State railways. The expenditure is mainly on the service of the National Debt, the army and education. The **chief exports** are agricultural produce, animals and animal produce, and minerals. The **chief imports** are railway material, cotton, yarns and tissues, wool, metals, hides and leather, and machinery. There are 974 miles of railways. CAPITAL, Belgrade (pop. 90,890), but during the war the Government resided at Nish (pop. 24,949), until compelled to leave on the combined attacks of the Germans and Bulgarians. The final overrunning of the country by the enemy was completed in December 1915. The Serbian government is now established at Corfu. Other towns are Monastir (pop. 59,856), Uskub (pop. 47,384).

	1913	1914
Revenue (est.) .	£5,230,600	£8,572,840
Expenditure (est.) .	5,230,600	8,572,840
Public debt .	26,362,240	—

	1910	1911	1912
Imports .	£3,387,826	£4,455,421	£4,244,000
Exports .	3,935,521	4,512,971	3,369,000

	1912	1913	1914
Exports to U.K.	£1,715	£8,340	£25,103
Imports from (and of) U.K. .	316,498	37,606	93,289

BRITISH LEGATION

Envoy Ex. and Min. Plen. Sir Charles L. Des Graz, K.C.M.G.
Secretary, D. E. M. Crackanthorpe.

Mail transit: Belgrade, 2 days 2 hours.

SIAM

King, Chowfa Maha Vajiravudh, *b.* Jan. 1, 1880, *suc.* Oct. 23, 1910.
Heir-presumptive, Prince Chowfa Chakrapongse Poowanarth, *b.* Mar. 3, 1881.

Minister in London, Phya Sudham Maitri.
Councillor, W. J. Archer, C.M.G.
1st Secretary, Phra Sanpakitch.
Secretary Interpreter, Lewis O. Bateman.
Attachés, Nai Tiem, Nai Sirm Bunnäg.
Military Attaché, Maj. Prince Amoradhat.
Legation, 23 Ashburn Place, South Kensington, S.W.
Consul-General, Sir John Anderson, 5 Whittington Avenue, London, E.C.

Siam is a kingdom embracing part of the Indo-Chinese and part of the Malay peninsula. Its territories have dwindled very much in recent years. It has now an area of about 195,000 sq. m. and a *pop.* of 8,149,847, including about 500,000 Chinese.

The royal dignity is nominally hereditary, but each sovereign appoints his own successor. The **executive power** is exercised by the King in conjunction with a Council of Ministers, most of whom are relatives of the King. The **Legislative Council** consists of 40 members, including the Ministers, certain members appointed by the King, and 14 princes of the royal house. There are 16 provinces, each administered by a Commissioner appointed by the King, and some of the tributary districts are administered by their own chiefs. There is also the metropolitan province of Bangkok, which

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is under the control of the Minister of Local Government.

Buddhism is the State **religion.** Western ideas of civilisation are spreading rapidly, and many Siamese youths are sent to Europe for their education. A limited number of "King's Scholars," selected by competitive examination, are sent to England each year at the King's expense.

Treaties with France and Britain

A **treaty with France,** signed at Paris Feb. 13, 1904, and ratified Dec. 7, 1904, defined the frontier between Siam and Cambodia, and provided for its delimitation, transferring to French government an area of about 8,000 sq. m., while, by clause 4 of the Treaty, the Siamese Government abandoned all sovereign rights over the Luang-Prabang territory, on the west side of the Mekong. France agreed to evacuate Chantaboon, but the harbour of Krat, on the Gulf of Siam, was ceded to France.

By the **treaty of March 23, 1907,** Siam ceded to France Battambang, Siem Reap, and Sisophon, provinces adjacent to Cambodia, with an area of about 7,800 sq. m. and a pop. of about 200,000. France restored to Siam the port of Krat and the region of Dansai in the Laos country. A number of territories on the right bank of the Mekong were leased to the Government of Indo-China for a period of 50 years on a nominal rent.

By the **Anglo-French Agreement** (April 18, 1904) the territories situated to the west of the basin of the River Menam and of the Gulf of Siam were recognised as being in the British sphere, and the territories situated to the east of the same region as being in the French sphere.

By the **Anglo-Siamese Treaty** (March 10, 1909) Siam ceded to Great Britain her rights over the States of **Kelantan, Kedah, Trengganu, Perlis,** and adjacent islands. She also granted to British subjects through Siam the rights and privileges enjoyed by the natives of the country, notably the right of property and the right of residence and travel. In return for these concessions Great Britain agreed to the extension, under certain conditions, of the jurisdiction of the **Siamese International Courts** to all British subjects in Siam registered at the British Consulates before March 10, 1909, and to the transfer of the jurisdiction of those courts to the ordinary Siamese Courts after the promulgation and the coming into force of the Siamese Codes.

The country is one rich in natural resources, the development of which has been retarded by the paucity of the population and the lack of capital. The increases in revenue, imports and exports show, however, how the economic development of the country is progressing, and this progress is being increased by the abolition of forced labour. Siam has still, however, the reputation of being the country in which the cost of labour is higher than anywhere else in the East. In the mines and the mills of southern Siam Chinese do the bulk of the work, while in the forests of the north, Burmese, Karens, and Khamus provide the labour force. Foreign trade centres in Bangkok, and is almost wholly in the hands of foreigners. A comprehensive scheme of **education** has now been adopted and is partly in operation; next year should see the establishment of the University of Bangkok. The question of irrigation on the rice-growing plains of central Siam has received the attention of the Government, who engaged experts to draw up a report thereon and prepare schemes therefor. An Irrigation Department has been formed and is preparing the way for the work which will be undertaken on a grand scale when the necessary funds become available. On Jan. 1, 1916, there were 1,145 miles of State and private railways open to traffic, made up as follows: (1) Northern Line, 545 miles; (2) Southern Line, 535 miles; (3) private lines, 65 miles.

The Northern Line is a normal gauge State Railway System, comprising the line from Bangkok to Korat (with a branch line running north which has now reached Nakawn Lampang) and a line from Bangkok to Patriew. The Southern Line is likewise a State railway, but of metre gauge, and runs from Bangkok via Petchaburi Koh Lak and Bandon to Tungsawng, where the line bifurcates, the western branch continuing on to the terminus at Trang and the Eastern to Ootapao in the direction of the Kelantan boundary. Connection between Bangkok and Patani river (70 miles from the Kelantan frontier) via Ootapao should be possible in January 1917, and between Bangkok and Penang via Ootapao and Kedah in December 1916. The line is open to traffic between Trang Nakon and Singora. Private lines include those (worked by companies) from Bangkok to Paknam at the mouth of the Menam, and from Bangkok to Tachin and Meklong on the coast to the west of the Menam, together with a tramway connecting the Northern Line (Northern branch) with Phrabat. Bangkok has a well-equipped system of street electric tramways, and is lit by electricity.

Chief exports, rice, teak-wood, and hides.

CAPITAL, Bangkok, pop. about 630,000, situated on the delta of the River Menam, the great natural and economic centre of the kingdom.

	1915–16	1916–17
Revenue .	£5,359,877	£5,549,349 (est.)
Expenditure .	5,359,234	5,549,349 (est.)

	1913–14	1914–15	1915–16
Imports .	£6,962,334	£6,008,978	£5,803,850
Exports .	8,858,921	7,782,797	8,151,940

	1913	1914	1915
Exports to U.K.	£516,187	£814,319	£1,618,490
Imports from (and of) U.K. .	1,352,424	1,012,808	876,925

BRITISH LEGATION, Bangkok

Minister Plen. Herbert G. Dering, M.V.O. £2,000
1st Secretary, T. N. Lyle, C.M.G.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Bangkok—Consul, T. H. Lyle, C.M.G.
Vice-Consul, F. G. Gorton.
Vice-Consul, H. Fitzmaurice.
Chiengmai—Consul, W. A. R. Wood.
Vice-Consul, R. S. le Hay.
Nakawn Lampang—Vice-Consul, Josiah Crosby.
Senggora—Consul, W. N. Dunn.
Puket—Vice-Consul, J. F. Johns.
Mail transit: Bangkok, 20 days.

SPAIN

King, Alfonso XIII, son of late King Alfonso XII, and of Queen Maria Christina, dau. of late Karl Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria, *b.* posthumously May 17, 1886, came of age May 17, 1902, *m.* May 31, 1906, H.R.H. Princess Victoria Eugenie of Battenberg (*b.* Oct. 24, 1887). *Issue:* (1) H.R.H. Prince Alfonso (*Heir-apparent*), *b.* May 10, 1907; (2) Prince Jaime, *b.* June 23, 1908; (3) Princess Beatrice, *b.* June 22, 1909; (4) Princess Maria Cristina, *b.* Dec 12, 1911; (5) Prince Juan, *b.* June 20, 1913; (6) Prince Gonzalo, *b.* Oct. 24, 1914.

Premier, Count de Romanones.
Foreign Affairs, Don Amalio Gimeno.
Public Instruction, Don Julio Burell.
War, Gen. Agustin Luque.
Marine, Admiral A. Miranda.
Finance, Don Santiago Alba.
Justice, Don A. Barroso.
Interior, Señor J. Ruiz Jimenez.
Public Works, Señor Rafael Gasset.

Ambassador in London, Señor Don Alfonso Merry del Val, 1 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W.
Counsellor, Señor Don Antonio Benitez.
Secretary, Don Domingo de las Bárcenas.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Don Julio Vicens.
Consul-Attaché, Don José Martinez de Pons.
Attachés, Count de Casa-Rojas, Don Fernando Valdés, Don José Aquinaga, Marquis de Mós, Don Pedro de Zuleta, Don Eduardo M. Peña.
Consul-General in London, Don José Congosto, 40 Trinity Square, London, E.C.
Vice-Consul, Don Theodoro Varela Gil.

A kingdom in the south-west of Europe, comprising about eleven-thirteenths of the Iberian Peninsula—in addition to the Balearic Islands, the Canary Islands, and Ceuta, in Morocco—the total *area* being 194,783 sq. m. with a *pop.* in 1913 of 20,355,983.

By the constitution of 1876, Spain is declared a constitutional monarchy, with the executive power vested in the King, and the legislative power in the Cortes with the King. The **Cortes** consist of Senate and Congress. The **Senate** is composed of **three classes**: those who sit by right of royal or noble birth or official position, 100 members nominated by the Crown (these two classes not numbering more than 180 together), and 180 elected by the communal and provincial states, the church, the universities, and the largest taxpayers of the kingdom. The elected Senators must be renewed by one-half every 5 years, and altogether whenever the Cortes are dissolved. The **Congress** contains 406 deputies, elected for 5 years by citizens of 25 years of age who have enjoyed full civil rights in any municipality for 2 years. Under the law of 1909 it is the compulsory duty of every elector to vote both in Parliamentary and Municipal elections. There is a provision for minority representation, and for the election of ten deputies who, though not returned in any single district, yet receive a cumulative vote of more than 10,000 in several districts. The Senate and Congress are equal in authority, and either of them, or the King, can introduce new laws.

Each of the 49 provinces has its own parliament, and each commune its own elected ayuntamiento, presided over by the alcalde, for **municipal and provincial administration**; and by the constitution neither the Executive nor the Cortes can (although they do) interfere in municipal or provincial administration, except for the protection of national and permanent interests. The State **religion** is the Roman Catholic, and the public worship of any other creed was formerly forbidden; but by a royal decree of June 1910 dissident congregations are permitted to distinguish their places of worship by emblem or lettering. There are 43,287 nuns in 3,007 convents, and 12,801 monks in 794 monasteries. The position of the orders is regulated by the Concordat of 1851. It is estimated that of the national expenditure, other than that upon the service of the debt, one-tenth goes to the support of the Church. The weight of this burden and the abuse by the Church of its privileges have provoked an Anti-Clerical movement which has grown greatly in strength in recent years, and by the Cadenas Act of 1910 the entry into Spain of any fresh religious orders was forbidden, pending the enactment of other regulations. **Education** is free, but inefficient, the cost being borne mainly by the municipalities. There are 24,915 public schools and 5,212 private schools.

Three-quarters of the total population are engaged in agriculture. The principal **products** are wine, cereals, minerals, and cotton textiles, and other products include esparto, flax, hemp, pulse, and various fruits. The acreage under vines in 1914 was 3,066,874, under wheat 9,232,560, under barley 3,784,813, under oats 1,402,300, under rye 1,817,955, and under maize 1,139,914. Iron, coal, and copper are the chief minerals worked, the output in 1914 being of iron 9,861,668 tons, of copper 2,268,691 tons, of anthracite 232,517 tons, and of coal 3,783,214 tons; zinc, lead, manganese, quicksilver, and salt are also mined in considerable quantities. There were 9,377 miles of railway in operation in 1915. Considerable extensions are in progress.

CAPITAL, Madrid (pop. 572,000); other large towns are Barcelona 560,000, Valencia 233,348, Seville 155,366, Malaga 133,045, Murcia 124,985.

The Canary Islands, off the N.W. African coast, are ruled as an integral province of the kingdom. They have an *area* of 2,808 sq. m. and a *pop.* of 453,000. Bananas, potatoes, and tomatoes are their most valuable products, but these industries have been very adversely affected by the war.

	1913	1914	1915
Exports to U.K.	£1,549,454	£1,692,285	£1,899,511
Imports from (and of) U.K.	1,671,468	1,215,320	1,071,270

The population of Teneriffe is 183,844, of Grand Canary 164,140, and of Palma 49,464.

	1913	1914	1915
Revenue	£43,159,424	£42,944,359	£56,000,000
Expenditure	42,323,957	40,699,751	53,000,000
External debt	34,812,743	—	—

	1913	1914	1915
Imports	£52,202,000	£40,879,000	£49,930,000
Exports	42,305,000	34,711,000	38,837,000

Exports to U.K., 1915, £18,864,493 :—

Oranges	£2,449,767	Wine	£446,886
Nuts	632,365	Iron and copper	5,898,161
Grapes	479,689	Cork	113,305
Raisins	489,415	Lead manuf.	2,158,770
Other fruit	92,135	Quicksilver	389,624
Vegetables, raw	1,229,759		

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1915, £6,190,270 :—

Coal and coke	£1,641,332	Manures	£879,025
Chemicals	299,204	Metal manuf.	508,362
Cottons	263,706	Ships and boats	2,353
Machinery	559,301	Woollens	133,162

BRITISH EMBASSY, Madrid

Ambassador Ex. and Plen. Sir Arthur Hardinge, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. . . . £5,500
Councillor of Embassy, J. C. T. Vaughan, M.V.O.
Secretaries, P. Loraine, E. Hope Vere, H. S. Birch.
Commercial Attaché (in London), Lord Herbert Hervey.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Barcelona—Consul-General, C. S. Smith.
Vice-Consul, E. A. Boyd.
Vice-Consul, George R. Smither.
Alicante—Vice-Consul, José Tato.
Burriana—Consul, Edward Harker.
Denia—Vice-Consul, Joseph R. Morand.

Gandia, etc.—*Vice-Consul*, F. Romaguera.
Iviza—*Vice-Consul*, José S. Lopez.
Palamos—*Vice-Consul*, Pablo Matas.
Palma (*Balearic Is.*)—*Consul*, R. Fontana.
Port Mahon—*Vice-Consul*, B. Escudero, M.V.O.
San Feliu de Guixols—*Vice-Consul*, José Sibils.
Tarragona—*Vice-Consul*, Ignacio Navarro.
Torrevieja—*Vice-Consul*, A. Ballester.
Valencia—*Consul*, Edward Harker.
Bilbao—*Consul*, A. M. Madden, C.M.G.
Vice-Consul, James Innes.
Castro-Urdiales—*Vice-Consul*, A. Ybanez.
Irun—*Consular Agent*, Ecequiel Roca.
San Sebastian—*Vice-Consul*, A. Budd, M.V.O.
Santander—*Vice-Consul*, G. Raine.
Corunna—(vacant).
Vice-Consul, Thomas Guyatt.
Carril and Villagarcia—*Vice-Consul*, Reginald Walker.
Corcubion—*Vice-Consul*, Placido de Castro.
Ferrol—*Vice-Consul*, Emilio Anton.
Gijon—*Vice-Consul*, Arthur Lovelace.
Leon—*Vice-Consul*, Miguel Canseco.
Rivadesella—*Vice-Consul*, W. D. McKenzie.
Vigo—*Consul*, A. Nightingale.
Malaga—*Consul*, H. M. Villiers, M.V.O.
Vice-Consul, Edward R. Thornton.
Aguilas—*Vice-Consul*, Thomas H. Naftel.
Almeria and Adra—*Vice-Consul*, J. Murison.
Carthagena—*Vice-Consul*, Peter Miller.
Garrucha—*Vice-Consul*, Pedro Gea.
Granada—*Vice-Consul*, W. A. S. Davenhill.
Linares—*Vice-Consul*, J. B. Naylor.
Marbella—*Vice-Consul*, Miguel Calzado.
Mazarron—*Consular Agent*, E. G. Pearse.
Porman—*Consular Agent*, M. Zapata.
Teneriffe—*Consul*, John E. Croker.
Vice-Consul, R. C. Griffiths.
La Palma—*Vice-Consul*, R. F. Millar.
Las Palmas and Puerto de la Luz—*Consul*, Peter Swanston.
Vice-Consul, Ernest Wootton.
Orotava—*Vice-Consul*, Thomas M. Reid.
Seville—*Consul*, Arthur L. Keyser.
Vice-Consul, A. Henderson.
Algeciras—*Vice-Consul*, William J. Smith.
Cadiz—*Vice-Consul*, R. Calvert.
Huelva—*Vice-Consul*, A. Attwood.
Jerez—*Vice-Consul*, W. J. Buck.
La Linea—*Vice-Consul*, Maj. O. H. Pedley.
Port St. Mary—*Vice-Consul*, Robert J. Pitman.
San Lucar—*Consular Agent*, (vacant).

Mail transit: Madrid, 42 hours.

Colonies

By the war with the United States in 1898 Spain lost Cuba and all her West Indian possessions, besides the Philippine Islands. The Caroline, Pelew and Ladrone Islands (except Guam, which was ceded to the United States) were sold to Germany in 1899.

Fernando Po is a volcanic island in the Gulf of Guinea, forming, with Elobey, Annobon, Corisco, and other islands, a Spanish colony. *Area*, 814 sq. m.; *pop.* 23,844. Discovered in 1471 by a Portuguese sailor of same name, and ceded by Portugal to Spain in 1778. Capital, Santa Isabel, originally an English settlement, established in 1827. The natives, Aniyo or Bubis, stupid and repulsive in appearance. **Exports,** cocoa, for the cultivation of which the island is admirably suited, is the chief export, the yield per annum being about 1,700,000 lb. The yield could be increased nearly tenfold but for the absence of labour. Indiarubber and palm oil are also exported.

The Muni River Settlements consist of the country on the banks of the Muni and Campo rivers, on the west coast of Africa, in the Gulf of Guinea, and an agreement has settled the dispute about the boundary between French and Spanish territory in this region. *Area* estimated at about 9,000 sq. m.; *pop.* 200,000.

Rio de Oro and **Adrar**, on the west coast of the Sahara, bounded on the north by Morocco and on the south by a line running east from Cape Blanco, are placed under the Governorship of the Canary Islands, with a sub-governor at Rio de Oro. *Area* estimated at 70,000 sq. m.; *pop.* 12,000.

SWEDEN

King of Sweden, Gustaf V, *b.* June 16, 1858; *suc.* Dec. 8, 1907; *m.* Sept. 20, 1881, Victoria, d. of Grand Duke of Baden (*b.* Aug. 7, 1862). Civil List, £78,250. *Issue*:
(1) Gustaf Adolf, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., Duke of Skäne, Crown Prince and Heir-Apparent, *b.* Nov. 11, 1882; *m.* June 5, 1905, Princess Margaret Victoria of Connaught, and has issue: (i) Prince Gustaf Adolf, *b.* Apr. 22, 1906; (ii) Prince Sigvard, *b.* June 7, 1907; (iii) Princess Ingrid, *b.* Mar. 28, 1910; (iv) Prince Bertil, *b.* Feb. 28, 1912. (2) Prince Wilhelm, Duke of Södermanland, *b.* June 17, 1884, *m.* 1908, Grand Duchess Maria Pavlovna of Russia, *div.* 1914. *Issue:* Prince Lennart, *b.* 1909. (3) Prince Eric, Duke of Västmanland, *b.* April 20, 1889.

Prime Minister, H. K. L. Hammarskjöld.
Foreign Affairs, K. A. Wallenberg.
Interior, H. O. F. von Sydow.
Justice, B. F. E. Hasselroth.
Finance, A. F. Wennersten.
War, Col. B. B. E. Mörche.
Marine, D. Broström.
Public Worship and Instruction, K. G. Westman.
Agriculture, Baron J. G. Beck-Friis.
Ministers without Portfolios, S. J. Stenberg, S. N. Linner.

Envoy Ex. and Minister Plen. in London, Count H. Wrangel, G.C.V.O.
Legation, 73 Portland Place, W.
1*st Secretary*, W. Boström, M.V.O.
2*nd Secretary*, E. Liljewalch.
Naval Attaché, Lieut.-Commdr. Ch. de Champs, M.V.O.
Military Attaché, Commandant Mossberg.
Attaché, C. de Reuterskiöld.
Chancellor, J. Stille.
Consul-General, F. A. G. de Berencreutz.
Vice-Consul, G. A. H. A. de Platen.
Consulate, 63 Finsbury Pavement, E.C.

Sweden occupies the eastern portion of the Scandinavian Peninsula, extending from 69° 3′ to 55° 20′ N., and from 11° 6′ on the S.W. to 24° 9′ E. Its extreme length is about 990 m., and extreme breadth 250 m., with an *area* of 172,876 sq. m. The *pop.* at the last census (1910) was 5,522,403, and was estimated in 1915 at 5,679,607. The country slopes away from the Kolen mountains, which form a natural boundary between Norway and Sweden down to the lowlands of the central district and the plains of Skäne. The northern portion is covered with great forests of fir and pine, which are protected by legislation from excessive lumbering; the mining industry is situated in the extreme north of Norrland and in the midlands, the south being agricultural. In spite of the latitude of Sweden, the climate is not severe, owing to the warm Atlantic drift, which

affects the country even over the Kolen mountains; the average time during which snow lies in the year is about 47 days in Skåne, up to 140–190 days in the north.

Government

Under the Swedish Constitution of 1809, with subsequent amendments, the executive power is lodged in the king, who also possesses legislative power in matters of political administration; in all other respects such power is exercised jointly by **the Diet**, which alone may impose taxes. Every new law must have the assent of the king. The Diet consists of two Chambers, the First of 150 members (elected by provinces and municipalities for six years), the Second of 230 members (150 representing rural and 80 urban constituencies), elected for three years. An Act instituting universal suffrage and proportional representation was passed in 1909, and an Old Age Pension Act in 1913. Members of both Chambers are paid £66 per session.

The last General Elections, which were fought largely on the necessity for the increase of national defence, resulted in the return of 86 Conservatives, 71 Liberals, and 73 Socialists.

Local affairs are administered through prefects nominated by the King and representative bodies elected in the 24 governments, and the communes or municipalities, into which the country is divided and subdivided. The larger towns, Stockholm, Göteborg, Malmö, Norrkjöping, and Gefle, have separate municipal councils. The **State religion** is Lutheran; all others, except the Jesuits, are tolerated. Elementary **education** is compulsory, free, and well organised.

Industries

Sweden was formerly almost entirely an agricultural country, but mining and manufactures have increasingly drawn on the population, and the percentage of those engaged in agriculture is now about equal to the percentage of those engaged in mining and commerce. The principal agricultural products are the cereals—oats (1,958,900 acres in 1915), rye (980,350 acres), barley (435,700 acres), wheat (271,200 acres)—potatoes, and dairy produce. The live stock in 1914 included 596,136 horses, 2,720,748 cattle, 988,163 sheep, and 967,687 pigs.

The mining industry is of the greatest importance; there are vast deposits of iron ore, those of the Dannemora fields being renowned for the excellence of the steel produced; copper, lead, zinc, manganese, and sulphur are also mined, gold and silver are found in small quanities, and coal in small beds, the output being under 400,000 tons a year. 6,588,300 tons of iron ore were mined in 1914, the output of the other metals being: gold ore 639 tons; silver and lead ore 3,100 tons; copper ore 8,839 tons; zinc ore 42,279 tons. The forests provide large timber, wood-work, and wood-pulp industries; some 4,500,000 cubic metres of timber are cut in the year, and are dealt with by 1,053 saw and planing mills, 411 joinery and furniture factories, 119 wood-pulp factories, and 68 paper and paste-board mills. Marble and granite are largely worked. The **exports** represent the fruits of the above industries, and include butter, eggs, machinery and implements, iron and zinc ore, manufactured iron and steel, matches, paper, wood-pulp, timber, wood goods and stone. **Imports** include coal and coke, tobacco, wine, fruits and other colonial produce, feeding stuffs and fertilisers, wool, yarn, oils, salt, and machinery. There were in 1915 9,094 m. of railway, of which 2,971 m. were state-owned. The iron-mines of Gellivara are now joined to the main line system at Boden, and there is also a branch to Narvik on the Opoten Fjoid in Norway. In the south there is a train-ferry service between Trelleborg and Sasnitch in Prussia.

CAPITAL, Stockholm (350,995); other towns are Göteborg (173,875); Malmö (92,338); Norrkjöping (46,674), and Gefle (35,838).

	1914	1915	1916
Revenue and expenditure	£15,289,000	£21,190,865	£22,064,000
Public debt	*38,316,885	—	—

	1912	1913	1914
Imports	£44,095,220	£46,615,505	£40,024,964
Exports	42,256,486	45,018,642	42,530,566

Exports to U.K., 1914, £14,124,270:

Butter	£1,647,575	Paper, materials for	£2,707,051
Eggs	198,816	Timber, hewn	686,726
Matches	356,133	,, sawn	4,266,404
Iron and manuf.	1,091,379	Wood manuf.	166,898
,, ore	195,650	Machinery	154,489
Paper	1,262,652		

1915, £19,801,659:

Butter	£969,538	Paper, materials for	£3,092,748
Eggs	61,454	Timber, hewn	1,304,564
Matches	734,495	,, sawn	8,246,525
Iron and manuf.	1,321,570	Wood manuf.	247,378
,, ore	59,727	Machinery	317,291
Paper	1,671,959		

Imports from (and of) U.K., 1915, £6,278,672:

Coal, etc.	£2,128,507	Ships and boats	—
Cottons	523,967	Oil	£124,180
Machinery	250,793	Woollens	89,124
Iron manuf.	538,213	Wool	114,609

BRITISH LEGATION, Stockholm

Envoy Ex. and Minister Plen. Sir Esmé Howard, K.C.M.G. (*b.* '63) . . . £2,500
1st Secretary, R. H. Clive.
3rd Secretary, Sir Coleridge Kennard.
Naval Attaché, Capt. M. W. W. P. Consett, R.N
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Eardley Russell.
Archivist, G. A. Urquhart.
Chaplain, Rev. John H. Swinstead, M.A.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Stockholm—Consul, W. A. Churchill.
Vice-Consuls, F. V. Zetterlund, S. E. Kay.
Borgholm—Consular Agent, G. E. Erickson.
Calmar—Vice-Consul, J. Jeansson.
Gefle—Vice-Consul, Robert Carrick.
Gotland—Vice-Consul, J. Berner.
Härnösand—Vice-Consul, Ivar Wallmark.
Hudiksvall—Vice-Consul, J. C. Henric Amneus.
Luleå—Vice-Consul, A. J. Westerberg.
Norrköping—Vice-Consul, R. Göhle.
Nyköping—Vice-Consul, G. M. E. Leyer.
Ornsköldsvik—Vice-Consul, Henric Öhngren.
Söderhamn—Vice-Consul, Christoffer Myhre.
Sundsvall—Vice-Consul, Jakob K. Barth.
Umea—Vice-Consul (vacant).
Västervik—Vice-Consul, Emil Häggblad.
Gothenburg—Consul-General, Cecil Gosling.
Consul, John Duff, I.S.O.
Vice-Consul, F. Patron.
Halmstad—Vice-Consul, T. Schele.
Hälsingborg—Vice-Consul, Carl Westrup.
Karlskrona—Vice-Consul, Gustaf W. Albrecht.
Landskrona—Vice-Consul, Einar Petersson.
Malmö—Consul, C. K. Blakelock.
Vice-Consul, F. Carter.
Strömstad—Vice-Consul (vacant).

* Contracted entirely for railway purposes.

The New HAZELL, 1917

Uddevalla—Vice-Consul, Charles David.
Varberg—Vice-Consul, R. C. T. Jobson.
Ystad and Ahus—Vice-Consul, Emil A. Borg.
Mail transit: Stockholm, 2 days.

SWITZERLAND

President for 1916, Camille Decoppet (*b.* 1863).
Vice-President for 1916, Edmond Schulthess (*b.* 1869).

Minister in London, M. Gaston Carlin, 3 Portland Place, W.

Switzerland, a confederation of nineteen entire and six half cantons, which have been united for federal purposes since 1848, extends between 45° 49′ and 47° 48′ N. lat. and 5° 58′ and 10° 30′ E. long. It comprises a total *area* of 15,976 sq. m., with a *pop.* in 1913 of 3,877,210, made up of 15 German-, 6 French-, 1 Rumansch-, and 2 Italian-speaking cantons. The constitution of 1874 vests supreme legislative and executive authority in two chambers—viz. (1) a **State Council** of 44 members, chosen two for each canton and one for each half-canton for three years; and (2) a **National Council** of 167 delegates of the Swiss people (of whom 29 are sent by Berne and 22 by Zurich), chosen also for three years, directly by manhood suffrage, one deputy for every 20,000 of the population. The united chambers form the Federal Assembly, to which is confided the supreme government. The executive authority is deputed to a **Federal Council** of seven members, elected for three years by the Assembly, the president and vice-president of which are elected annually, and are the first magistrates of the republic. The Council sits at Berne, which is the headquarters of the Federal administration.

The principles of the **Referendum** and of the **Initiative** are in force. By the former, if a petition is presented by 30,000 citizens for the alteration or revocation of a measure passed by the Legislature, or 8 cantons demand it, the law must be referred to the direct vote of the nation. The latter signifies the right of any 50,000 citizens to demand a direct popular vote on any constitutional question. **The Federal Government** can alone contract treaties or declare war. The army, postal system, finance and customs, are also under its control. Civil and criminal law, justice, police, public works, and schools are all left under the jurisdiction of the cantonal authorities, while labour legislation may be initiated either by the Confederation or by the cantons. The **neutrality** of the country is guaranteed by the Treaty of Vienna, 1815, as indispensable to the general interest of Europe. Complete liberty of conscience prevails, but Jesuits are interdicted. About 59% of the population are Protestants and 40% Roman Catholics.

Education is free and compulsory, and admirably organised from the primary schools to the seven universities.

Switzerland is the most mountainous country in Europe, the Alps and the Jura forming striking features. These, together with the numerous lakes, rivers, and glaciers, render 25·2% of the surface unproductive. The picturesque scenery, however, compensates for this by making the entertaining of visitors to the numerous summer and winter resorts the chief "industry" of the country. Agriculture is an important industry, carried on by nearly 300,000 peasant proprietors, cheese and condensed milk being the chief products. The best cheese is the Gruyère. At the last census there were in the country 144,128 horses, 1,443,483 cattle, 161,414 sheep, 570,226 pigs, and 341,296 goats. In the summer the cattle are fed on the numerous mountain pastures or "alps," but of their winter keep a considerable proportion has to be imported. Of the mineral products the most important is asphalt, which is worked by an English company at the Val de Travers, Neuchâtel. Much attention has been given of late years to various industries, and there are now large silk and cotton factories. The watch making industry established in Geneva since the end of the sixteenth century has long been famous. Other industries are embroidery, musical boxes, chocolate (Suchard, Cailler, etc), shoemaking, straw plaiting, woodcarving, aniline dyes, pottery, and aluminium. The principal imports are cereals, fruits, vegetables, colonial produce, animal food substances, iron and mineral substances, woollen and cotton goods. There are 3,530 miles of railways open, a third of which have been nationalised. The State railways, owing to the heavy capital charges (£80,000,000), do not show a working profit; in 1913 (the last normal year) they carried 91,546,639 passengers, with receipts of £3,661,826 from passenger traffic, and £4,743,032 from goods traffic. The expenditure in 1913 amounted to £5,345,918, exclusive of repayment of capital and interest.

	1913	1914	1915
Revenue	£3,998,284	£3,132,428	£3,059,600
Expenditure	4,212,426	4,033,752	3,999,600
Debt	—	—	8,992,400

	1913	1914	1915
Imports	£77,030,652	£56,503,555	—
Exports	55,037,272	47,311,000	—
Exports to U.K.	11,070,464	10,064,436	15,251,744
Imports from (and of) U.K.	4,212,401	2,998,141	3,601,939

The exports to the U.K. in 1915 comprised:

Cocoa	£1,732,528	Embroidery and needlework	£2,920,660
Milk, condensed	1,030,280	Silk, Broadstuffs	3,017,296
		,, Ribbons	1,868,549

CAPITAL, Berne (pop. 94,700). Other chief towns are Zürich (205,000), Basle (137,500), Geneva (136,700), and Lausanne (74,000).

BRITISH LEGATION, Berne

Envoy Ex. and Minister Plen. Sir Horace G. M. Rumbold, M.V.O. (*b.* 1869) . . £1,450
Councillor, Lord Acton, M.V.O.
1st Secretary, E. C. Goodhart.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. H. Picot.
Chaplain, Rev. H. Lightburne.
Hon. Attaché, L. Abel-Smith.
Attached to Legation, L. Buchmann, F. Savery.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Berne—Consul, Gaston de Muralt.
Vice-Consul, A. Küpfer.
Neuchâtel—Vice-Consul, Edouard Chable.
Geneva—Consul, R. E. A. de Candolle.
Pro-Consul, S. Gutmann.
Lausanne—Consul, Alfred Galland.
Vice-Consul, M. Galland.
Montreux—Vice-Consul, Marcel Cuénod.
Zurich—Consul-General, Sir Cecil Hertslet, Kt.
Vice-Consul, A. Abbott.
Bâle—Vice-Consul, G. B. Beak.
Davos—Consul, J. Lockett.
Lucerne—Consul, W. Cecil Strouge.
Lugano—Consul, Lt.-Col. H. E. Boileau.
St. Gall—Consul, H. Harlas Gaskell.
Vice-Consul, E. A. Steiger-Züst.
St. Moritz—Consul, Dr. F. Holland.
Mail transit: Berne, 1 day.

TIBET

Tibet is a country situated on the slopes of the Himalayas, between Kashmir and the Chinese province of Sze-Chuan, with Chinese Turkestan on the north. It has an *area* of 463,200 sq. m. and a *pop.* variously estimated at from 5,000,000 to 6,500,000. The CAPITAL is Lhasa (estimated pop. 15,000). The country, by reason of its physical characteristics, its great mountains, and its height above the level of the sea, is of extreme interest, apart from the fact that it is the home of Buddhism. Gold is said to exist in considerable quantities. The **Dalai Lama** is the head of the Government, assisted by a Council composed of a Prime Minister and 9 councillors, of whom 5 are priests and 4 laymen. The country is divided into 4 "lings," each governed by a lama. Previously to the revolution of 1911-12 there were two **Ambans,** or Chinese Residents, at Lhasa, who represented the Chinese Government, and Chinese troops were stationed at Lhasa, Shigatse, and Dingri. By the Anglo-Tibetan Conventions of 1890 and 1893, Yatung, in the Chumbi valley, on the Indian-Tibet frontier, was opened for trade. The chief imports are cotton and woollen goods, metals, chinaware, indigo, matches, silk, and tobacco. The exports are mostly wool, musk and ponies being the only other items of note. A British mission under Col. Younghusband was dispatched during 1903 by the Indian Government to secure the observance of these Conventions. After considerable fighting Lhasa was reached on Aug. 3, 1904, and a treaty was signed (Sept. 7). In February 1910 some sensation was caused by the sudden departure of the Dalai Lama from Tibet on the ground that his power and security were menaced by the Chinese. He crossed the frontier into India, where he was received with due respect by the Government. On learning of his flight the Chinese Government deposed him by Imperial Edict. In 1912 the Chinese revolutionary movement resulted in the mutiny of the garrison at Lhasa, the abdication of the Amban, and the establishment of a **Representative Council** more or less subordinate to the Provincial Government of Sze-Chuan. The Tibetans seized the occasion to rise against the Chinese, and met with such success that in June the Dalai Lama was encouraged to return to Lhasa. In October 1913 a conference of representatives of Great Britain, China, and Tibet met at Simla in order to discuss the boundaries of Inner and Outer Tibet. It was understood that China was willing to agree to the complete autonomy of Outer Tibet, with the right to maintain a Resident at Lhasa, with a suitable guard, as well to the establishment of a semi-autonomous zone in Inner Tibet. In July 1914 it was announced that inability to agree on the boundaries had rendered the conference abortive. At the present time Outer Tibet must be considered autonomous

TURKEY

Sultan, Mahomed V, *b.* in 1844, the third son of Sultan Abd-ul-Medjid. He was proclaimed Sultan on April 27, 1909, in succession to his elder brother Abd-ul-Hamid II, who was deposed by the unanimous vote of the National Assembly. The succession to the throne, according to Turkish custom, vests in the senior male descendant of the house of Othman, sprung from the Imperial Harem. The Sultan does not marry, but from the inmates of the Harem selects a certain number who are known as Ladies of the Palace, the others occupying positions subordinate to them. All children born in the Harem are held to be of legitimate and equal birth. The eldest son of the Sultan only succeeds when there are no uncles or cousins of greater age than himself. The Sultan's surviving brothers are the ex-Sultan Abd-ul-Hamid; Suleiman Effendi, *b.* 1860; and Wahid-Uddin Effendi, *b.* 1861. The *heir-apparent* is Prince Wahid-ed-Din, *b.* Jan. 12, 1861. The Sultan's Civil List is about £500,000.

Grand Vizier, H.H. Prince Said Halim Pasha.
Foreign Affairs and Justice (*ad. interim*), Halil Bey.
Finance, Djaved Bey.
War, Enver Pasha.
Marine, Mahmad Pasha.
Interior, Talaat Bey.
Public Works, Abbas Halim Pasha.
Commerce and Agriculture, Ahmed Nessimi Bey.
Sheik-ul-Islam and Pious Foundations, Mussa Kiazim Effendi.
Public Institution and Posts and Telegraphs, Shukri Bey.
President of the Council of State, Ibrahim Bey.

The greater portion of her European provinces were lost to Turkey as a result of the Balkan War, the area being reduced from 65,350 sq. m. to 10,882 sq. m., and the population from 6,130,200 to 1,891,000. The Asiatic possessions are Asia Minor, Armenia and Kurdistan, Mesopotamia and Syria, and Yemen and the Hedjaz in Arabia. Particulars are given below as to some of the more important of these provinces. In Asiatic Turkey there are large numbers of Turks, about 4,000,000 Arabs, and many Greeks, Kurds, Circassians, Armenians, etc. There are, it is estimated, about 12,000,000 Mahommedans and 4,000,000 Christians (of the Roman, Greek, and other Churches) within the empire, besides members of other faiths. The *area* of Turkey, without the states nominally subject to it, is estimated at 710,224 sq. m.; and the total *pop.* at about 30,000,000. The area of Turkey in Europe is 10,882 sq. m., pop. 1,891,000; in Asia Minor, 193,540 sq. m., pop. 9,090,000; Armenia and Kurdistan, 72,000 sq. m., pop. 2,500,000; Mesopotamia, 143,250 sq. m., pop. 1,400,000; Syria, 114,530 sq. m., pop. 2,890,400; in Arabia, 170,300 sq. m., pop. 1,050,000.

The two Turkish vilayets in Arabia are Hedjaz and Yemen. **Hedjaz** contains 96,500 sq. m., and a pop. of 300,000. The Hedjaz camels are bred here, and about 20,000 are sent annually to Syria. Mecca, besides being the goal of Mahommedan pilgrims, is the chief distributing centre for Central Arabia. But the Hedjaz is at present independent under the Sheriff of Mecca.

Yemen has an area of 73,800 sq. m. and a pop. of 750,000. The inhabitants are Zaidis—Arabs who do not acknowledge the Sultan of Turkey as commander of the faithful.

Armenia, together with **Kurdistan,** forms a part of the Turkish Empire in Asia. The total *area* is about 75,000 sq. m., and the *pop.* was recently estimated at from 2,500,000 to about 5,000,000, but a serious plan of extermination was steadily pursued by Turkey throughout 1915. Tradition assigns the cradle of the human race to Armenia. The country is divided into three vilayets or governments—Erzerum, Mamuret ul Aziz, and Diarbekir, with the districts of Bitlis and Van. The inhabitants are of the Christian faith, most of them belonging to the Gregorian Church, which greatly resembles the Greek Church in doctrine and ritual. There are many, however, who acknowledge the authority of Rome, though

retaining their own distinctive ritual. Sheep, cattle, and wool are largely exported, and there is a growing silk industry in Diarbekir.

Palestine includes the Sanjak (or Province) of Jerusalem—to which was added in 1906 the kaza of Nazareth—part of the vilayet of Beirout, and part of the vilayet of Syria. A number of Jewish Colonies, originally founded by Baron E. de Rothschild, but handed over in 1900 to the Jewish Colonisation Association, are now fairly flourishing in the rich plain of Sharon. There are also some German colonies. The cultivation of the orange is increasing largely, and soap-making and the manufacture of olive-wood articles are important industries. The population of Jerusalem is, approximately, 95,000, of Jaffa 55,000, of Gaza 30,000, and of Nazareth 20,000. The population of the province is increasing.

The rich country known as the **Shatt-ut-Arab**, at the head of the Persian Gulf, is one of the most fertile in the country, but its cultivation has been entirely hampered by Turkish methods. As a result of the war it is at present in English occupation (see p. 390), and will probably be permanently retained, as one of the outer gates to India.

The Restored Constitution

In 1876 the Sultan proclaimed a Constitution, the details of which were drawn up by Midhat Pasha. A Parliament was established and the Senators and Deputies met in March 1877. The war with Russia began the next month, Parliament was closed, and dissolved in February 1878, and the Constitution was suspended. It remained suspended till 1908, when the peaceful revolution brought about by the Young Turk movement led to its restoration. Under the Constitution the Sultan, who is the protector of the Moslem religion, appoints and dismisses his Ministers, concludes all treaties with foreign Powers, declares war, is the head of the military and naval forces, and can dissolve the Chamber of Deputies, but a new election must follow within 6 months. The liberty of the individual Ottoman is inviolable, and all Ottomans are equal before the law. The **State religion** is that of Islam, but the State protects the free exercise of all faiths known in the Empire and maintains the religious privileges given to the different communities. The press and education are free, all schools being under State control. **Parliament** consists of two Chambers, the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, and meets annually on Nov. 1, sitting till the following March 1, though the Sultan can prolong the session if necessary. Members of **the Senate** are nominated by the Sultan, and the number must not exceed one-third that of the Chamber. They must be over 40, and have rendered service to the State. They receive 10,000 piastres a month. **The Chamber of Deputies** consists of members elected for 4 years, in the proportion of one Deputy to 50,000 male citizens, by ballot. Deputies must not be public servants, must be Ottomans, must be able to read and write Turkish, and must be over 30. Each Deputy receives 20,000 piastres per session and travelling expenses. The President and two Vice-Presidents of the Chamber are appointed by the Sultan from three lists, of three each, of candidates elected by the Chamber. The initiative in legislation rests with the Ministry, but either Chamber can demand the introduction of new or the amendment of existing legislation, with the approval of the Sultan, who in that case orders the Council of State to prepare a measure in compliance with the demand. All measures must be passed by both Chambers and sanctioned by the Sultan before becoming law. **The judges** are irremovable except according to law. **There is a Supreme Court** of 30 members, divided into two sections, one, of 9 members, being "la Chambre d'Accusation," and the other, of 21 members, "la Chambre de Jugement."

Until 1912 the only organised political party was the Committee of Union and Progress, which represents the Young Turk Party, and which engineered the revolution of 1909. The Committee, whose headquarters were at Salonika, is represented in the capital by a Parliamentary Committee. The Committee dictated the affairs of Turkey until the rise, in 1912, of the **Party of Union and Liberty**, which, with the aid of the Military League of "Soldier-Saviours," effected the *coup d'état* of July 1912. The Committee of Union and Progress, however, effected a counter *coup* in 1913, and again returned to power.

The Koran is a legal and theological code upon which the fundamental laws of the empire are based. The **Grand Vizier** and the **Sheik-ul-Islam** are appointed by the Sultan, the latter with the nominal concurrence of the Ulema or general body of lawyers and theologians, over which the Sheik-ul-Islam, as head of the Church, presides. The Grand Vizier is assisted by the Medjüss-i-Hass, or **Cabinet of Ministers.**

For administrative purposes the empire is divided into **vilayets** or governments, sub-divided further into provinces (sanjaks), districts (kazas), sub-districts (nahiés), and communities (kariés). These are governed by Valis, or Governors-General, with provincial councils, and by subordinate officials. Foreigners living in Turkey were, previous to the war, amenable only to their respective **Consular tribunals**, except in cases where Turkish subjects were concerned, which came before the Turkish courts, or when the case related to landed property owned by foreigners, when it came before a Turkish civil court. In the general ferment produced by the war, Turkey took occasion to disown the capitulation; the action of Turkey was not recognised by the United States. Mahommedanism is the **religion** of only about half the population in European Turkey, though it is professed by the great majority of the inhabitants of Turkey in Asia. Mahommedan priests number 11,600, and are subject to the Sheik-ul-Islam, but their offices are hereditary. The Government recognises the ecclesiastical heads of the Roman, Greek, Armenian, Bulgarian, and other Churches, however. Education is given in about 36,000 schools of different kinds, containing about 1,350,000 scholars, and is free.

Agriculture is largely carried on, but in very primitive fashion, and is greatly hampered by the tithes and taxes levied on agricultural produce, even when exported from one province to another. The land is largely held direct from the Crown. There is a Government Agricultural Bank, with a capital of £2,629,600, which advances money to farmers on the security of real property. Tobacco, cereals, cotton, coffee, wine, silk, and fruits are the chief productions. The provinces in Asia abound in minerals, coal, borax, manganese, chrome, silver-lead, etc., which, however, are little worked. Silk, cotton, and woollen fabrics are made at Damascus. All goods imported are taxed 11% *ad valorem*, except tobacco and salt. There are now 4,100 miles of railway open in European and Asiatic Turkey. The CAPITAL is Constantinople, with a pop. of about 1,125,000. Other chief towns are Damascus (250,000), Smyrna (201,000),

Baghdad (145,000), Aleppo (127,150), Beirout (119,000), and Adrianople (81,000).

	1914-15
Revenue	£T31,921,163
Expenditure	34,007,619
Public debt, 1913, £T128,834,486	

	1911	1912
Imports	£37,774,913	£39,591,852
Exports	22,474,818	21,746,662

Exports to U.K., 1913, £5,416,659 :

Barley	£893,853	Tobacco	£433,760
Figs	211,266	Mohair	641,069
Raisins	748,800	Wool	274,071
Oranges	268,953	Opium	308,736
Other fruits	335,340		

Imports from (and of) U.K. 1913, £7,704,823 :

Coal and Coke	£338,816	Machinery	£322,914
Cotton Yarn	440,227	Metals and Manuf.	432,839
Cotton Goods	4,598,461	Woollens	486,564

(The exports of Turkey to the U.K. in 1914 were valued at £4,223,279, and the imports from the U.K. at £5,893,660.)

Mail transit : Constantinople, 3 days 18 hours.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

President, Woodrow Wilson, Ph.D., Litt.D., LL.D., who was the victorious Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1912 (and again in 1916), and assumed office on March 4, 1913, was born at Staunton, Virginia, Dec. 28, 1856, the son of Scottish-Irish parents. He was educated at Princeton University, the University of Virginia, and the Johns Hopkins University; was for twenty years Professor of Jurisprudence and Politics in Princeton University, and from 1902-10 was also President of the University. Governor of New Jersey, 1911-12. Author of many works on history and politics He married Miss Ellen Louise Axsen (1860-1914), and has three daughters. In 1915 President Wilson married, as his second wife, Mrs. Edith Galt. *Address;* White House, Washington.
Vice-President, T. R. Marshall (*b.* 1854).

The Cabinet

Secretary of State, Robert Lansing.
Secretary of the Treasury, William G. McAdoo.
Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker.
Attorney-General, Thomas Watt Gregory.
Postmaster-General, Albert S. Burleson.
Secretary of the Navy, Josephus Daniels.
Secretary of the Interior, Franklin K. Lane.
Secretary of Agriculture, David F. Houston.
Secretary of Commerce, William C. Redfield.
Secretary of Labour, William B. Wilson.
Salaries $12,000 each.

Departments

STATE DEPARTMENT

Counsellor, Frank L. Polk	$7,500
Assist. Secretary, John E. Osborne	5,000
Second ditto, A. A. Adee	4,500
Third ditto, William Phillips	4,500
Dir. Consular Service, Wilbur J. Carr	4,500
Chief Clerk, Ben G. Davis	3,000
Solicitor, Cone Johnson	5,000
Assist. Solicitors, Fred. K. Nielsen, Lester H. Woolsey, Hampson Gary each	3,000
Chief, Div. of Mexican Affairs, Leon J. Canova	4,500
Chief, Div. Far Eastern Affairs, Edward T. Williams	4,500
Chief, Div. Near Eastern Affairs, Albert H. Putney	3,000
Chief, Div. of Information, John H. James	3,000
Chief, Diplomatic Bureau, S. Y. Smith	2,250

Presidents of the United States

	State.	Political Party.	Term of Office.	
George Washington	Va.	Fed.	1789–1797	B. 1732, d. 1799
John Adams	Mass.	,,	1797–1801	B. 1735, d. 1826
Thomas Jefferson	Va.	Rep.	1801–1809	B. 1743, d. 1826
James Madison	Va.	,,	1809–1817	B. 1751, d. 1836
James Monroe	Va.	,,	1817–1825	B. 1759, d. 1831
John Quincy Adams	Mass.	,,	1825–1829	B. 1767, d. 1848
Andrew Jackson	Tenn.	Dem.	1829–1837	B. 1767, d. 1845
Martin Van Buren	N.Y.	,,	1837–1841	B. 1782, d. 1862
William H. Harrison	O.	Whig	March–April, 1841	B. 1773, d. 1841
John Tyler	Va.	,,	1841–1845	B. 1790, d. 1862
James K. Polk	Tenn.	Dem.	1845–1849	B. 1795, d. 1849
Zachary Taylor	La.	Whig	1849–1850	B. 1784, d. 1850
Millard Fillmore	N.Y.	,,	1850–1853	B. 1800, d. 1874
Franklin Pierce	N.H.	Dem.	1853–1857	B. 1804, d. 1869
James Buchanan	Pa.	,,	1857–1861	B. 1791, d. 1868
Abraham Lincoln	Ill.	Rep.	1861–1865	B. 1809, d. 1865
Andrew Johnson	Tenn.	,,	1865–1869	B. 1808, d. 1875
Ulysses S. Grant	Ill.	,,	1869–1877	B. 1822, d. 1885
Rutherford B. Hayes	O.	,,	1877–1881	B. 1822, d. 1893
James A. Garfield	O.	,,	March–Sept. 1881	B. 1831, d. 1881
Chester A. Arthur	N.Y.	,,	1881–1885	B. 1830, d. 1886
Grover Cleveland	N.Y.	Dem.	1885–1889	B. 1837, d. 1908
Benjamin Harrison	Ind.	Rep.	1889–1893	B. 1833, d. 1901
Grover Cleveland	N.Y.	Dem.	1893–1897	B. 1837, d. 1908
William McKinley	O.	Rep.	1897–1901	B. 1844, d. 1901
Theodore Roosevelt	N.Y.	,,	1901–1909	B. 1858
William H. Taft	O.	,,	1909–1913	B. 1857
Woodrow Wilson	N.J.	Dem.	1913–	B. 1856

The New HAZELL, 1917

Chief, Consular Bureau, Herbert C. Hengstler $2,250
Chief, Indexes and Archives, John R. Buck 2,100
Chief, Bureau Accounts, William McNeir 2,300
Chief, Bureau Rolls and Library, John A. Tonner 2,100
Chief, Bureau Appointments, M. M. Shand 2,100
Chief, Bureau of Citizenship, Richard W. Flournoy 2,100

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

Assist. Secretaries, William P. Malburn, Byron R. Newton, Andrew J. Peters ea. $5,000
Chief Clerk, Jas. L. Wilmeth 4,000
Chief, Appointment Div. Jas. E. Harper 3,000
Chief, Bookkeeping and Warrants Div. Chas. H. Miller 3,500
Chief, Public Moneys Div. E. B. Daskam 3,000
Chief, Customs Div. F. M. Halstead 4,000
Chief, Loans and Cur. Div. Wm. S. Broughton 3,500
Chief, Stationery and Printing Div. Fred F. Weston 2,500
Supt. Mails, S. M. Gaines 2,500
Capt. Com. Coast Guard, E. P. Bertholf 5,000
Director of Mint, Robert W. Woolley 5,000
Government Actuary, Joseph S. McCoy 2,500
Surg.-Gen. Public Health Service, Rupert Blue 5,000
Director, Bur. Eng. and Printing, Jos. E. Ralph 6,000
Compt. of Treasury, Walter W. Warwick 6,000
Auditor for Treasury, Samuel Patterson 4,000
Auditor for War Dept. Jas. L. Baity 4,000
Auditor for Int. Dept. Oscar A. Price 4,000
Auditor for Navy Dept. Edward L. Luckow 4,000
Auditor for State, etc. Edwd. D. Hearne 4,000
Auditor for P.O. Dept. Chas. A. Kram 5,000
Treasurer of U.S. John Burke 8,000
Assist. ditto, George Fort 3,600
Register, Treasury, Houston B. Teehee 4,000
Assist. ditto, Jas. W. McCarter 2,500
Compt. of Currency, John S. Williams 6,000
Commiss. Internal Rev. Wm. H. Osborn 6,500
Deputy ditto, David A. Gates, Luther F. Speer (each $4,000); Geo. E. Fletcher 3,600
Solicitor Internal Rev. Ellis C. Johnson 5,000
Solicitor of Treasury, Laurence W. Becker 4,500
Chief, Secret Service, Wm. J. Flynn 4,000
Chief, Div. Special Agts. J. W. Wheatley 4,500
Disbursing Clerk, S. R. Jacobs 3,000

WAR DEPARTMENT

Assist. Secretary, Henry Breckinridge $5,000
Assist. and Chief Clerk, John C. Scofield 4,000
Chief of Staff, Brig.-Gen. Hugh L. Scott 8,000
Chief Clerk, Nathaniel Hershler 2,250
Adjt.-Gen. Brig.-Gen. Henry P. McCain 6,000
Chief Clerk, Alonzo W. Shunk 2,250
Insp.-Gen. Brig.-Gen. E. A. Garlington 6,000
Chief Clerk, John D. Parker 1,800
Judge Adv.-Gen. Brig.-Gen. Enoch H. Crowder 6,000
Chief Clerk and Solicitor, Wm. H. Keith 2,500
Quartermaster-General, Maj.-Gen. Jas. B. Aleshire 8,000
Chief Clerk, Chas. P. Daly 2,750
Surgeon-General, Brig.-Gen. Wm. C. Gorgas 6,000
Chief Clerk, John Wilson 2,250
Chief of Engineers, Brig.-Gen. Dan C. Kingman 6,000
Chief Clerk, Phineas J. Dempsey 2,250
Chief of Ordnance, Brig.-Gen. Wm. Crozier 6,000
Chief Clerk, John J. Cook 2,250
Chief Signal Officer, Brig.-Gen. Geo. P. Scriven 6,000
Chief Clerk, Herbert S. Flynn $2,000
Chief, Bureau Insular Affairs, Brig.-Gen. Frank McIntyre 6,000
Chief Clerk, Louis V. Carmack 2,250
Officer in Charge of Public Buildings, Col. Wm. M. Harts 4,000
Chief Clerk, E. F. Concklin 2,400
Landscape Gardener, George E. Burnap 2,400

NAVY DEPARTMENT

Assist. Secretary, Franklin D. Roosevelt $5,000
Chief Clerk, Frank S. Curtis 3,000
Pres. General Board, Adm. George Dewey 13,500
Chief, Yards and Docks, Civil Eng. Homer R. Stanford 6,000
Chief, Ordnance, Rear-Adm. Joseph Strauss 6,000
Chief, Supplies and Accounts, Paymaster-Gen. Samuel McGowan 6,000
Chief, Medicine and Surgery, Surg.-Gen. William C. Braisted 6,000
Chief, Construction and Repair, David W. Taylor 6,000
Chief, Navigation, Rear-Adm. Victor Blue 6,000
Chief, Steam Engineering, Rear Adm. Robert S. Griffin 6,000
Judge, Adv.-Gen. Capt. Ridley McLean 5,000
Pres. Naval Exam. Board, Rear-Adm. Thos. B. Howard 8,000
Chief, Intelligence Office, Capt. James H. Oliver 5,000
Pres. Naval Retiring Board, Rear-Adm. Thos. B. Howard 5,000
Supt. Naval Obs. Capt. John A. Hoogewerff 5,000
Director Nautical Almanac, Prof. M. W. S. Eichelberger 4,500
Hydrographer, Capt. Thos. Washington 5,000
Commdt. Marine Corps, Maj.-Gen. Geo. Barnett 8,000

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

Chief Clerk, William I. Denning $4,000
Assist. Chief Clerk, John B. Cady 2,000
First Assist. P.M. Gen. Daniel C. Roper 5,000
Second Assist. P.M. Gen. Otto Praeger 5,000
Third Assist. P.M. Gen. Alex. M. Dockery 5,000
Fourth Assist. P.M. Gen. James I. Blakslee 5,000
Dir. Postal Savings System, Carter B. Keene 5,000
Assist. Atty.-Gen. William H. Lamar 5,000
Purchasing Agent, James A. Edgerton 4,000
Appointment Clerk, George S. Paull 2,000
Supt. Div. of Foreign Mails, Robert L. Maddox 3,000
Supt. Div. of Money Orders, Charles E. Matthews 3,500
Supt. Div. of Postmasters' Appointments, Charles R. Hodges 3,000
Gen. Supt. Div. of Ry. M.S. Joe P. Johnston 4,000
Supt. Div. of Dead Letters, Marvin M. McLean 2,750
Chief Inspector, John C. Kcons 4,000
Disbursing Clerk, W. M. Mooney 2,250

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT

First Assist. Secretary, Andrieus A. Jones $5,000
Assist. Secretary, Bo Sweeney 4,500
Chief Clerk, Ezekiel J. Ayers 4,000
Solicitor, Preston C. West 5,000
Commis. Land Office, Clay Tallman 5,000
Assist. Commis. Charles M. Bruce 3,000
Commis. Pensions, Gaylord M. Saltzgaber 5,000
Deputy Com. of Pensions, Edward C. Tieman 3,000
Commis. Education, Philander P. Claxton 5,000
Chief Clerk, Lewis A. Kalbach 2,000
Com. Ind. Affairs, Cato Sells 5,000

Assist. Commis.-Edgar B. Meritt . . $3,500
Commis. Patents, Thomas Ewing . . 5,000
First Assist. Commis. James T. Newton . 4,500
Assist. Commis. Robert F. Whitehead . 3,500
Chief Clerk Patents, Wm. F. Woolard . 3,000
Dir. Geol. Surv. George Otis Smith . 6,000
Chief Clerk Geol. Survey, Henry C. Rizer . 2,500
Dir. Reclamation Service, Arthur P. Davis 7,500
Dir. Bureau of Mines, Van H. Manning . 6,000

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Solicitor-Gen. John W. Davis . . . $10,000
Assist. to Atty.-Gen. Geo. Carroll Todd . 9,000
Assist. Attorneys-General, Samuel H. Thompson, William Wallace, Jr., E. Marvin Underwood, Charles Warren, Ernest Knaebel, Samuel J. Graham . 7,500
Solicitor for the P.O. Dept. W. H. Lamar . 5,000
Solicitor State Dept. Cone Johnson . . 5,000
Solicitor for Internal Rev. Ellis C. Johnson 5,000
Solicitor Dept. Commerce, Albert Lee Thurman 5,000
Solicitor of the Treasury, Lawrence Becker 5,000
Chief Clerk and Supt. of Buildings, Charles E. Stewart 3,500
Appointment Clerk, Charles B. Sornborger 2,000
Atty. for Pardons, James A. Finch . . 3,000
Disbursing Clerk, James H. Mackey . 2,750
Supt. of Prisons, Francis H. Duehay . 4,000
Solicitor of Dept. of Labour, John B. Densmore 5,000
Solicitor for the Interior Dept. Preston C. West 5,000
Private Secretary and Assist. to Atty.-Gen. John T. Suter 3,000
Chief of Division of Investigations, Alexander B. Bielaski 3,500

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Assist. Secretary, Carl S. Vrooman . . $5,000
Chief Clerk, Robt. M. Reese . . . 3,500
Solicitor, Francis G. Caffey . . . 5,000
Appointment Clerk, R. W. Roberts . . 2,000
Chief, Weather Bureau, Chas. F. Marvin . 5,000
Chief, Bureau Animal Indust. Dr. A. D. Melvin 5,000
Dir. States' Relations Service, A. C. True . 4,500
Chief, Div. Publications, Jos. A. Arnold . 3,250
Chief, Div. Accounts, A. Zappone . . 4,000
Chief, Bureau Soils, Milton Whitney . 4,000
Chief, Forest Service, Henry S. Graves . 5,000
Chief, Bur. Crop Est. L. M. Estabrook . 4,000
Entomologist, L. O. Howard . . . 4,500
Chemist, Dr. Carl L. Alsberg . . . 5,000
Chief, Bur. Biological Survey, Henry W. Henshaw 3,500
Dir. Public Roads, L. W. Page . . . 4,000
Statistical Scientist, G. K. Holmes . . 3,500
Chief, Bur. of Plant Industry, Wm. A. Taylor 5,000
Librarian, Miss C. R. Barnett . . . 2,000
Chief, Office of Markets, Chas. J. Brand . 4,500
Chief, Office of Information, Geo. W. Wharton 3,000

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Assist. Secretary, Edwin F. Sweet . . $5,000
Chief Clerk, George C. Havenner . . 3,000
Disbursing Clerk, George Johannes . . 3,000
Chief, Bur. of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, E. E. Pratt 6,000
Comm. Lighthouses, G. R. Putman . . 5,000
Dir. Census, Sam. L. Rogers . . . 6,000
Supt. Coast and Geol. Survey, E. Lester Jones 6,000
Supt. Insp.-Gen. Stbt. Serv. Geo. Uhler . 4,000
Commis. Fisheries, Hugh M. Smith . . 6,000
Commis. Navigation, E. T. Chamberlain . $4,000
Dir. Bur. Standards, S. W. Stratton . . 6,000
Chief, Div. Appointments, Clif. Hastings . 2,500
Chief, Div. Supplies, Francis M. Shore . 2,100
Chief, Div. Publications, Dan. C. Vaughan . 2,500

DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Assist. Secretary, Louis F. Post . . $5,000
Solicitor, John B. Densmore . . . 5,000
Chief Clerk, Robert Watson . . . 3,000
Disbursing Clerk, George G. Box . . 3,000
Commis.-Gen. Immigration, A. Caminetti . 5,000
Commis. Naturalisation, Richard K. Campbell 4,000
Commis. Labour Statistics, Royal Meeker . 5,000
Chief, Children's Bureau, Julia C. Lathrop 5,000
Chief, Div. Inform. T. V. Powderly . 3,500

Pres. Civil Service Commission, J. A. McIlhenny. $4,500
Civil Service Commis. Chas. M. Galloway . 4,000
Civil Service Commis. Hermon W. Craven 4,000
Chief Examiner Civ. Ser. George R. Wales 3,500
Sec. Civil Service, John T. Doyle . . 2,500
Public Printer, Cornelius Ford. . . 5,500
Librarian of Congress, Herbert Putnam . 6,500
Assist. Librarian, Appleton P. C. Griffin . 4,000
Dir.-Gen. Pan-American Union, John Barrett 7,500
Assist. Director, Francisco J. Yanes . 4,000
Chief Clerk, Franklin Adams . . . 3,600

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

Charles C. McChord (*Chairman*), Judson C. Clements, Edgar E. Clark, James S. Harlan, Balthasar H. Meyer, Henry C. Hall, Winthrop M. Daniels . each $10,000
Secretary, Geo. B. McGinty . . . 5,000

BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS

George Vaux, Jr. (*Chairman*), Daniel Smiley, Merrill E. Gates, William D. Walker, Wm. H. Ketcham, Edward E. Ayer, Warren K. Moorehead, Samuel A. Eliot, Frank Knox, Isidore B. Dockweller.

The board commissioned directly by the President serves without salary.

American Embassy and Consulate-General Staffs, London

Ambassador Ext. and Plen. His Excellency the Hon. Walter Hines Page, 6 Grosvenor Sq., W.
Counsellor of Embassy, Irwin Laughlin.
Secretary of Embassy, Hugh S. Gibson.
Second Secretaries, Edward Bell, Franklin Mott Gunther, Richard Edmands Pennoyer, Robert Beale Davis, Eugene Claire Shoecraft.
Third Secretary, Stokeley Williams Morgan.
Naval Attaché, Capt. William D. MacDougall, U.S.N.
Assist. to the Naval Attaché, Col. Thomas C. Treadwell, U.S.M.C., Paymaster Eugene C. Tobey, U.S.N., Surgeon Frank L. Pleadwell, U.S.N.
Acting Military Attaché, Maj. Alexander M. Miller.
Assist. to the Military Attaché, Lieut. John George Quekemeyer.
Commercial Attaché, Pierce C. Williams, 403-404 Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C.
Attachés, William Hepburn Buckler, Leland Howard Littlefield, Boyleston Beal, John T. Boifeuillet, Francis E. Brantingham, Clare M. Torrey, Laurence C. Wellington, John C. Breckenridge, Edward Hamilton McCormick.

Area and Population

Divisions.	Area in sq. m. land only.	Population. 1890.	1900.	1915.
United States	3,026,789	75,994,575	91,972,266	100,399,318
Alaska	590,884	—	63,592	64,751
Guam	210	—	10,000	12,240
Hawaii	6,449	—	154,001	211,582
Philippines	115,026	—	7,360,551	8,734,927
Porto Rico	3,435	—	962,019	1,198,970
Samoa	77	—	6,800	7,251
Panama Canal Zone	448	—	—	31,219

Population by Colour

Census 1910

Description.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Native white of native parentage	25,229,218	24,259,357	49,488,575
Native white of foreign or mixed parentage	9,425,239	9,472,598	18,897,837
Foreign-born white	7,523,788	5,821,757	13,345,545
Negro	4,885,881	4,941,882	9,827,763
Indian	135,133	130,550	265,683
Chinese	66,856	4,675	71,531
Japanese	63,070	9,087	72,157
Total	47,332,277	44,639,989	91,972,266

Foreign Born Population

Census 1910

Country.	No.	Country.	No.	Country.	No.
Austria	1,174,973	Greece	101,282	Russia and Finland	1,732,462
Belgium	49,400	Hungary	495,609	Scotland	261,076
Canada (French)	385,083	Ireland	1,352,251	Spain	22,108
,, (other)	819,554	Italy	1,343,125	Sweden	665,207
China	56,756	Japan	67,744	Switzerland	124,848
Cuba and West Indies	47,635	Mexico	221,915	Turkey in Asia	59,729
Denmark	181,649	Netherlands	120,063	Turkey in Europe	32,230
England	877,719	Norway	403,877	Wales	82,488
France	117,418	Portugal	59,360	All other countries	158,992
Germany	2,501,333				

American Consulate-General

Orient House, 42 New Broad Street, E.C.

Consul-General, Robert Peet Skinner.
Consuls, Clarence Carrigan, Ripley Wilson.
Vice-Consuls, Richard Westacott, Leslie E. Reed.
Consular Assistants, Harry A. McBride, E. Harrison Yelverton.
Attaché, G. W. Van Dyne.

Government Dispatch Agent, R. Newton Crane, 4 Trafalgar Square, W.C.
Deputy Dispatch Agent, C. J. Petherick.

Constitution and Government

The United States were constituted by the Declaration of Independence adopted by Congress, July 4, 1776, and are now a confederation of forty-eight North American sovereign states united together by a federal bond for Imperial objects, the local administration being reserved to each state. By the constitution of 1787 and subsequent amendments the government is entrusted to three separate authorities—the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial. The first is vested in a **President** elected on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November every leap year for four years by electors appointed by each separate state. The number of such electors is equal to the number of senators and representatives to which the State is entitled in Congress; but no senator or representative or office-holder under the Government can be an elector. The President, who has an annual salary of £15,000, and a travelling allowance of £5,000, is commander-in-chief of the national forces, and has a veto on all laws passed by Congress, although a bill may become law in spite of his veto, on being afterwards passed by a two-thirds majority of each House of Congress. The administration is conducted under the immediate authority of the President by a **Cabinet of ten Ministers** chosen by him, and holding office at his pleasure, though confirmed by the Senate. A Minister cannot sit in either House of the Legislature. The salary of each Minister is $12,000 per annum. A **Vice-President** is chosen in the same manner as the President; he is *ex-officio* President of the Senate, and in case of the death or resignation of the President he assumes his office for the remainder of the term, and the Senate elects a temporary vice-president.

Congress and Judicature

The **Legislative power** is vested in **Congress,** which consists of :—

(1) The **Senate,** at present consisting of 96 members—two chosen by each State Legislature for six years—who ratify or reject all treaties made by the President, confirm or reject all appointments made by the President, and who constitute a High Court of impeachment, with power only to remove or disqualify from office. One-third of the Senate retires every two years. (There is at present a movement for amending the Constitution, so as to procure the election of Senators directly by the population, instead of by the Legislatures, of the different States. The proposed amendment has been carried in the House of Representatives more than once, but has failed to obtain the necessary majority in the Senate.)

(2) The **House of Representatives,** at present consisting of 435 members, chosen every two years by all adult male citizens duly qualified according to the laws of their respective states, and apportioned among the states according to population, as determined by the census taken every 10 years. New York at present has 43 representatives, Pennsylvania 36, Illinois 27, Ohio 22, Missouri 16, and Massachusetts 16, the other states having smaller numbers.

In addition to the representatives, delegates from the organised "territories" (districts not admitted as states) are entitled to debate on matters pertinent to their interests, but must not vote. Congress may propose an amendment to the Constitution if two-thirds of both Houses deem it necessary ; and such amendment shall be deemed to be incorporated in the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States. All members of Congress are paid $7,500 per annum, with travelling, etc., allowances, but the Speaker of the House of Representatives receives $12,000.

The judicial power is confided to a **Supreme Court** (the members of which are nominated by the President for life) with power to interpret the Constitution, to decide all disputes between the Federal Government and the individual states, and to hear all causes arising under the federal laws, etc.

Justices of the Supreme Court

Edward D. White, *b.* '43, (*Chief Justice*, $15,000).	W. Van Devanter, *b.* '59
Joseph McKenna, *b.* '43.	Mahlon Pitney, *b.* '58.
Oliver W. Holmes, *b.* '41.	Jas. C. McReynolds, *b.* '62.
Wm. R. Day, *b.* '49.	Louis Brandeis.
	J. H. Clark (ea $14,500)

There are about 60 Federal Courts, each appointed for a district, and above these are Circuit Courts of Appeal, and the Supreme Court. Offences against the person and against property are dealt with by the State Courts, which also deal with matters of probate, divorce, and bankruptcy. There are Justices of the Peace and Police Judges in towns and cities, Courts of Record for the counties, and a Supreme Court for each State.

State and Local Government

The **constitutions** and modes of administration **of the 48 States** bear a close resemblance to each other—the executive being confided to a Governor and the legislative to two elective chambers, while each State has its own judicial system. Roughly speaking, each State has voluntarily surrendered to the central Government all federal matters (including taxation for federal purposes only, foreign affairs, the control of the army, navy, foreign and inter-state commerce, postal service, coinage, etc.), while reserving the right to administer all local affairs and to impose local taxes at its pleasure. The Governor and the State officials are chosen by direct vote of the people, and each party therefore appoints its own adherents when it wins the election. For **local government** within the States the unit is the rural township, under officials appointed by the local electors, and these are combined to form counties, though in the south and some other parts the county itself forms the unit. There are **Indian Reservations,** with an area of 52,084 sq. m., and an Indian population (1915) of 324,878, situated not only in Indian Territory, but in Arizona, South Dakota, Montana, Oklahoma, etc. The "District of Columbia," with the capital, **Washington** (area 70 sq. m., population 331,069), is the seat of Federal Government, and is under the direct government of the Confederacy through three Commissioners appointed by the President.

Education

Perfect equality is accorded to all **religions** in the United States. The Roman Catholics are the strongest religious body, Methodists, Baptists, Lutherans, and Presbyterians following in that order. **Education** is free and general, although backward in some of the former slave states, the cost being met from state or local funds, and the Federal Government contributing a portion.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Year.	Pupils (average attendance)	Male Teachers.	Female Teachers.
1911 . .	12,871,980	110,328	423,278
1912 . .	13,302,303	114,559	432,730
1913 . .	13,613,656	113,213	452,270
1914 . .	14,216,459	114,662	465,396

The amount expended on the public elementary and secondary schools in 1914 was $555,077,146. There were in 1915 563 universities, colleges, and technical schools, with 26,636 male professors, 5,931 female professors, 183,646 male students, and 101,205 female students. There were also professional schools : 164 in theology with 10,588 pupils ; 120 in law with 21,885 pupils ; 93 in medicine with 15,083 pupils ; 50 in dentistry with 9,647 pupils ; 76 in pharmacy with 6,191 pupils ; and 21 in veterinary medicine with 2,262 pupils. Schools for the blind numbered 62, for the deaf 151, and for the feeble-minded 117.

Agriculture

Uninhabited and uncultivated land is held to be national property, and titles to stated portions may be acquired under the homestead laws and the timber-culture Acts. According to the census of 1910 there were 6,361,502 **farms** in the country, with an acreage of 878,798,325 acres, giving an average of 138·1 acres per farm. The value of farms was put at $28,475,674,169 for the land, and of the improvements, buildings, implements, and live stock at $12,515,774,921. The fixed capital invested in **agriculture** is therefore put at $40,991,449,090, as compared with $18,428,270,000 invested in **manufactures.** About 10,500,000 of the population are engaged in agriculture, and over 7,000,000 in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.

LIVE-STOCK

	1914	1915	1916
Horses	20,962,000	21,195,000	21,166,000
Mules	4,449,000	4,479,000	4,565,000
Milch cows	20,737,000	21,262,000	21,262,000
Cattle	35,855,000	37,067,000	39,453,000
Sheep	49,719,000	49,956,000	49,162,000
Swine	58,933,000	64,618,000	68,047,000

The total value of the live-stock in 1916 is put down at £1,200,556,800. Cereals, other farm and dairy produce, preserved vegetables and fruits, sugar, cotton, tobacco, live stock, timber, iron, silver, gold, coal, and other minerals are the **chief products.** The production of coal has increased rapidly, the output in 1915 being—of bituminous, 377,414,259 tons, of which 3·82% was exported; of anthracite, 81,099,268 tons, of which 4·54% was exported.

YIELD OF CROPS

		1914	1915
Maize	bush.	2,672,804,000	3,054,535,000
Wheat	,,	891,017,000	1,011,505,000
Oats	,,	1,141,060,000	1,540,362,000
Rye	,,	42,779,000	49,190,000
Barley	,,	194,953,000	237,009,000
Buckwheat	,,	16,881,000	15,769,000
Tobacco	lb.	1,034,679,000	1,062,079,000

Industries

There are many large and flourishing manufacturing industries—textiles, cotton, wool, silk, iron and steel, lumbering, etc., being the chief. The **chief imports** are food products, such as sugar, coffee, fruits, wines and spirits, tea, etc.; raw materials like silk, rubber, fibres, hides and skins, tin, wool, etc.; manufactured goods, etc. About three-fifths of the imports consist of food and raw material and two-fifths of manufactured goods. The **chief exports** are **agricultural products,** such as cotton, breadstuffs, meat, dairy produce, mineral produce, petroleum, timber, and other raw materials, and manufactures including iron and steel, tobacco, implements.

Communications

There were 263,547 miles of **railway** in operation in 1915, and 46,454 miles of street and elevated railways worked by electricity. The railways have 64,760 locomotives and 2,503,822 railway cars. The employees number 1,710,296. The number of passengers carried in 1915 was 1,053,138,718 and the freight weighed 1,949,707,999 tons. The capital stock of all railways amounted in 1914 to $8,680,759,704, upon which $418,540,270 were paid in dividends. In 1914 there were 56,380 **post offices** dealing with 18,567,445,160 "pieces" of mailed matter of all kinds. There were also 247,528 miles of **telegraph** line with 1,814,196 miles of wire. There were 7,326,748 **telephones** with 19,019,391 miles of wire.

Consult the "Statistical Abstract of the United States," prepared annually by the Department of Commerce, Washington.

The Monroe Doctrine

The Monroe Doctrine, which is a cardinal point of American policy, was formulated by President Monroe in 1823, in agreement with Great Britain and in opposition to the designs of the Holy Alliance, which contemplated the partition of South America among the European Powers. It has ever since been accepted as laying down the principles which guide the United States in respect to the relations of European Powers with the other countries upon the American continent. **President Monroe said:** "We owe it to candour, and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those Powers [the Allied Powers of Europe], to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European Power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the Governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have on great consideration and on just principles acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them or controlling in any other manner their destiny by any unfriendly disposition towards the United States. It is impossible that the Allied Powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness; nor can any one believe that our Southern brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition in any form with indifference." **President Roosevelt** pointed out in 1902 that the Doctrine was not a means of aggression, but defensive in purpose; and that it would be respected just so long as the United States possessed a first-class Navy. In an address on the subject delivered to the Yale Law School in 1903, **Mr. Whitelaw Reid** said neither of the two essential propositions in President Monroe's Message "objects to transfer of dominion to Europeans by cession, purchase, or the voluntary act of the inhabitants; and neither of them gives any pledge to any American State that we would interfere in its behalf against the use of force for the collection of debts or the redress of injuries, or indeed against any European attack."

Immigration Law and Statistics

The **United States Immigration Law, 1903,** raised the head-tax on immigrants from 1 to 2 dollars. The classes of aliens previously prohibited were Chinese labourers, persons under agreement to perform labour or service in the United States, idiots, insane persons, paupers, or persons likely to become a public charge, persons suffering from a loathsome or dangerous contagious disease, persons who had been convicted (except political offenders), polygamists, and persons whose ticket or passage is paid for by the money of another or who is assisted by others to come. To these the new Act added epileptics, persons who have been insane within five years previous or who have had two or more attacks of insanity, professional beggars, anarchists or persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force of the government of the United States, or of all government, or of all forms of law, or the assassination of public officials. There are also in force the **Chinese Exclusion Act** and the **Alien Contract Labour Law.** During 1914, 1,218,480 **immigrant settlers** arrived in the United States, including 283,738 from Italy, 278,152 from Austria-Hungary, 255,660 from Russia and Finland, 14,800 from Sweden, 8,329 from Norway, 35,864 from England, 2,183 from Wales, 24,688 from Ireland, 10,682 from Scotland, and 35,734 from Germany. In 1915 only 326,700 arrived. The **immigrants denied admission** numbered 33,041, while 4,610 were deported in 1914.

Pensions

The annual **report of the U.S. Commissioner of Pensions** showed that in the year 1915 there were

on the roll 748,147 military pensioners, of whom 437,448 were soldiers and 310,699 widows and dependants. The disbursements during the year amounted to $166,518,266.

Newspapers

In 1915 the total number of newspapers and periodicals published was 23,167.

Largest Cities of the United States

Cities.	Census 1910.	1915.
Washington, D.C.	331,069	358,679
New York, N.Y.	4,766,883	5,468,190
Chicago, Ill.	2,185,283	2,447,045
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,549,008	1,683,664
St. Louis, Mo.	687,029	745,988
Boston, Mass.	670,585	745,139
Cleveland, Ohio	560,663	656,975
Baltimore, Md.	558,485	584,605
Pittsburg, Pa.	533,905	571,984
Detroit, Mich.	465,766	554,717
Buffalo, N.Y.	423,715	461,335
San Francisco, Cal.	416,912	448,502
Milwaukee, Wis.	373,857	428,062
Cincinnati, Ohio	363,591	406,706
Newark, N.J.	347,469	399,000
New Orleans, La	339,075	366,484
Los Angeles, Cal.	319,198	475,367
Minneapolis, Min.	301,408	353,460
Jersey City, N.J.	267,779	300,133
Kansas City, Mo.	248,381	289,879
Seattle, Wash.	237,194	330,834
Indianopolis, Ind.	233,650	265,578
Providence, R.I.	224,326	250,025
Louisville, Ky.	223,928	237,012
Rochester, N.Y.	218,149	250,747
St. Paul, Minn.	214,744	241,999
Denver, Col.	213,381	253,161
Portland, Oreg.	207,214	272,833
Columbus, Ohio	181,511	209,722
Toledo, Ohio.	168,497	187,840
Atlanta, Ga.	154,839	184,873
Oakland, Cal.	150,174	190,803
Worcester, Mass.	145,986	160,523
Syracuse, N.Y.	137,249	152,534
New Haven, Conn.	133,605	147,095
Birmingham, Ala.	132,685	174,108
Memphis, Tenn.	131.105	146,113
Scranton, Pa.	129,867	144,081
Richmond, Va.	127,628	154,674
Paterson, N.J.	125,600	136,374
Omaha, Nebr.	124,096	163,200
Fall River, Mass.	119,295	126,904
Dayton, Ohio	116,577	125,509
Grand Rapids, Mich.	112,571	125,759
Nashville, Tenn.	110,364	115,978
Lowell, Mass.	106.294	112,124
Cambridge, Mass.	104,839	111,669
Spokane, Wash.	104,402	142,990
Bridgeport, Conn.	102,054	118,434
Albany, N.Y.	100,253	103,580
Hartford, Conn.	98,915	108,969
Trenton, N.J.	96,815	109,212
San Antonio, Tex.	96,614	119,447
Reading, Pa.	96,071	107,594
Salt Lake City, Utah	92,777	113,567
Dallas, Tex.	92,104	118,482
Lynn, Mass.	89,336	100,316
Springfield, Mass.	88,926	103,216
Youngstown, Ohio.	79,066	104,489

The **wealth of the country** was estimated by the Census Office, in 1890, at $65,037,091,197, or £13,000,000,000; in 1900 at $88,517,306,775, or £17,700,000,000; in 1904 at $107,104,211,917, or £21,420,000,000; and in 1907 at £25,000,000,000.

Finance

The ordinary revenue and expenditure for the six years ending June 30, 1915, are as follows ($4·867 = £1 sterling):—

Year.	Receipts.	Disbursements
	Dollars.	Dollars.
1911	701,372,375	654,137,998
1912	691,778,465	654,553,963
1913	724,111,230	682,770,706
1914	734,673,167	700,254,490
1915	697,910,827	724,763,167
1916	777,480,487	716,367,674

Public Debt

The Public Debt of the U.S. for the three years ending July 1, 1915, was:—

Year.	Principal.	Interest.
	Dollars.	Dollars.
1913	965,706,610	22,835,330
1914	967,953,310	22,891,497
1915	969,759,090	22,936,642

Year ended June 30.	Imports.	Exports.
	Dollars.	Dollars.
1908	1,194,341,792	1,860,773,346
1912	1,653,264,934	2,204,322,409
1913	1,813,008,234	2,465,884,149
1914	1,893,925,657	2,364,579,148
1915	1,674,169,740	2,768,589,340

The figures exclude gold and silver and deal with merchandise only.

The **imports from and exports to the United Kingdom** have been in the last five years:—

Year.	Imports of U.K. produce.	Exports.
	£	£
1911	27,519,356	122,694,486
1912	30,065,806	134,579,304
1913	29,294,196	141,652,072
1914	34,035,430	138,575,284
1915	26,167,551	237,773,576

The Imports and Exports for 1915 were constituted as follows:—

Imports into U.S.

Spirits	£525,958	Jute manuf.	£854,001
Wool, raw	1,561,439	Linen manuf.	1,902,949
Chemicals	1,062,322	Silk	449,336
Cotton manuf.	3,093,390	Woollens	2,348,506
,, yarn	678,625		

The New HAZELL, 1917

Exports from U.S.

Wheat	£26,533,103	Lard	£5,499,029	Petroleum	£8,962,355
Barley	2,802,849	Bacon	12,752,834	Wood and timber	5,052,327
Oats	4,633,448	Beef, fresh	3,227,869	Motor cars	6,774,995
Wheat meal and flour	5,307,153	,, preserved	3,813,309	Chemicals	1,886,638
Fish	1,929,971	Oil: cotton seed	1,066,296	Cotton manuf.	8,602,322
Fruit, canned	1,093,216	Sugar	5,104,206	Instruments and apparatus	1,791,456
Apples, raw	1,323,215	Tobacco, unmanuf.	6,609,097	Leather	£9,227,368
		Cotton, raw	45,580,121	Machinery	7,620,336
				Steel	5,733,045
				Lead	1,125,879
				Zinc	2,334,733
				Paraffin wax	1,177,513

With the other principal countries they have been as follows:—

Country.	Imports from		Exports to	
	1914.	1915.	1914.	1915.
	$	$	$	$
German Empire	189,919,136	91,372,710	344,794,276	28,863,354
Canada	160,689,709	159,571,712	344,716,981	300,686,812
France	141,446,252	77,158,740	159,818,924	369,397,170
Netherlands	36,294,010	32,518,890	112,215,673	143,267,019
Mexico	92,690,566	77,612,691	38,748,793	34,164,447
Cuba	131,303,794	185,706,901	68,884,428	75,530,382
Italy	56,407,671	54,973,726	74,235,012	184,819,688
Belgium	41,035,532	10,222,860	61,219,894	20,662,315
Argentina	45,123,988	73,776,258	45,179,089	32,549,606
Australia	17,088,534	23,705,010	45,775,216	43,620,676
New Zealand	5,125,036	3,539,029	8,950,124	8,365,973
Japan	107,355,897	98,882,638	51,205,520	41,517,780
Brazil	101,329,073	99,178,728	29,963,914	25,629,555
Spain	24,658,867	18,027,492	30,387,569	38,112,969
Russia	23,320,157	3,394,040	31,303,149	60,827,531
Chile	25,722,128	27,689,780	17,432,392	11,377,181
China	39,382,978	40,156,139	24,698,734	16,402,475
Austria-Hungary	20,110,834	9,794,418	22,718,258	1,238,669
Denmark	3,269,735	3,160,699	15,670,135	79,824,475
Switzerland	25,329,699	19,335,483	1,019,602	2,735,788
Philippines	18,162,312	24,020,169	27,304,587	24,755,320
British India	111,903,527	87,177,237	15,625,195	15,980,734
British West Indies	15,550,859	13,252,362	13,357,010	11,879,591

U.S. Contribution to the War

In the six months ending Dec. 31, 1915, exports of ammunition and firearms was valued at $159,508,118 as compared with $4,064,306 for the same period of 1913. Exports of "articles mainly suitable for war supplies" were additionally valued at $284,949,777 in the latter half of 1915, as against $91,515,974 in the latter half of 1913. The figures for the two complete years are:—

Destination.	Arms and Ammunition.		Other War Supplies.	
	1913.	1915.	1913.	1915.
	$	$	$	$
Belligerent Europe	884,466	151,171,700	57,498,572	222,919,766
Canada, Japan, and Russia in Asia	647,567	3,382,543	8,576,105	37,949,495
Other Countries	2,532,273	4,953,875	25,441,297	24,080,516

BRITISH EMBASSY

Connecticut Avenue, Washington, D.C.

Ambassador Ex. and Plen. Sir C. A. Spring-Rice, G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G. . . £10,000
Counsellor, Colville de R. Barclay, M.V.O.
1st Secretary, Arnold Robertson, C.M.G.
3rd Secretaries, Hon. T. A. Spring-Rice, F. D'A. G. Osborne, Robert S. Hudson, Nigel W. Law, Horace Seymour.
Naval Attaché, Capt. Guy Gaunt, R.N.
Military Attaché, Lt.-Col. Hon. M. O. O'Brien, M.V.O., D.S.O.
Attachés, Viscount Hampden (Hon.), Ronald J. Campbell.

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Baltimore, Ind.—Cons.-Gen. G. Fraser.
Vice-Consuls, E. A. Boyd, J. Guthrie.
Newport News—Vice-Consul, M. M. Richardson.
Norfolk, Va.—Vice-Consul, B. Myers.
Richmond, Va.—Vice-Consul, A. P. Wilmer.
Boston, Mass.—Cons.-Gen. F. P. Leay.
Vice-Consuls, A. E. R. Browne, J. B. Masson.
Portland, Me.—Vice-Consul, J. B. Keating.
Providence, R.I.—Vice-Consul, H. J. Dubois.
Chicago, Ill.—Cons.-Gen. H. D. Nugent.
Vice-Consul, L. E. Bernays.
Detroit, Mich.—Vice-Consul, H. G. Meredith.
Duluth, Minn.—Vice-Consul, D. Quall.
Omaha, Nebr.—Vice-Consul, M. A. Hall.
St. Paul, Minn.—Vice-Consul, C. E. Hamilton.
Galveston, Tex.—Consul, (vacant)
Vice-Consul, S. W. Barnes.
El Paso, Tex.—Vice-Consul, M. Myles.
New Orleans, La.—Cons.-Gen. H. T. Carew-Hunt.
Vice-Consul, G. Goodall.
Jacksonville, Fla.—Vice-Consul, W. Mucklow.
Key West, Fla.—Vice-Consul, W. J. H. Taylor.

Mobile, Ala.—Vice-Consul, T. J. McSweany.
Pensacola, Fla.—Vice-Consul, W. D. Howe.
Port Tampa, Fla.—Vice-Consul, J. W. Morris.
New York, N.Y.—Cons.-Gen. Chas. Clive Bayley.
Vice-Consuls, R. L. Nosworthy, E. H. G. Shepherd.
Buffalo, N.Y.—Vice-Consul, W. H. J. Cole.
Philadelphia, Pa.—Cons.-Gen. T. P. Porter.
Vice-Consuls, H. A. Ford, E. W. Wilson.
Cincinnati, Ohio.—Vice-Consul, W. L. Finch.
Cleveland, Ohio.—Vice-Consul, H. E. Gresham.
Pittsburg, Pa.—Vice-Consul, C. E. E. Childers.
Portland, Oreg.—Consul, T. E. Erskine.
Vice-Consul, J. P. Trant.
Astoria, Oreg.—Vice-Consul, E. M. Cherry.
Grays Harbour—Vice-Consul, T. M. W. Copland.
Port Angeles—Vice-Consul, D. W. Higgins.
Port Townsend, Wash.—Vice-Consul (vacant).
Seattle, Wash.—Consul, B. Pelly.
Tacoma, Wash.—Vice-Consul, C. E. L. Agassiz.
St. Louis, Mo.—Consul, C. L. M. Pearson.
Vice-Consul, W. H. Small.
Denver, Colo.—Vice-Consul, A. Crebbin.
Kansas City, Mo.—Vice-Consul, H. W. Mackirdy.
San Francisco, Col.—Cons.-Gen. A. C. Ross, C.B.
Vice-Consuls, D. Young, D. C. C. Grant.
Douglas, Ariz.—Vice-Consul, A. Baird.
Los Angeles, Cal.—Consul, W. Mortimer.
San Diego, Cal.—Vice-Consul (vacant).
Savannah, Ga.—Consul, Col. A. M. Brookfield.
Brunswick, Ga.—Vice-Consul, R. Torras.
Charleston, S.C.—Vice-Consul, A. Harkness.

States

ALABAMA, 1819

Area, 51,998 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL: Montgomery (pop. 42,531); other towns are Birmingham (174,108), Mobile (56,536).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 . .	833,178	678,489	1,513,401
1900 . .	1,001,390	827,307	1,828,697
1910 . .	1,228,832	908,282	2,138,093
1916 . .	—	—	2,332,608

Governor, Charles Henderson, Dem., 1915–19, salary $7,500
Secretary of State, John Purifoy.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (35 members); House of Representatives (106 members); salary, $4 per day.
Revenue, $6,874,734; *expenditure*, $7,830,045.

ARIZONA, 1912

Area, 113,956 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL: Phœnix (pop. 17,798).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 . .	55,734	1,357	88,243
1900 . .	92,903	1,848	122,931
1910 . .	171,468	2,009	204,354
1916 . .	—	—	255,544

Governor, George W. P. Hunt, Dem, 1914–16, salary $4,000
Secretary, Sidney Osborn.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (19 members); House of Representatives (35 members); salary, $7 per day.
Revenue, $3,279,090; *expenditure*, $2,702,041.

ARKANSAS, 1836

Area, 53,335 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL: Little Rock (pop. 55,158); other towns are Fort Smith (27,887), Pine Bluff (17,060), Hot Springs (16,786).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 . .	818,752	309,117	1,128,211
1900 . .	944,580	366,856	1,311,564
1910 . .	1,131,026	442,891	1,574,449
1916 . .	—	—	1,739,723

Governor, George W. Hays, Dem., 1915–17 $4,000
Secretary of State, Earle W. Hodges.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (35 members); House of Representatives (100 members); salary, $6 per day.
Revenue, $10,207,975; *expenditure*, $7,965,956.

CALIFORNIA, 1850

Area, 158,297 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL: Sacramento (pop. 64,806); other towns are San Francisco (456,009), Los Angeles (475,367), Oakland (190,803), Berkeley (54,879), San Diego (51,115).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 . .	1,111,833	11,322	1,213,398
1900 . .	1,402,727	11,045	1,485,053
1910 . .	2,259,672	21,645	2,377,549
1916 . .	—	—	2,938,654

Governor, Hiram W. Johnson, Prog., 1915–19; salary $10,000
Secretary of State, F. C. Jordan.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (40 members); House of Assembly (80 members); salary, $1,000 a term.
Revenue, $47,953,052; *expenditure*, $28,655,022.

COLORADO, 1875

Area, 103,948 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL: Denver (pop. 253,161); other towns are Pueblo (52,840), Colorado Springs (32,344), Trinidad (13,337), Boulder (11,326).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 . .	404,534	6,215	413,249
1900 . .	529,046	8,570	539,700
1910 . .	783,415	11,453	799,024
1916 . .	—	—	962,060

Governor, George A. Carlson, Repub., 1915–17; salary $5,000
Secretary of State, John E. Ramer.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (35 members); House of Representatives (65 members); salary, $1,000 a term.
Revenue, $12,417,268; *expenditure*, $7,561,182.

The New HAZELL, 1917

CONNECTICUT (original State)

Area, 5,004 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL: Hartford (pop. 108,969); other towns are New Haven (147,095), Bridgeport (118,434), Waterbury (84,745), New Britain (52,303), Meriden (33,842), New London (20,771), Norwich (29,225), Norwalk (26,466), Stamford (34,107), Danbury (25,627), Ansonia (16,454).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	733,438	12,302	746,258
1900	892,424	15,226	908,420
1910	1,098,897	15,174	1,114,756
1916	—	—	1,244,479

Governor, Marcus H. Holcomb, Repub., 1915–17; salary $5,000
Secretary, Charles D. Burnes.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (35 members); House of Representatives (257 members); salary, $300 a term.
Revenue, $7,074,927; *expenditure*, $8,570,830.

DELAWARE (original State)

Area, 2,370 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL: Dover (pop. 3,720); other towns are Wilmington (93,161), Milford (2,603).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	140,066	28,386	168,493
1900	153,977	30,697	184,735
1910	171,102	31,181	202,322
1916	—	—	213,380

Governor, Charles R. Miller, Repub., 1913–17; salary $4,000
Secretary of State, Thomas W. Miller.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (17 members); House of Representatives (35 members); salary $5 per day.
Revenue, 824,736; *expenditure*, $800,608.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Area, 70 sq. m. CAPITAL: Washington, pop. 358,679.

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	154,695	75,572	230,392
1900	191,532	86,702	278,718
1910	236,128	94,446	331,069

Secretary of Board of Commissioners, Daniel J. Donovan.

FLORIDA, 1845

Area, 58,666 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL: Tallahassee (pop. 5,018); other towns are Jacksonville (73,137), Tampa (52,521), Pensacola (25,741). Key West (21,437).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	224,949	166,180	391,422
1900	297,333	230,730	528,542
1910	443,634	308,669	752,619
1916	—	—	893,493

Governor, Park Trammel, Dem., 1913–17; salary $6,000
Secretary of State, H. C. Crawford.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (32 members); House of Representatives (68 members); salary, $6 per diem.
Revenue, $4,905,575; *expenditure*, $3,655,525.

GEORGIA (original State)

Area, 59,265 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL: Atlanta (pop. 184,873); other towns are Savannah (68,361), Augusta (49,848), Macon (45,415), Columbus (22,103).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	978,357	858,815	1,837,353
1900	1,181,294	1,034,813	2,216,331
1910	1,431,802	1,176,987	2,609,121
1916	—	—	2,856,065

Governor, Nat. E. Harris, Dem., 1915–17; salary $5,000
Secretary, Philip Cook.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (44 members); House of Representatives (184 members); salary, $4 per day.
Revenue, $6,755,107; *expenditure*, $5,967,652.

IDAHO, 1890

Area, 83,888 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL: Boisé (pop. 31,741).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	82,177	201	88,548
1900	154,495	293	161,772
1910	319,221	651	325,594
1916	—	—	428,586

Governor, Moses Alexander, Dem., 1915–17; salary $5,000
Secretary of State, George R. Barker.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (33 members); House of Representatives (61 members); salary, $5 per day.
Revenue, $6,818,911; *expenditure*, $5,572,556.

ILLINOIS, 1818

Area, 56,665 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL: Springfield (pop. 59,618); other towns are Chicago (2,447,845), Peoria (76,932), East St. Louis (72,105), Rockford (52,761), Decatur (38,526), Joliet (37,472), Quincy (36,764), Aurora (38,613), Danville (31,854), Evanston (28,012), Elgin (27,844), Bloomington (27,054), Moline (26,927), Galesburg (23,923), Alton (22,483), Belleville (21,141).

The New HAZELL, 1917

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 . .	3,768,472	57,028	3,826,352
1900 . .	4,734,873	85,078	4,821,550
1910 . .	5,526,962	109,049	5,638,591
1916 . .	—	—	6,152,357

Governor, Edward F. Dunne, Dem., 1913–17; salary $12,000
Secretary of State, L. G. Stevenson.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (51 members); House of Representatives (152 members); salary, $3,500 per annum.
Revenue, $30,783,631; *expenditure*, $18,528,499.

INDIANA, 1816

Area, 36,354 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL: Indianopolis (pop. 265,578); other towns are Fort Wayne (74,352), Evansville (72,125), South Bend (67,030), Terre Haute (64,806), East Chicago (27,200), Muncie (25,195), Hammond (25,326), Richmond (24,314), Anderson (23,762), Elkhart (21,443), Lafayette (21,091), Michigan City (21,111), New Albany (23,629).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 . .	2,146,736	45,215	2,192,404
1900 . .	2,458,502	57,505	2,516,462
1910 . .	2,639,961	60,320	2,700,876
1916 . .	—	—	2,816,817

Governor, Samuel M. Ralston, Dem., 1913–17; salary. $8,000
Secretary of State, Homer L. Cook.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (50 members); House of Representatives (100 members); salary, $6 per day.
Revenue, $13,220,750; *expenditure*, $11,669,332.

IOWA, 1845

Area, 56,147 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL: Des Moines (pop. 99,144); other towns are Dubuque (39,650), Sioux City (55,588), Davenport (48,005), Council Bluffs (31,731), Cedar Rapids (36,583), Burlington (24,916), Clinton (27,094), Otumwa (23,960).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 . .	1,901,090	10,685	1,912,297
1900 . .	2,218,667	12,693	2,231,853
1910 . .	2,209,191	14,973	2,224,771
1916 . .	—	—	2,220,321

Governor, George W. Clarke, Repub., 1915–17; salary $5,000
Secretary of State, W. S. Allen.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (50 members); House of Representatives (108 members); salary, $1,000 a session.
Revenue, $10,467,793; *expenditure*, $9,685,129.

KANSAS, 1861

Area, 82,158 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL: Topeka (pop. 47,914); other towns are Hansas City (96,854), Wichita (67,847), Hutchinson (20,046).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 . .	1,376,619	49,710	1,428,108
1900 . .	1,416,319	52,003	1,470,495
1910 . .	1,634,352	54,030	1,690,949
1916 . .	—	—	1,829,545

Governor, Arthur Capper, Repub., 1915–17; salary $5,000
Secretary of State, J. T. Botkin.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (40 members); House of Representatives (125 members); salary, $3 per day.
Revenue, $10,734,925; *expenditure*, $9,283,607.

KENTUCKY, 1791

Area, 40,598 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL: Frankfort (pop. 10,981); other towns are Louisville (237,012), Covington (56,520), Lexington (39,703), Newport (31,722), Paducah (24,506).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 . .	1,590,462	268,071	1,858,635
1900 . .	1,862,309	284,706	2,147,174
1910 . .	2,027,951	261,656	2,289,905
1916 . .	—	—	2,379,639

Governor, A. O. Stanley, Dem., 1915–19; salary $6,500
Secretary of State, Barksdale Hamlett.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (38 members); House of Representatives (100 members); salary, $10 a day.
Revenue, $7,636,775; *expenditure*, $7,336,225.

LOUISIANA, 1812

Area, 48,506 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL: Baton Rouge (pop. 16,809); other towns are New Orleans (366,484), Shreveport (34,086).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 . .	558,395	559,193	1,118,588
1900 . .	729,612	650,804	1,381,625
1910 . .	941,086	713,874	1,656,388
1916 . .	—	—	1,829,130

Governor, Luther E. Hall, Dem., 1912–16; salary $5,000
Secretary, William F. Millsaps.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (41 members); House of Representatives (115 members); salary, $5 a day.
Revenue, $8,205,811; *expenditure*, $7,355,786.

MAINE, 1820

Area, 33,040 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL, Augusta (pop. 14,015); other towns are Portland (63,014), Lewiston (25,557), Bangor (26,360), Biddeford (17,570), Auburn (16,179).

The New HAZELL, 1917

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	659,263	1,190	661,086
1900	692,226	1,319	694,466
1910	739,995	1,363	742,371
1916	—	—	772,489

Governor, Oakley C. Curtis, Dem., 1915–16; salary $5,000
Secretary of State, John E. Bunker.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (31 members); House of Representatives (151 members); salary, $300 per annum.
Revenue, $7,002,670; *expenditure*, $6,224,625.

MARYLAND (original State)

Area, 12,327 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL: Annapolis (pop. 8,751); other towns are Baltimore (584,605), Cumberland (25,564), Hagerstown (25,233).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	826,493	215,657	1,042,390
1900	952,424	235,064	1,188,044
1910	1,062,639	232,250	1,295,346
1916	—	—	1,362,807

Governor, Emerson C. Harrington, Dem., 1916–20; salary $4,500
Secretary of State, Robert P. Graham.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (27 members); House of Delegates (102 members); salary, $5 per day.
Revenue, $7,002,670; *expenditure*, $6,224,625.

MASSACHUSETTS (original State)

Area, 8,266 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL, Boston (pop. 745,439); other towns are Worcester (162,697), Fall River (124,791), New Bedford (109,568), Cambridge (108,822), Lowell (107,978), Springfield (102,971), Lynn (95,803), Lawrence (90,259), Somerville (86,854), Brockton (62,288), Holyoke (60,816), Haverhill (49,450), Malden (48,907), Chelsea (43,426), Newton (43,113), Quincy (40,674), Fitchburg (39,656), Pittsfield (39,607), Everett (37,718), Salem (37,200), Taunton (36,161), Medford (30,509), Waltham (30,151), Chicopee (30,138), Revere (25,178).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	2,215,373	22,144	2,238,947
1900	2,769,764	31,974	2,805,346
1910	3,324,926	38,055	3,366,416
1915	—	—	3,693,310

Governor, Samuel W. McCall, Repub., 1916; salary $10,000
Secretary, Albert P. Langtry.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (40 members); House of Representatives (240 members); salary, $1,000 per annum.
Revenue, $48,669,652; *expenditure*, $40,689,137.

MICHIGAN, 1837

Area, 57,980 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL, Lansing (pop. 46,082); other towns are Detroit (658,970), Grand Rapids (137,194), Saginaw (77,325), Flint (50,589), Kalamazoo (48,204), Bay City (47,047), Jackson (34,097).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	2,072,884	15,223	2,093,890
1900	2,398,563	15,816	2,420,982
1910	2,785,247	17,115	2,810,173
1916	—	—	3,054,854

Governor, Woodbridge N. Ferris, Dem., 1914–16; salary $5,000
Secretary of State, Coleman C. Vaughan.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (32 members); House of Representatives (100 members); salary, $800 per annum.
Revenue, $26,112,241; *expenditure*, $16,536,166.

MINNESOTA, 1858

Area, 84,682 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL: St. Paul (pop. 241,999); other towns are Minneapolis (353,460), Duluth (91,913), Winona (18,583).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	1,296,408	3,683	1,310,283
1900	1,737,036	4,959	1,751,394
1910	2,059,227	7,084	2,075,708
1916	—	—	2,279,603

Governor, W. S. Hammond, Dem., 1915–17; salary $7,000
Secretary of State, Julius A. Schmahl.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (67 members); House of Representatives (130 members); salary, $1,000 per session.
Revenue, $24,522,576; *expenditure*, $20,714,746.

MISSISSIPPI, 1817

Area, 46,865 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL, Jackson (pop. 28,372); other towns are Meridan (25,378), Vicksburg (23,264), Natchez (12,670).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	544,851	742,559	1,289,600
1900	641,200	907,630	1,551,270
1910	786,111	1,009,487	1,797,114
1916	—	—	1,951,674

Governor, Theodore G. Bilbo, Dem., 1916–20; salary $5,000
Secretary of State, J. W. Power.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (45 members); House of Representatives (137 members); salary $300 per session.
Revenue, $4,509,972; *expenditure*, $4,243,109.

MISSOURI, 1821

Area, 69,420 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL, Jefferson City (pop. 13,257); other towns are St. Louis (745,988), Kansas City (289,879), St. Joseph (83,974), Springfield (39,513), Joplin (33,032).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	2,528,458	150,184	2,679,185
1900	2,944,843	161,234	3,106,665
1910	3,134,932	157,452	3,293,335
1916	—	—	3,410,692

Governor, Elliott W. Major, Dem., 1913–17; salary $5,000
Secretary of State, Cornelius Roach.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (34 members); House of Representatives (142 members); salary, $500 per session.
Revenue, $17,013,723; *expenditure*, $12,071,711.

MONTANA, 1889

Area, 146,997 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL, Helena (pop. 13,435); other towns are Butte (42,793), Missoula (17,363), Great Falls (13,948), Billings (13,721), Anaconda (10,493).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	127,690	1,490	142,924
1900	226,283	1,523	243,329
1910	360,580	1,834	376,053
1916	—	—	459,494

Governor, Samuel V. Stewart, Dem., 1913–17; salary. $5,000
Secretary of State, A. M. Alderson.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (39 members); House of Representatives (93 members); salary, $10 per day.
Revenue, $6,590,658; *expenditure*, $5,207,012.

NEBRASKA, 1867

Area, 77,510 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL, Lincoln (pop. 55,000); the other large town is Omaha (185,312).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	1,047,096	8,913	1,062,656
1900	1,056,526	6,269	1,066,300
1910	1,180,293	7,689	1,192,214
1916	—	—	1,271,375

Governor, John H. Morehead, Dem., 1915–17; salary $2,500
Secretary of State, C. W. Pool.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (33 members); House of Representatives (100 members); salary, $10 a session.
Revenue, $8,157,311; *expenditure*, $6,952,603.

NEVADA, 1864

Area, 110,690 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL: Carson City (pop. 2,466), Reno has a pop. of 13,579.

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	39,121	242	47,355
1900	35,405	134	42,335
1910	74,276	513	81,875
1916	—	—	106,734

Governor, Emmet D. Boyle, Dem., 1915–19; salary $7,000
Secretary of State, George Brodigan.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (22 members); House of Representatives (53 members); salary, $600 a term.
Revenue, $1,589,813; *expenditure*, $1,287,393.

NEW HAMPSHIRE (original State)

Area, 9,341 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL, Concord (pop. 22,480); other towns are Manchester (75,959), Nashua (27,114), Dover (13,268), Berlin (13,306).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	375,840	614	376,530
1900	410,791	662	411,588
1910	429,906	564	430,572
1916	—	—	442,506

Governor, Rolland H. Spaulding, Repub., 1915–17; salary $3,000
Secretary of State, Edwin C. Bean.
LEGISLATURE, Senate (24 members); House of Representatives (409 members); salary, $200 a term.
Revenue, $4,142,227; *expenditure*, $3,526,106.

NEW JERSEY (original State)

Area, 8,224 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL: Trenton (pop. 103,190); other towns are Newark (366,721), Jersey City (270,903), Paterson (124,815), Camden (102,215), Elizabeth (82,036), Hoboken (67,611), Passaic (61,225), Bayonne (64,461), Atlantic (51,667), East Orange (40,961), Perth Ambay (39,719), New Brunswick (30,019), Orange (29,805), Union (21,739).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	1,396,581	47,638	1,444,933
1900	1,812,317	69,844	1,883,669
1910	2,445,894	89,760	2,537,167
1915	2,739,560	95,281	2,844,342

Governor, James F. Fielder, Dem., 1914–17; salary $10,000
Secretary of State, Thomas F. Martin.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (21 members); General Assembly (60 members); salary, $500 per annum.
Revenue, $12,039,388; *expenditure*, $9,581,701.

The New HAZELL, 1917

NEW MEXICO, 1911

Area, 122,634 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL, Santa Fé (pop. 5,072), Albuquerque has a pop. of 13,057.

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	142,918	1,956	160,282
1900	180,207	1,610	195,310
1910	304,594	1,628	327,301
1916	—	—	410,283

Governor, William C. McDonald, Dem., 1912–16; salary $5,000
Secretary of State, Antonio A. Lucero.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (24 members); House of Representatives (49 members); salary, $5 per day.
Revenue, $2,436,505; *expenditure*, $1,566,020.

NEW YORK (original State)

Area, 49,204 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL: Albany (pop. 105,580); other towns are New York (with Manhattan 2,585,470, Bronx 552,537, Brooklyn 1,881,065, Queens 353,156, and Richmond 95,962) 5,468,190; Buffalo (461,335), Rochester (250,747), Syracuse (152,534), Yonkers (96,610), Schenectady (95,265), Utica (83,876), Troy (77,738), Binghamton (53,082), Elmira (37,968), Auburn (36,947), New Rochelle (36,326), Niagara Falls (36,240), Amsterdam (36,163), Mount Vernon (36,028), Jamestown (35,729), Poughkeepsie (29,994), Watertown (29,384), Newburg (29,313).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	5,923,955	70,092	6,003,174
1900	7,156,881	99,232	7,268,894
1910	8,966,845	134,191	9,113,614
1916	—	—	10,273,375

Governor, Charles S. Whitman, Repub., 1914–16; salary $10,000
Secretary of State, Francis M. Hugo.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (51 members); Assembly (150 members); salary, $1,500 per annum.
Revenue, $123,138,140; *expenditure*, $94,902,372.

NORTH CAROLINA (original State)

Area, 52,426 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL: Raleigh (pop. 19,980); other towns are Charlotte (38,871), Winston-Salem (30,094), Wilmington (29,387).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	1,055,382	561,018	1,617,949
1900	1,263,603	624,469	1,893,810
1910	1,500,511	697,843	2,206,287
1916	—	—	2,402,738

Governor, Locke Craig, Dem., 1913–17; sal. $5,000
Secretary of State, J. Bryan Grimes.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (50 members); House of Representatives (120 members); salary, $4 per day.
Revenue, $5,487,785; *expenditure*, $4,989,305.

NORTH DAKOTA, 1889

Area, 70,837 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL: Bismarck (pop. 5,443); other towns are Fargo (16,831), Grand Forks (15,332).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	182,407	373	190,983
1900	311,712	286	319,146
1910	569,855	617	577,056
1916	—	—	739,201

Governor, L. B. Hanna, Repub., 1914–16; salary $5,000
Secretary of State, Thomas Hall.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (49 members); House of Representatives (112 members); salary, $5 per day.
Revenue, $5,605,858; *expenditure*, $5,436,016.

OHIO, 1803

Area, 41,040 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL: Columbus (pop. 209,722); other towns are Cleveland (657,311), Cincinnati (406,706), Toledo (187,840), Dayton (125,509), Youngstown (104,489), Akron (83,958), Canton (59,139), Springfield (50,804), Hamilton (39,655), Lorain (35,662), Lima (34,644), Zanesville (30,406).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	3,584,805	87,113	3,672,329
1900	4,060,204	96,901	4,157,545
1910	4,654,897	111,452	4,767,121
1916	—	—	5,088,627

Governor, Frank B. Willis, Repub., 1915–17; salary $10,000
Secretary of State, Charles Q. Hildebrant.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (33 members); House of Representatives (123 members); salary, $1,000 per annum.
Revenue, $26,108,664; *expenditure*, $17,942,183.

*OKLAHOMA, 1907

Area, 70,057 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL: Oklahoma City (pop. 88,298); other towns are Muskogee (41,263), Tulsa (28,240), Enid (19,258).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	172,554	21,609	258,657
1900	670,204	55,684	790,391
1910	1,444,531	137,612	1,657,155
1916	—	—	2,202,081

Governor, R. L. Williams, Dem., 1915–19; salary $4,500
Secretary, J. L. Lyon.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (44 members); House of Representatives (98 members); salary, $6 per day.
Revenue, $3,380,266; *expenditure*, $3,[illegible].

* Including Indian Territory

OREGON, 1859

Area, 96,699 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL: Salem (pop. 19,282); other towns are Portland (272,833), Medford (13,304).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	301,982	1,186	317,704
1900	394,582	1,105	413,536
1910	655,090	1,492	672,765
1916	—	—	835,741

Governor, James Withycombe, Repub., 1915–19; salary $5,000
Secretary of State, Benjamin W. Olcott.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (30 members); House of Representatives (60 members); salary, $3 per day.
Revenue, $5,952,634; *expenditure*, $5,384,717.

PENNSYLVANIA (original State)

Area, 45,126 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL: Harrisburg (pop. 70,754); other towns are Philadelphia (1,683,664), Pittsburg (571,984), Scranton (144,081), Reading (107,594), Wilkesbarre (75,218), Erie (73,798), Johnstown (66,585), Allentown (61,901), Altoona (57,606), Lancaster (50,259), York (50,543), McKeesport (46,743), Chester (40,935), Newcastle (40,351), Williamsport (33,495).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	5,148,258	107,596	5,258,113
1900	6,141,664	156,845	6,302,115
1910	7,467,713	193,919	7,665,111
1916	—	—	8,522,017

Governor, M. G. Brumbaugh, Repub., 1915–19; salary $10,000
Secretary, Cyrus E. Wood.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (50 members); House of Representatives (207 members); salary, $1,500 per session.
Revenue, $39,417,936; *expenditure*, $34,800,734.

RHODE ISLAND (original State)

Area, 1,248 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL: Providence (pop. 250,025); other towns are Pawtucket (58,156), Woonsocket (43,355), Newport (29,631), Warwick (29,431), Central Falls (25,171), Cranston (25,201).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	337,859	7,393	345,506
1900	419,050	9,092	428,556
1910	532,492	9,529	542,610
1915	—	—	595,986

Governor, R. L. Beeckman, Repub., 1915–17; salary $3,000
Secretary of State, J. Fred Parker.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (39 members); House of Representatives (100 members); salary, $5 per day.
Revenue, $3,345,577; *expenditure*, $3,365,931.

SOUTH CAROLINA (original State)

Area, 30,989 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL: Columbia (pop. 34,058); other towns are Charleston (60,427), Spartanburg (20,745), Greenville (17,788).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	462,008	688,934	1,151,149
1900	557,807	782,321	1,340,316
1910	679,161	835,843	1,515,400
1916	—	—	1,625,475

Governor, Richard I. Manning, Dem., 1915–17; salary $3,500
Secretary of State, R. M. McCown.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (44 members); House of Representatives (124 members); salary, $200 a term.
Revenue, $3,998,082; *expenditure*, $3,447,423.

SOUTH DAKOTA, 1889

Area, 77,615 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL: Pierre (pop. 3,010); other towns are Sioux Falls (20,929), Aberdeen (11,846).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	328,010	541	348,600
1900	380,714	465	401,570
1910	563,771	817	583,888
1916	—	—	698,509

Governor, Frank M. Byrne, Repub., 1915–17; salary $3,000
Secretary of State, Frank M. Rood.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (45 members); House of Representatives (135 members); salary, $5 per day.
Revenue, $4,714,176; *expenditure*, $3,933,869.

TENNESSEE, 1796

Area, 42,022 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL: Nashville (pop. 115,978); other towns are Memphis (146,113), Chattanooga (58,576), Knoxville (38,300).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890	1,336,637	430,678	1,767,518
1900	1,540,186	480,243	2,020,616
1910	1,711,432	473,088	2,184,789
1916	—	—	2,288,004

Governor, Thomas C. Rye, Dem., 1915–17; salary $4,000
Secretary of State, R. R. Sneed.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (33 members); House of Representatives (99 members); salary, $4 per day.
Revenue, $5,418,682; *expenditure*, $5,246,271.

TEXAS, 1845

Area, 265,896 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL: Austin (pop. 33,861); other towns are San Antonio (118,260), Dallas (116,837), Fort Worth (96,624), Houston (95,884), El Paso (50,966), Galveston (40,929), Waco (29,294).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 . .	1,745,935	488,171	2,235,527
1900 . .	2,426,669	620,722	3,048,710
1910 . .	3,204,348	690,049	3,896,542
1916 . .	—	—	4,429,566

Governor, James E. Ferguson, Dem., 1915–17; salary $4,000
Secretary of State, John G. McKay.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (31 members); House of Representatives (142 members); salary, $5 per day.
Revenue, $14,608,344; *expenditure*, $12,886,735.

UTAH, 1894

Area, 84,990 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL: Salt Lake City (pop. 114,120); other towns are Ogden (30,466), Provo (10,091).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 . .	205,925	588	210,779
1900 . .	272,465	672	276,749
1910 . .	366,583	1,144	373,351
1916 . .	—	—	434,083

Governor, William Spry, Repub., 1913–17; salary $6,000
Secretary of State, David Mattson.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (18 members); House of Representatives (46 members); salary, $4 a day.
Revenue, $4,916,765; *expenditure*, $4,889,893.

VERMONT, 1791

Area, 9,564 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL: Montpelier (pop. 7,856); other towns are Burlington (21,432), Rutland (14,624), Barre (11,937).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 . .	331,418	937	332,422
1900 . .	342,771	826	343,641
1910 . .	354,298	1,621	355,956
1916 . .	—	—	363,699

Governor, Charles W. Gates, Repub., 1915–17; salary $2,500
Secretary of State, G. W. Bailey.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (30 members); House of Representatives (246 members); salary, $4 a day.
Revenue, $3,617,552; *expenditure*, $3,509,703.

VIRGINIA (original State)

Area, 42,627 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL: Richmond (pop. 154,674); other towns are Norfolk (88,076), Roanoke (41,929), Portsmouth (38,610), Lynchburg (32,385), Petersburg (25,347), Newport News (20,504).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 . .	1,020,122	635,438	1,655,980
1900 . .	1,192,855	660,722	1,854,184
1910 . .	1,389,809	671,096	2,061,612
1916 . .	—	—	2,192,019

Governor, H. C. Stuart, Dem., 1914–18; sal. $5,000
Secretary, B. O. James.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (40 members); House of Delegates (100 members); salary, $500 a session.
Revenue, $9,062,386; *expenditure*, $7,994,572.

WASHINGTON, 1889

Area, 69,127 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL: Olympia (pop. 10,000); other towns are Seattle (330,834), Tacoma (108,094), Spokane (142,990), Bellingham (31,609), Everett (33,767), Walla Walla (24,205).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 . .	340,829	1,602	357,232
1900 . .	496,304	2,514	518,103
1910 . .	1,109,111	6,058	1,141,990
1916 . .	—	—	1,534,221

Governor, Ernest Lister, Dem., 1913–17; salary $6,000
Secretary of State, I. M. Howell.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (41 members); House of Representatives (97 members); salary, $5 a day.
Revenue, $15,788,078; *expenditure*, $10,945,613.

WEST VIRGINIA, 1862

Area, 24,170 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL: Charleston (pop. 28,822); other towns are Wheeling (43,097), Huntington (43,572), Parkersburg (20,155).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 . .	730,077	32,690	762,794
1900 . .	915,233	43,499	958,800
1910 . .	1,156,817	64,173	1,221,119
1916 . .	—	—	1,386,038

Governor, Henry D. Hatfield, Repub., 1913–17; salary $5,000
Secretary of State, Stuart F. Reed.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (30 members); House of Delegates (86 members); salary, $4 a day.
Revenue, $5,689,560; *expenditure*, $5,479,643.

The New HAZELL, 1917

WISCONSIN, 1848

Area, 56,066 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL: Madison (pop. 30,084); other towns are Milwaukee (482,062), Racine (45,507), Superior (45,285), Oshkosh (35,481), Lacrosse (31,522).

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 . .	1,680,828	2,444	1,693,330
1900 . .	2,057,911	2,542	2,069,042
1910 . .	2,320,555	2,900	2,333,860
1916 . .	—	—	2,500,350

Governor, E. L. Philipp, Repub., 1915–17; salary $5,000
Secretary of State, John S. Donald.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (33 members); Assembly (100 members); salary, $500 a year.
Revenue, $23,732,786; *expenditure*, $19,789,188.

WYOMING, 1890

Area, 97,914 sq. m. STATE CAPITAL: Cheyenne (pop. 9,661); Sheridan has a pop. of 8,906.

POPULATION

Year.	White.	Negro.	Total.
1890 . .	59,324	922	62,555
1900 . .	89,051	940	92,531
1910 . .	140,318	2,235	145,965
1915 . .	—	—	141,705

Governor, John B. Kendrick.
Secretary of State, Frank L. Houx.
LEGISLATURE: Senate (27 members); House of Representatives (57 members); salary, $8 a day.
Revenue, $2,320,063; *expenditure*, $1,468,032.

Territories and Dependencies

Alaska is a territory in the extreme N.W. of North America, purchased from Russia by the United States in 1868 for £1,440,000. The *area* is 590,884 sq. m., and the *pop.* in 1915 was 64,751. It is administered by a **Governor** (J. F. A. Strong) appointed by the President, and the CAPITAL is Juneau (pop. 1,864). Other towns are: Nome (pop. 3,500), on the west coast; Skagway (pop. 1,100), and Sitka (pop. 1,396). The chief centre in the gold region in the interior is Fairbanks, on the Tanana river; copper, lead, and coal are also worked. There are valuable seal, salmon, and other fisheries; the output of canned salmon in 1915 was 4,056,653 cases, and the total value of all fisheries $21,242,975. There are considerable timber resources, mostly of the spruce hemlock and red and yellow cedar.

	1913	1914	1915
Imports .	£4,161,906	£4,605,824	£4,380,185
Exports .	5,222,595	4,588,329	5,688,744

Guam, the largest of the Marianne or Ladrone Islands, was ceded to the United States by Spain in 1898, for use as a coaling station. It has a good roadstead. *Area* about 210 sq. m.; *pop.* 12,517. The CAPITAL is Agaña; pop. 6,000.

	1913	1914	1915
Imports .	£32,049	£33,050	£49,056
Exports .	7,474	10,218	4,491

The Hawaiian Islands, formerly known as the Sandwich Islands, are a group of eight inhabited and four uninhabited islands in the North Pacific. Their *area* is 6,405 sq. m. and the *pop.* in 1915 was 232,856, including over 21,000 Chinese, over 90,000 Japanese, and about 50,000 whites. They were annexed to the United States in 1898, attached to the department of California for military purposes (but are now a separate command), and made a Territory in 1900, with one delegate in the U.S. Congress. The administration is carried on by a **Governor** (Lucius E. Pinkham) with a legislature of two Houses, a Senate of 15 and a House of 30 members. The natives almost all profess the Christian faith, and education is free; number of pupils, 36,529. **Exports:** sugar and pine-apples principally, but rice, coffee, fruits and nuts, hides, and wool are also exported. Sugar exported in 1914-15 amounted to 571,838 tons, value £10,590,620; the value of pine-apples exported was £1,263,826. The bulk of the trade is with the United States. Steamers connect the islands with America, Australasia, China, and Japan. There is communication by wireless with the U.S. Railways, 296 m. In 1915 456 vessels of 1,605,952 tonnage entered and 436 vessels of 1,574,845 tonnage cleared the ports. CAPITAL, Honolulu, on the south-west coast of the Island of Oahu; pop. 52,180.

	1913	1914	1915
Imports .	£7,767,800	£7,329,950	£5,374,197
Exports .	9,056,650	8,576,097	12,859,455
Exports to U.K.	18,014	13,485	10,190
Imports from (and of) U.K. .	134,432	80,920	16,401

British Consul, *Honolulu*, E. L. Steuart Gordon.

The Philippine Islands form a large group of the Asiatic Archipelago. They have an *area* of 115,026 sq. m. The largest islands are Luzon (40,969 sq. m.) and Mindanao (36,292 sq. m.). The *pop.* in 1915 was 8,734,927. The inhabitants, apart from the Europeans and Americans, consist of the aborigines, called Negritos; the Igolotes, probably of Chinese descent, who are the agriculturists of the islands; and the Tagalos, who are Malay immigrants. Until 1898 the islands formed a Spanish colony, but after the **Americo-Spanish war** they were ceded to the United States, as territorial indemnity for the expenses of the war. The islands are administered by a **Civil Governor** (Francis B. Harrison, $18,000 salary), with a **Legislative Body** consisting of eight Commissioners, four Americans and four Filipinos; and a **Legislative Assembly.** The islands are divided into 38 provinces, each under an elected Governor, and all the towns have self-government through an elected President and Councillors. Education is free, and English is taught in all the schools, which number 4,235, attended by 428,552 pupils. Great mineral wealth exists, and coal, iron, and gold are now being mined in Cebu and Luzon with some success. The chief industries are in the hands of the Europeans and the Chinese, who number about 25,000 and 50,000 respectively. Hemp, copra, sugar, cigars, and tobacco are **exported.** The islands are specially rich in timber. Great harbour improvements have been made at Manila, and there are 614 m. of railway constructed. A new currency on a gold standard was instituted in 1903, the peso being equal to half the United States gold dollar. CAPITAL: Manila (pop. 234,409); Cebu has a pop. of 57,181.

	1912-13	1913-14	1914
Revenue. .	£4,912,398	£4,400,017	£3,518,469*
Expenditure .	4,779,230	2,960,808	3,518,469*

* For nine months only, the financial year being changed to coincide with the calendar year.

	1913	1914	1915
Imports .	£11,265,516	£11,202,314	£8,895,972
Exports .	10,736,665	10,247,609	10,183,012
Exports to U.K.	2,182,750	1,612,390	2,156,651
Imports from (and of) U.K. .	982,972	789,599	564,159

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Manila—Consul-General, J. B. Rentiers.
Vice-Consul, W. M. Royds.
Cebu—Vice-Consul, J. T. Knowles.
Iloilo—Vice-Consul, T. H. W. Price.

Porto Rico, until 1898 a Spanish colony, but then ceded to the United States by the Spanish-American treaty of peace, lies to the east of Santo Domingo, in the West Indies. It has an *area* of 3,600 sq. m. and a *pop.*, in 1915 of 1,200,000, of whom 65·5% are whites, 30% mulattoes, and 45% blacks. It is administered by a **Governor** (Arthur Yager) with an **Executive Council**, consisting of 6 officials and 5 natives appointed by the President, and a **Legislative Assembly** of 35 members elected for 2 years on a franchise restricted by a small property qualification or a low educational test. The island of **Culebra**, between Porto Rico and St. Thomas, was formerly a U.S. naval base, but is so no longer. The island of Porto Rico is mountainous, and the **chief exports** are coffee, fruit, sugar, tobacco, and timber. Free trade between the island and the United States was inaugurated in July 1901 with very beneficial results on the sugar and tobacco trades. The United States send the great bulk of the imports and take most of the exports. There are 200 miles of railway. CAPITAL: San Juan (*pop.* 52,293), Ponce (68,100), Mayaguez (41,368).

	1913	1914	1915
Revenue .	£2,380,769	—	£2,773,061
Expenditure .	1,904,287	—	2,637,999
Debt . .	—	—	1,596,000
Imports . .	7,380,012	£7,281,357	7,059,228
Exports . .	9,820,713	8,620,552	10,282,689
Exports to U.K.	902	1,702	4,374
Imports from (and of) U.K.	66,439	75,740	83,880

British Consul, C. D. Elphick (*acting*).

Samoa Islands.—By an agreement between Great Britain and Germany concluded Nov. 9, 1899, and approved in Jan. 1900 by the United States, the Samoa Islands, which lie in the Western Pacific, were divided, Upolu and Savaii being assigned to Germany, and **Tutuila** and the other Samoan islands E. of 171° E. long. to the United States, Great Britain renouncing all her rights over the islands. **Tutuila** (area 77 sq. m., pop. 5,452) has the magnificent harbour of Pago Pago. The other islands have an area of about 25 sq. m. with about 2,000 inhabitants.

[*For* **Panama Canal Zone** *see* PANAMA.]

URUGUAY

President, Dr. Feliciano Viera (1915-19).
Minister in London, Señor Frederico R. Vidiella, 194 Queen's Gate, S.W., and Trafalgar Buildings, 1 Charing Cross, W.C.
First Secretary, Señor Dr. Juan Gadea.
Second Secretary, Señor Carlos de Santiago.
Consul-General in London, Señor Don José B. Terra, 188 Strand, W.C.
Vice-Consul, Don R. Piriz Coelho.
Chancellor, Don O. Pisciottano.

Uruguay is a republic on the east coast of South America, south of Brazil. It has an *area* of 72,210 sq. m. and a *pop.* in 1914 of 1,315,714. The Executive is vested in a **President** elected for four years by the two Chambers sitting together as a general assembly. The legislature is composed of a **Senate** of 19 chosen for six years by an electoral college, one-third retiring every two years, and a **Chamber** of 90 members elected for three years, one for each 3,000 of the male adults. In the intervals between the annual sessions a permanent committee of two senators and five deputies assumes legislative power and control of general administration. The revenue is mainly derived from the Customs dues, a property tax, licences, stamp duties, monopoly on insurance, etc. **State religion** Roman Catholic, but all others tolerated. Education obligatory and free, under a greatly improved system in recent years. The peace establishment of the army is about 10,400. The navy consists of two cruisers. A High Court of Justice was established in December 1907, and the judicial system was reorganised. Cattle and sheep form the chief wealth of the country, but there is a future for agriculture, and some mining is done. The vine, tobacco, and olives are cultivated. At Fray Bentos is established the great factory of the Liebig Extract of Meat Co. (Lemco). At this factory and its branches over 500,000 cattle are slaughtered yearly. **Exports**, chiefly wool, preserved beef, hides, ostrich feathers, etc. There are 1,639 miles of railway open, all in British hands. CAPITAL, Montevideo (*pop.* 377,994), at the mouth of the Rio de la Plata.

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Revenue .	£8,019,387	£7,788,800	£7,769,527
Expenditure .	7,980,309	7,769,527	6,796,526
Debt . .	—	—	30,030,668

	1913	1914	1915
Imports .	£10,520,000	£7,446,975	£6,995,928
Exports .	13,520,000	10,483,761	14,658,134
Exports to U.K.	2,748,819	2,803,959	4,331,283
Imports from (and of) U.K.	2,916,422	1,663,643	1,496,789

BRITISH LEGATION, Montevideo

Envoy Ex., Min. Plen. and Con.-Gen. Alfred Mitchell Innes £2,000

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Montevideo—Vice-Consul, H. C. Ricardo.
Vice-Consul, Maj. De S. Dobrée, R.M.A.
Fray Bentos—Vice-Consul, H. H. Vernon.
Maldonado—Vice-Consul, H. W. Burnett.
Paysandu—Vice-Consul, G. D. H. Ferguson.
Salto—Vice-Consul, J. J. Armstrong.

Mail transit: 21 days.

VENEZUELA

President, Gen. Juan Vicente Gómez (1915-22).
Minister of the Interior, Dr. Pedro M. Arcaya.
Foreign Affairs, Gen. Ignacio Andrade.
Finance, Dr. R. Cardenas.
War and Navy, Gen. M. C. Castro Zavala.
Fomento, Santiago Fontiveros.
Public Works, Dr. L. Velez.
Public Instruction, Dr. F. G. Rojas.

Minister in London, Dr. Pedro Cesar Dominici, 51 Drayton Gardens, S.W.
Consul-General in London, Paul C. Heyden, 10 Eastcheap, E.C.
Vice-Consul, Carlos Heyden.

The New HAZELL, 1917

A republic in South America, consisting of 20 States, 2 Territories, and the Federal District. It is bounded on the north by the Caribbean Sea, on the south by Brazil and Colombia, on the west by Columbia, and on the east by the Atlantic Ocean and British Guiana. It has an *area* of 398,594 sq. m. and a *pop.* of 2,805,316 in 1915.

The **President** is elected (for a period of 7 years) by Congress within 15 days of its first meeting. Congress consists of a **Senate** of 20 members elected by the legislatures of each state, and a **Chamber of Deputies,** elected directly, one member to every 35,000 of population, and one more for an excess of 15,000. The term of office for both houses is 3 years. The constituent States have each its own legislature and executive. On a peace footing the forces are about 6,000 strong. Roman Catholicism is the State **religion,** but private exercise of all others is permitted. **Education** is in a backward state, but is compulsory and free. La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, and Maracaibo are the chief ports of the Republic. There are (1915) 533 miles of railway being worked. The chief exports are coffee (£2,038,128 in 1914-15), cacao (846,509 in 1914-15), hides, balata, egret feathers, gold, and rubber. The country suffers much from locusts.

CAPITAL, Carácas (pop. 75,000); Maracaibo 40,000.

	1912-13	1913-14	1914-15
Revenue and expenditure	—	£2,390,930	£2,003,900
Debt	—	—	6,690,808
Imports	£4,223,850	3,489,548	2,336,633
Exports	5,205,020	5,401,697	7,103,988

	1913	1914	1915
Exports to U.K.	£560,180	£219,968	£334,844
Imports from (and of) U.K.	825,674	572,213	506,827

BRITISH LEGATION, Carácas

Minister Resident, H. H. D. Beaumont (*b.* 1867), £2,000

BRITISH CONSULAR OFFICERS

Carácas—Vice-Consul, T. Ifor Rees.
Carúpano—Cons. Agent, A. Franceschi.
La Guayra—Vice-Consul, M. Brewer.
Maracaibo—Vice-Consul, Wm. MacKellar.
Cuidad Bolivar—Consul, A. C. Hart.
Guiria—Vice-Consul, E. G. Permuy.
San Felix—Cons. Agent, E. A. Mathison.

Mail transit : 21 days.

COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS

As a guide to the power of recuperation from the effects of the war, the following comparative figures will be found useful :

Country.	Birth-rate per 1,000.	Marriage-rate.	Death-rate per 1,000.
United Kingdom	23·9	7·4	13·8
England and Wales.	23·8	7·8	13·3
Scotland	25·9	6·8	15·2
Ireland	23·0	5·3	16·5
Austria	31·3	7·3	20·5
Belgium	22·6	—	14·8
Denmark	26·7	7·3	13·0
Finland	29·1	5·9	16·3
France	19·0	7·9	17·5
German Empire	28·3	—	15·6
Holland	28·1	7·5	12·3
Hungary	36·3	8·6	23·3
Italy	32·4	7·6	18·2
Norway	25·4	6·2	13·4
Prussia	28·9	8·0	15·5
Rumania	43·4	8·6	22·9
Serbia	38·0	4·4	21·1
Spain	32·6	7·3	21·8
Sweden	23·7	5·9	14·2

FREEMASONRY

United Grand Lodge of England, Freemasons, Hall, Great Queen Street, London, W.C. *Principal officers* for the year 1916-17: *Grand Master*, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G.; *Pro Grand Master*, Lord Ampthill, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E.; *Deputy Grand Master*, Rt. Hon. T. F. Halsey, P.C.; *Grand Wardens*, Rt. Hon. Viscount Maitland, Rt. Hon. Sir C. C. Wakefield; *Grand Chaplains*, Rev. Canon Samuel G. Scott, M.A., Rev. E. C. Pearce, M.A.; *Assistant ditto*, Rev. Francis S. Paynter, M.A., Rev. Harry V. Pigot, M.A.; *Grand Treasurer*, Lewis Evans; *Grand Registrar*, W. F. Hamilton, K.C.; *Deputy ditto*, Albert H. Jessel, K.C.; *Assistant ditto*, W. S. Sherrington, R. Ringwood; *President Board Gen. Purposes*, Alfred F. Robbins; *Grand Secretary*, Sir Edward Letchworth, F.S.A.; *President Board of Benevolence*, James Stephens; *Senior Grand Deacons*, Surg.-Gen. Sir Chas. P. Lukis, K.C.S.I., Col. Sir William H. Bowater, Sir H. Woodburn Kirby, Col. Stanley T. Stephenson, J. Dundas Grant, M.D., Lt.-Col. E. R. Kerrison, C.M.G.; *Junior Grand Deacons*, C. O'Brien Harding, Ald. Edward C. Moore, J. Banks Fearnley, Samuel B. Murray, Chas. J. Sharp, G. J. Crawford Thomson, M.D.; *G. Director of Ceremonies*, J. S. Granville Grenfell, M.A.; *Deputy ditto*, G. Woods Wollaston, M.V.O., M.A.; *Assistant ditto*, T. H. Smethurst, E. T. Heron, Owen A. Clark, Hy. J. Jack, P. G. Mallory, W. P. Rowlands; *G. Sword Bearer*, Col. Charles D. Leyden; *Deputy ditto*, Col. A. J. V. Durell; *Assist. ditto*, Maj. Matthew H. Hale, Maj. Wm. F. Dick; *G. Standard Bearers*, F. A. Baldwin, H. Bladon; *Assist. ditto*, F. H. Adams, R. W. Nicole; *Grand Organist*, Allen Gill; *Deputy ditto*, T. W. Lardner, MUS.BAC.; *Assist. G. Secretary*, W. Resbury Few; *Grand Pursuivant*, O. Leo Thomson; *Assistant ditto*, J. W. Harvey, A. Calver, M. P. Relph.

The Grand Lodge of England meets on the first Wednesday in March, June, September, and December. The Annual Festival takes place on the last Wednesday in April. The Board of General Purposes meets on the third Tuesday in every month, and the Board of Benevolence on the last Wednesday but one of every month, except in December, when the meeting is on the third Wednesday. Both Boards meet at 5 p.m.

Supreme Grand Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, Freemason's Hall, Great Queen Street, London, W.C. *Grand Scribe E*, Sir Edward Letchworth. The Grand Chapter meets at Freemasons' Hall on the first Wednesday in February, May, August, and November.

Grand Lodge of Mark Master Masons, Mark Masons' Hall, Great Queen Street, London, W.C. *Grand Sec.* Arthur D. Hansell.

Grand Council of Allied Masonic Degrees, Mark Masons' Hall, Great Queen Street, London, W.C. *Grand Sec.* Arthur D. Hansell.

The New HAZELL, 1917

PRODUCTION, COMMERCE, AND COMMUNICATION

AGRICULTURE

The World's Chief Crops—Produce of Crops, England and Wales—British Agricultural Statistics—Co-operation in Agriculture—Agricultural Credit Societies—The Development Commission—Forestry—Agricultural Societies, etc.

THE WORLD'S CHIEF CROPS IN 1915 AND 1916

(From "The Bulletin of the International Institute of Agriculture")

Country.	1916. Bush.	1915. Bush.
	Wheat.	
Denmark	—	7,966,108
Spain	152,600,301	139,007,102
France	—	237,307,400
Germany	—	120,000,000
Great Britain	54,540,167	67,783,004
Ireland	2,705,299	3,230,747
Italy	179,666,660	170,184,166
Norway	304,549	283,649
Netherlands	4,026.000	5,668,069
Rumania	78,356,666	89,598,776
Russia in Europe	251.180.376	286.144,760
,, (48 Govts.)	342.996.074	458.485,789
Sweden	—	8,744,633
Switzerland	4.044.333	3,949.000
Canada	158,792,124	375,520.852
United States (a)	453,760,211	440.292.658
United States (b)	152.533.069	244,968.174
British India	317.371,904	375.940.777
Japan	24.393.035	25.744.532
Egypt	36,466.906	39.066.093
Tunis	7,150,000	11.000.000
	Rye.	
Denmark	—	13,501,300
Spain	31,941,248	26,521,212
France	—	39,712,800
Ireland	201,452	221.240
Italy	5,440,000	4,432,000
Norway	740.856	841.824
Netherlands	12.588.000	13.947,904
Rumania	—	2.975,312
Russia in Europe	849.754.052	890.576.068
,, (48 Govts.)	4,465.968	7.080.944
Sweden	—	22.992.280
Switzerland	2.200.000	2.092.000
Canada	2.092.028	2.432.490
United States	42,555,820	49,979,008
	Oats.	
Denmark	—	41.575,600
Spain	7,899,844	29.497.413
France	—	206.042.100
Great Britain	73,499.481	81,355.758
Ireland	49.403.453	54.767.674
Italy	20.900.000	25.102.000
Norway	8,716.719	9.597.802
Netherlands	17,754.000	15.682.067
Rumania	23.100.000	23.895.844
Russia (48 Govts.)	694.516.108	724,800,708
Switzerland	5.423.000	4.477.000
Canada	287.092.789	441.156.567
United States	981,286,718	1,229.709,492
Japan	—	5,644.446
Tunis	—	1.650.000

(a) Winter wheat.
(b) Spring wheat.

Country.	1916. Bush.	1915. Bush.
	Maize.	
Italy	80,000,000	123,780,000
Rumania	—	100,000,000
Russia (48 Govts.)	73,145,308	79,803,636
Switzerland	160,000	120,000
Canada	6,371,588	14,598,464
United States	2,761,527,628	3,103,529,740
Japan	4,168,000	3,809,152
Egypt	40,442,420	59,926,272
	Barley.	
Denmark	—	27,794,475
Spain	82,665,193	81,088,569
France	—	80,764,750
Germany	—	—
Great Britain	48.143.605	42.343.825
Ireland	6,175.035	5.765.710
Italy	9.900.000	10.827.000
Norway	2.965.153	2.764.282
Netherlands	2,452,050	3,168.270
Rumania	29.430.000	28.443,586
Russia (48 Govts.)	433.432.134	465.886,080
Switzerland	616.500	1,152,000
Canada	31,644,621	52,250,809
United States	179,817,561	232,207,195
Japan	97,800,376	95,887,066
Egypt	12,916.674	13,468.621
Tunis	6,750.000	11.250.000

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF SUGAR

The world's production of sugar in 1915–16 is estimated at 15,576,000 tons, as compared with 17,307,000 tons in 1914–15. The production of beet sugar was 6,320,000 tons; Germany producing 1,720,000, Austria 1,033,000, and Russia 1,615,000 tons. The production of cane sugar was 7,756,000 tons, of which 3,000,000 tons came from Cuba, and 1,275,000 tons from Java.

PRODUCE OF CROPS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1916

The yield of wheat per acre, 29·05 bush., is about two bush. below that of 1915. Barley, although about 1½ bush. per acre below average, is better than last year, and, with the acreage increased, has given a total nearly 700,000 qr. in excess of 1915. Oats are only very slightly below the average, and slightly better than last year: the total production, 10,461,164 qrs., is the largest since 1910. Beans are over average by [illegible] of a bushel per acre, and 2⅔ bush. per acre above last year, but as the area has been reduced the total production is rather below that of 1915. The yield of peas is practically identical with that of [illegible] and 1¾ bush. below average; in this case also, owing to a reduced acreage, the total production is less than in 1915.

The New HAZELL, 1917

THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE

The International Institute of Agriculture owes its inception to the King of Italy, at whose suggestion the Italian Government invited all the countries of the world to send representatives to a congress, having for its object the creation of such an institution. The Congress took place in Rome, in May 1905, and resulted in the signing of the Convention of June 17 creating an International Institute of Agriculture.

No less than 55 countries, comprising almost the whole of the civilised world, have adhered to the Convention.

The Institute, which is housed in a beautiful building constructed in Rome at the personal expense of the King of Italy, consists of a General Assembly and a Permanent Committee. The General Assembly elects from amongst its members a Chairman and a Vice-Chairman for each session. The Permanent Committee, in which each country is represented by one delegate, elects for a period of three years a President and Vice-President from amongst the delegates.

The current expenses are provided by the contributions of the Governments sending representatives to the Institute, supplemented by an endowment of 300,000 francs a year granted by the King of Italy. The different countries are classified according to the number of "units of contribution" which they pay to the Institute, a "unit of contribution" being 2,500 francs. Thus the countries in Class I. pay 16 units, and their delegates in the Permanent Committee have each 5 votes; in Class II., 8 units and 4 votes; in Class III., 4 units and 3 votes; in Class IV., 2 units and 2 votes; in Class V., 1 unit and 1 vote. The United Kingdom belongs to Class I., paying an annual contribution of 40,000 francs (about £1,600).

The official language of the Institute is French, but the staff is International. The work is carried on by an administrative branch (secretariat) and three technical branches: Agricultural and Commercial Statistics; Agricultural Intelligence and Plant Diseases; Economic and Social Intelligence. There is also a library. The technical branches are intended to supply the world with reliable information—(*a*) on crops (areas cultivated, conditions and forecasts, estimated yield and ascertained production), and on imports, exports, and prices of agricultural produce, with a view to minimising the effect of disturbing influences on the markets; (*b*) on the progress of agricultural science and the improvement of agricultural practice; (*c*) on the diseases of plants and on insect pests, in order to facilitate the prevention of their diffusion, and the protection of such districts as are free from them; (*d*) on agricultural co-operation, insurance and credit, and on agricultural economy in general, so as to help in promoting the diffusion and increasing the efficiency of the systems best adapted to the requirements of agriculturists. Each of the technical branches publishes a monthly bulletin in five languages, besides occasional volumes of collected information. A weekly bibliographical bulletin is published by the library. There are also issued a year-book of agricultural statistics and a year-book of agricultural legislation; the latter is compiled by the Secretariat.

It is also a part of the functions of the Institute to submit to the approval of the Governments measures for the protection of the common interests of agriculturists and for the improvement of their condition, after having previously obtained all the necessary sources of information, such as resolutions passed by international or other congresses relating to agriculture or the sciences applied to agriculture, by agricultural societies, academies, scientific bodies, etc.

The following are the countries sending representatives to the Institute: Abyssinia, Argentine Republic, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Denmark, Ecuador, France, Algeria, Morocco (French Protectorate), Tunis, Germany, Great Britain and Ireland, Australia, Canada, India, Mauritius, New Zealand, Union of South Africa, Greece, Guatemala, Holland, Dutch East Indies, Italy, Eritrea, Tripoli and Cyrenaica, Japan, Luxemburg, Mexico, Montenegro, Nicaragua, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Persia, Portugal, Rumania, Russia, Salvador, San Marino, Serbia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Egypt, United States, Uruguay. The delegate of Great Britain and Ireland is Sir James Wilson, K.C.S.I., who also acts as delegate for Australia, Canada, Mauritius, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa.

President of the Institute, Marchese R. Cappelli; Vice-President of the Italian Chamber of Deputies, delegate of Italy; *Vice-President*, Louis-Dop, delegate of France; *General Secretary*, Prof. G. Lorenzoni; *Acting Chief of the Division of General Statistics*, Dr. Van Hissenhoven; *Acting Chief of the Division of Agricultural Intelligence and Plant Diseases*, Dr. Saulnier; *Chief of the Division of Economic and Social Intelligence*, Prof. G. Lorenzoni.

Chairmen of the Permanent Sub-Committees: *1st Sub-Committee*, E. de Miklós de Miklósvár, Secretary of State for Agriculture and Member of the House of Magnates of Hungary, delegate of Hungary; *2nd Sub-Committee*, Dr. T. Müller, Privy Councillor, delegate of Germany; *3rd Sub-Committee*, G. Zabiello, Consul-General of Russia at Rome, delegate of Russia; *4th Sub-Committee*, S. Aldunate, Minister Plenipotentiary of Chile at Rome, delegate of Chile.

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

According to the **Final Report** on the **Census of Production** [Cd. 6320, 1913] the agricultural output of Great Britain was valued at £150,800,000, about 1,840,000 persons being permanently or temporarily employed in its production; the agricultural output of Ireland was valued at £45,574,000, affording employment to about 984,000 persons.

The total area (excluding water) of the United Kingdom is as follows:

	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	U. Kingdom.
Acres	32,387,409	4,750,155	19,069,728	20,248,099	76,640,844

Of this area the total acreage under crops and grass in 1915 was as follows:

		England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	U. Kingdom.
Arable land	Acres	10,272,673	693,034	3,289,902	4,998,903	19,346,593
Permanent grass	Acres	14,038,071	2,049,322	1,491,495	9,720,785	27,328,814

The New HAZELL, 1917

The crops grown on this acreage in 1915 were as follows:

	England.	Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United Kingdom.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Wheat	2,121,519	48,651	76,654	86,530	2,335,091
Barley	1,151,544	80,178	149,346	141,586	1,524,316
Oats	1,888,568	199,479	982,601	1,088,664	4,182,296
Rye	46,907	774	4,813	7,440	60,040
Beans	265,286	1,229	5,382	1,032	273,016
Peas	128,886	495	665	180	130,307
Total corn crops	5,593,710	330,806	1,219,461	1,325,432	8,505,066
Potatoes	436,940	26,459	144,393	594,467	1,214,458
Turnips and Swedes	881,103	50,753	420,995	265,122	1,625,589
Mangold	402,262	11,461	2,503	82,728	499,804
Cabbage	49,480	731	4,809	} 39,009	184,584
Kohl-Rabi	17,944	51	—		
Rape	60,862	4,668	6,290		
Vetches or Tares	109,243	387	11,124	2,635	123,657
Lucerne	52,705	297	14	—	53,016
Hops	34,744	—	—	—	34,744
Small Fruit	73,274	913	7,054	15,885	97,438
Clover, Sainfoin, and Grasses under Rotation	2,101,761	260,604	1,463,986	2,594,622	6,462,279
Other Crops	144,445	1,465	2,299	79,003	282,104
Bare Fallow	305,200	4,439	6,974	—	316,870

Agricultural Holdings of England and Wales

	1–5 Acres.		5–20 Acres.		20–50 Acres.		50–100 Acres.		100–300 Acres.		Above 300 Acres.	
	No.	Acreage.	No.	Acreage.	No.	Acreage.	No.	Acreage.	No.	Acreage.	No.	Acreage.
England	80,646	246,632	101,364	1,139,505	65,171	2,183,796	49,286	3,588,809	62,185	10,662,105	13,985	6,489,797
Wales	9,997	33,747	19,252	218,640	13,259	450,262	10,371	753,985	7,496	1,153,596	342	132,126

IMPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE

The growth of the imports of the chief agricultural food products into the United Kingdom as shown by the following table, giving the **proportional quantities per head of population** for the products named:

Years.	Wheat (grain).	Wheat (flour).	Dead Meat.	Butter and Margarine.	Cheese.	Eggs.
	lb.	lb.	lb.*	lb.	lb.	No.
1866–70	116	16	4·2	4·3	3·4	14
1871–75	152	19	10·9	4·3	4·7	19
1876–80	174	28	19·2	6·2	5·7	22
1881–85	186	45	18·9	7·2	5·7	26
1886–90	170	48	23·3	8·7	5·8	31
1891–95	202	56	30·4	10·4	6·2	36
1896–1900	185	58	43·8	11·6	6·8	44
1901–5	230	48	46·1	13·2	6·8	54
1906–10	246	31	47·9	13·2	6·2	50
1912	269	25	51·3	13·1	5·7	50
1913	258	29	55·4	13·8	5·6	56
1914	251	24	55·7	13·3	5·9	46

The total value of the imports of food and drink (exclusive of tobacco) per head of the population continues to grow:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1861	2	18	0	1908	5	8	4
1871	3	18	9	1909	5	12	0
1881	5	0	9	1910	5	12	8
1891	4	18	0	1911	5	14	2
1901	5	5	11	1912	6	0	6
1906	5	7	8	1913	6	3	5
1907	5	11	2	1914	6	5	8

Food Imported into the United Kingdom

The Returns as to the imports and exports of corn, live-stock, and agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom will not be published in detail until the conclusion of the war. The following figures give the latest available statistics:

Year.	Beef.	Mutton.	Pig-meat.	Total of all Meat.
	£	£	£	£
1911	13,211,228	9,915,860	18,803,841	44,161,661
1912	15,830,508	9,965,191	18,376,935	46,520,644
1913	18,874,346	11,112,026	22,162,627	54,527,982
1914	23,366,203	11,203,680	20,904,849	61,474,532

* Including beef, mutton, and pork, fresh and preserved, and bacon and hams.

Year.	Butter.	Margarine.	Cheese.	Milk (Condensed).	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
1911 . . .	24,600,619	2,461,325	7,140,042	2,020,991	36,272,743
1912 . . .	24,354,193	3,514,045	7,414,091	2,215,354	37.525,568
1913 . . .	24,683,658	3,917,701	7,035,039	2,185,462	37.299.008
1914 . . .	24,014,276	3,977,361	7,966,162	2,154,169	38.203.314

Year.	Rabbits (dead).	Poultry and Game.	Eggs.	Lard.	Imitation Lard.
	£	£	£	£	£
1911 . . .	712,600	997,324	7,967,555	4,251,758	360,878
1912 . . .	617,168	934,996	8,394,524	4,573,136	434,623
1913 . . .	781,376	1,111,990	9,590,602	5,552,462	465,503
1914 . . .	747,643	943,726	8,652,800	4,750,943	525,185

Year.	Wheat.	Wheat Flour.	Other Grain (except Wheat).	Other Meal (except Wheat).
	£	£	£	£
1911	38.909,816	5,277.043	26,057,254	1,224,470
1912	46.445.232	5,518,504	29,873,128	1,254,031
1913	43.849.173	6,347,771	29,408,607	1,127,454
1914	44.734.079	5,549,048	23,509,778	1,092,615

Year.	Rice.	Other Farinaceous Substances.	Sugar.	Fruits, Nuts, Vegetables.
	£	£	£	£
1911	2,917.410	2,208.696	26,586,839	15,308,572
1912	3,756,979	2,367,458	25,149,661	15.894,897
1913	3,208,733	2.517,302	23,066,621	17,118,092
1914	3,261,589	2,122,874	32,118,170	16.140.279

The last two cereal years (Sept. 1 to Aug. 31, 1914–15 and 1915–16) practically coincide with the first two years of war, so that a comparison with previous cereal years of the figures showing the extent to which imports of grain from the Colonies and from foreign countries supplement the home harvest of 1915 is unusually interesting. An important point is that, even with the large home crop of 1915, three-quarters of our wheat supplies in 1915–16 were imported. Ten years' figures are given in the following table:

Harvest Year.	Wheat Crop of the United Kingdom.	Imports of Wheat during the cereal Year Sept. 1— Aug. 31.	Imports of Wheat Flour in equivalent weight of Grain.	Total estimated Wheat Grain available for Home Consumption (including seed).
	Qr.	Qr.	Qr.	Qr.
1906–7 .	7,577,300	22,105,180	4,284,490	33,966,970
1907–8 .	7,066,400	21,362,720	4,339,090	32,768,210
1908–9 .	6,741,200	21,727,220	3,554,650	32,023,070
1909–10 .	7,899,600	24,099,060	3,501,520	35,500,180
1910–11 .	7,074,200	23,516,140	3,263,380	33,853,720
1911–12 .	8,039,200	24,109,260	3,324,140	33,472,600
1912–13 .	7,175,300	26,500,565	3,648,883	37,324,750
1913–14 .	7,087,100	23,267,175	3,654,048	34,008,320
1914–15 .	7,804,000	22,483,587	3,529,573	33,817,160
1915–16 .	9,239,400	23,311,055	3,245,958	35,796,410

With regard to the countries from which the supply of wheat was drawn, the outstanding feature is the doubling of the imports from the United States between 1913–14 and 1915–16, the extra thirty-four million cwt. sent from that country having more than compensated for the decreases in the supplies from India, Russia, Argentina, and Australia put together. Imports from Canada have remained steady, those in 1915–16 being the largest yet recorded from that country.

The **average value of foreign and colonial corn** imported into the United Kingdom for the years named was, per imperial quarter:

Year.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1905 .	31 0	20 1	15 4
1909 .	39 8	23 8	17 0
1911 .	34 0	24 1	16 5
1912 .	36 4	27 11	19 4
1913 .	35 6	25 9	17 5
1914 .	36 11	25 2	18 5

The **average value of British corn** was as follows in the years enumerated:

Year.	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1851 .	38 6	24 9	18 7
1861 .	55 4	36 1	23 9
1871 .	56 8	36 2	25 2
1881 .	45 4	31 11	21 9
1891 .	37 0	28 2	20 0
1901 .	26 9	25 2	18 5
1905 .	29 8	24 4	17 4
1910 .	31 8	23 1	17 4
1911 .	31 8	27 3	18 10
1912 .	34 9	30 8	21 6
1913 .	31 8	27 3	19 1
1914 .	34 11	27 2	20 11
1915 .	52 10	37 4	30 2

Irish Cattle Trade

The following are the exports of animals from Ireland to Great Britain:

Year.	Cattle.	Horses.	Sheep.	Swine.
1911 .	694,828	31,578	654,197	342,340
1912 .	555,099	34,711	618.659	265,241
1913 .	1,109,621	36,643	659,255	200.296
1914 .	944,578	30,753	537,539	147,922
1915 .	840,735	17,811	489,391	179,056

The New HAZELL, 1917

Fish

The value of fish landed on the coasts of the United Kingdom in 1915 was: English and Welsh coasts, £7,680,581; Scottish coasts, £3,106,041; Irish coasts, £306,795. Total, United Kingdom, £10,093,417.

Numbers of Live-stock, 1876–1915

Number of horses,* cattle, sheep, and pigs in the United Kingdom in the years mentioned:

Year.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1876	1,863,410	9,995,028	32,262,579	3,734,429
1880	1,929,680	9,871,153	30,239,620	2,863,488
1885	1,909,200	10,868,760	30,086,200	3,686,628
1890	1,964,911	10,789,858	31,667,195	4,362,040
1895	2,112,207	10,753,314	29,774,853	4,238,370
1900	2,000,415	11,455,009	31,054,726	3,663,716
1905	2,116,800	11,674,019	29,076,777	3,601,659
1910	2,094,587	11,765,453	31,164,587	3,561,481
1913	1,874,264	11,936,600	27,629,206	3,305,771
1914	1,851,042	12,184,505	27,963,977	3,952,615
1915	1,711,858	12,171,452	28,275,970	3,795,131

For the year 1915 these were distributed as follows:

Country.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
England	1,138,390	5,280,947	13,824,496	2,206,585
Wales	148,792	783,207	3,698,081	213,442
Scotland	198,704	1,223,933	7,075,798	159,057
Ireland	490,864	4,843,795	3,600,581	1,305,638

CO-OPERATION IN AGRICULTURE

The **Agricultural Organisation Society** (established 1901) is a non-trading society which exists for the purpose of advocating the principles of co-operation amongst agriculturists, and of giving assistance in the formation of agricultural co-operative societies in suitable districts throughout England and Wales. On Dec. 31, 1915, it had 561 affiliated societies. The Society receives certain Government grants, but a proportion of these grants is dependent upon the amount of voluntary contributions which it receives.

Pres. R. A. Yerburgh; *Sec.* J. Nugent Harris. *Offices*, Queen Anne's Chambers, Tothill Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

The reports of the **Irish Agricultural Organisation Society, Ltd.,** indicate that the agricultural co-operative movement in that country is growing steadily. There were, in Dec. 1915, 1,040 co-operative farmers' societies, comprising creameries, credit banks, agricultural societies, poultry keepers' societies, and others of a miscellaneous character, with an aggregate membership of over 100,000 and a total business turnover exceeding £4,000,000.

The Society is a voluntary association depending for its existence on subscriptions and on affiliation fees from the societies it organises. It receives a grant from the Development Fund *pro rata* to what it receives from the contributions of its affiliated societies. It has spent upwards of £100,000, privately contributed, in spreading co-operative organisation among Irish farmers. *Sec.* R. A. Anderson. *Office*, The Plunkett House, 84 Merrion Square, Dublin.

A **Joint Board for Co-operative Organisation**, representative of England, Scotland, and Ireland, was formed in 1908. *Chairman*, Sir Horace Plunkett; *Vice-Chairmen*, R. A. Yerburgh, M.P., and Dr. Douglas; *Sec.* R. A. Anderson, 84 Merrion Square, Dublin.

A Co-operative **Reference Library** has been established, and publishes a quarterly, *Better Business*. *Librarian*, Lionel Smith-Gordon, The Plunkett House, Dublin.

In 1914 there were 906 registered co-operative societies engaged in agricultural production and distribution in the United Kingdom. Of these 833 were societies engaged wholly in agricultural operations, 465 being engaged in the distribution of seeds, manures, implements, etc., and 368 mainly in the production of butter. The total capital amounted to £1,031,397. The aggregate sales of the 833 societies amounted to £6,070,260. They employed 3,295 persons. In addition to the 833 societies mentioned, there were 73 industrial co-operative societies having farming and dairying departments. The following table shows, for England and Wales, Scotland, and Ireland respectively, the sales of all the 906 distributing and productive societies and departments:

	Agricultural Distribution Societies.	Agricultural Productive Societies and Departments.	Total.	
			Amount.	Per Cent.
	£	£	£	
England & Wales	1,822,050	378,322	2,200,372	34·5
Scotland	417,742	285,988	703,730	11·0
Ireland	694,841	2,778,332	3,473,173	54·5
	2,934,633	3,442,642	6,377,275	100·0

SMALL HOLDINGS AND ALLOTMENTS

The Small Holdings and Allotments Act, 1907, came into force on Jan. 1, 1908. Its provisions were consolidated with those of previous measures dealing with the subject in the Small Holdings and Allotments Act, 1908, which came into force on Jan. 1, 1909. A supplementary Act, the Small Holdings Act, 1910, provided compensation to tenants on whom notice to quit is served with a view to the use of the land for the provision of small holdings. The Board of Agriculture have prepared leaflets on "The Administration of the Small Holdings Acts," "How to Obtain an Allotment or a Small Holding," and "Agricultural Credit Banks," and have also published reports on the working of a number of holdings.

The Commissioners, in their latest report (which was issued before the war—no further reports will be issued until after the war), state that up to Dec. 31, 1914, 195,499 acres had been actually acquired or agreed to be acquired for small holdings by **County Councils** in England and Wales, of which 138,405 acres had been purchased for £4,549,068 and 57,094 acres leased for rents amounting to £71,221. Of this land, 178,911 acres had been actually let to 12,581 individual small holders and 506 acres sold to 50 small holders. In addition 8,436 acres had been let to 63 Co-operative Small Holdings Associations, who had sublet the land to 1,451 of their members; and 3,580 applicants had been provided with over 47,500 acres by private landowners direct, mainly through the instrumentality of the Councils. The land so let has been acquired, but which is not yet let to small holdings, will probably provide for another 475 applicants, and the Councils of County

* Horses used for agricultural purposes (including mares kept for breeding) and unbroken horses.

Boroughs have about 310 acres not yet allotted, which will probably provide for about another 50 applicants. It appears, therefore, that the Act has resulted in the provision of land for 18,486 applicants in seven years.

During 1914 fresh applications were received by County Councils from 3,415 individuals and 7 associations. The total quantity applied for was 58,789 acres, showing a decrease on 1913 due to the war. During the seven years since the Act came into operation, applications have been received from 46,660 individuals and 96 associations, and the total quantity applied for amounts to 782,286 acres. A considerable number of the applicants, especially of those who applied in the first year, proved to be unsuitable for various reasons, mainly owing to lack of necessary capital; but 27,667 applicants have been provisionally approved as suitable, though it does not necessarily follow that it is possible to obtain holdings for them at rents which they are prepared to pay. A striking feature of the applications received is the demand in Norfolk, due largely to the efficient administration of the Act by the County Council.

The average price of the land purchased in 1914 was £36 an acre, and the average rent of the land leased £1.5.6 an acre.

The number of small holdings provided by County Councils of which the holders were in actual possession on Dec. 31, 1914, was 12,634. This does not include 1,451 holdings on land let by County Councils to Associations. The **average size of the holdings** provided in England and Wales was between 13 and 14 acres, but the average varies very considerably in different parts of the country.

Norfolk maintains the lead with 1,375 tenants, followed by Cambridge with 1,194, the Isle of Ely with 1,051, Bedfordshire with 644, Somerset with 625, and Worcester with 515. Every Council, except that of London, has provided some holdings, but the following have not succeeded in doing much in that direction, viz. Westmorland with 9, Middlesex with 18, and West Sussex with 15. It is very largely true to say that the demand increases in proportion to the activity shown in administering the Act.

Little has been done yet in the direction of **co-operation**, and a number of the tenants have not fully realised the fact that, if they are to make the most of their land, it is useless to attempt to grow the same crops as those produced by large farmers. A profit of 30*s.* to £2 an acre, which may provide a good living to the farmer of 300 or 400 acres, is not sufficient for a tenant of 20 acres, who, by the adoption of improved methods and the choice of special forms of cultivation, ought to aim at a profit of at least £10 to £15 an acre on many of the crops grown.

The total quantity of land let for the purpose of allotments by the various local authorities in England and Wales on Dec. 31, 1914, was 33,523 acres, of which 8,556 acres were the property of the Councils and 24,967 acres were leased. This land is let to 130,526 individual tenants and 52 Associations.

Applications were received for allotments during 1914 from 12,731 individuals and 2 Associations, and the total quantity applied for was 3,101 acres.

The returns show that 832 acres were acquired for allotments during the year, 194 acres being purchased and 644 acres leased.

The **Allotments and Small Holdings Association** of England, Ltd., was registered in 1912 to carry on in a more complete form the work done by the Allotment and Small Holdings Associations since 1883. By joining the Society, small cultivators and applicants for land are assisted to make the most of the opportunities given by recent legislation. *Pres.* Frederic Impey, J.P.; *Hon. Sec.*, Herbert New; *Sec.* George Streetly. *Offices*, 55 Temple Row, Birmingham.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT SOCIETIES

The establishment of **Credit Banks** has occupied a place in the programmes of both the great political parties, who approach the question from somewhat different standpoints. The two views, as presented by Lord Carrington on the one hand and Mr. Balfour on the other, were set forth at some length in the 1911 ANNUAL (p. 318). Briefly it may be said that the Liberal policy seeks to encourage tenant occupation under a local authority, while the Unionist policy aims at the creation of a large class of owning occupiers. Bills embodying both policies have been introduced into Parliament, but so far without success.

The Board of Agriculture has successfully concluded negotiations with twenty-two of the leading joint-stock banks, who have agreed to allow the managers of their country branches to assist in the formation of **co-operative credit societies**, to audit the accounts, and, where satisfied as to the security offered by the joint liability of the members, to advance money at a favourable rate of interest to the societies. There were in existence at the end of 1914, 223 registered credit societies in the United Kingdom, with a membership of 22,671. Of the 223 associations, 49, with 4,147 members, were in England; 1, with 353 members, was in Scotland; and 173, with 18,171 members, were in Ireland. As one of the main reasons for the slow rate of progress in the establishment of co-operative credit societies in England appears to be the general reluctance to accept the principle of unlimited liability, on which these societies have been formed hitherto, the Board of Agriculture have drawn up and issued model rules for a society with share capital and limited liability, to be registered under the Industrial and Provident Societies Act. The Board has also issued model rules for co-operative cow and pig insurance societies.

THE DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION

Under the provisions of the Development and Road Improvement Funds Acts, 1909 and 1910, eight Commissioners, styled the Development Commissioners, are appointed to advise the Treasury in the administration of **a national fund for the development of agriculture** and other economic resources of the United Kingdom. The Commissioners are appointed by Royal Warrant, one of them (who, however, may be reappointed) retiring every year. Two only of the Commissioners receive salaries, which together must not exceed £3,000 a year. Every application for a grant or loan is referred to the Commissioners, who, after considering the application, draw up a recommendation to the Treasury. Before making any recommendation for an advance for the purpose of improving rural transport the Commissioners must consult the Road Board (see p. 230).

Grants and loans are made out of a fund, fed by: (1) any sums which may be voted by Parliament; (2) a sum of £2,500,000 charged on the Consolidated Fund; (3) sums received by way of interest and on repayment of loans, and the profits made as the result of a grant or loan in cases where the repayment of such profits is made a condition of the grant or loan.

Since the pressing need for national economy arose, the Commissioners have not as a rule been prepared to recommend advances for new Schemes unless they contribute to the increase of the home food supply. Preliminary steps have been taken for getting large labour-employing Schemes—such as land drainage and light railways—ready to start when the anticipated want of employment sets in after the war. In other directions recurrent expenditure on existing Schemes has as far as possible been curtailed. During 1915–16 the total advances recommended amounted to £225,000, as compared with £550,000 in 1914–15.

Agriculture and Rural Industries.—Nearly £150,000 was recommended for the development of agriculture and rural industries. Provision was made for the continuation of the schemes for the promotion of scientific research in agriculture in the United Kingdom, for agricultural education in connection with Farm Institutes in England and Wales, and for experiments in the cultivation and preparation of flax, hemp, and tobacco. The annual advances were renewed for the improvement of live stock in Great Britain, horse-breeding schemes in Ireland, and for the organisation of agricultural co-operation by the English, Scottish, and Irish Agricultural Organisation Societies. Advances were also made in aid of schemes for the increase of the production of food supplies and their preservation.

Forestry.—£20,000 was recommended for research and advisory work in England and Wales, provision of nursery stock for emergency afforestation operations, advisory forest officers in Scotland, expenses of the Forestry Staff of the Irish Dept. of Agriculture, and for other purposes.

Land Reclamation.—Loans of £4,000 were recommended for the drainage of flooded lands (Feltwell Fens).

Harbours.—For the improvement of fishery harbours, £47,510 was recommended by way of loan: England and Wales, £1,500 (Newlyn); Scotland, £46,010 (Buckie, £14,750; Wick, £31,260).

Fisheries.—For the development of Fisheries £5,000 was recommended. This sum included grants to various Institutions for fishery research, an advance for investigations into the life history of the salmon, and £1,200 to the recently formed Fisheries Organisation Society for the purpose of promoting co-operation amongst those engaged in fisheries and allied industries.

Commissioners in the order in which they are to retire: Sidney Webb, Right Hon. Lord Richard Fredk. Cavendish, C.M.G. (Chairman), Vaughan Nash, C.V.O., C.B. (Vice-Chairman), Henry Jones Davies, Walter W. Berry, Michael Andrew Ennis, Sir William Stowell Haldane, Alfred Daniel Hall, F.R.S.

Secretary, H. E. Dale (R. T. Warner, *actg.*) £1,000
Offices, 6A, Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES, ETC.

Royal Agricultural Society of England

This, the premier agricultural society of the United Kingdom, was founded on May 9, 1838, as "The English Agricultural Society," and was incorporated on March 26, 1840. It has two sides to its work: (1) The practical, the chief feature of which is its annual shows; (2) The scientific, for which purpose it maintains a complete chemical laboratory for the analysis of feeding-stuffs, manures, soils, etc., and retains the services of Chemical, Botanical, Zoological, and Veterinary experts in order that its members may have at low rates the best scientific advice obtainable. It controls, moreover, an Experimental Farm and "Pot Culture" station at Woburn, where elaborate investigations into crops, soils, feeding-stuffs, and other matters connected with agriculture, are carried on. Its *Journal* contains articles by leading authorities on the most important agricultural questions of the day. The members number about 10,500. The *Consulting Chemist* is Dr. J. Augustus Voelcker, M.A., F.I.C.; the *Consulting Botanist* is Prof. R. H. Biffen, F.R.S.; and the *Zoologist* is Mr. Cecil Warburton, M.A., all of whom members may consult on payment of a small fee. *Pres.* Lord Powis; *Sec.* Thomas McRow. *Offices*, 16 Bedford Square, W.C.

The **Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland.** *Sec.* John Stirton. *Office*, 3 George IV Bridge, Edinburgh.

The **Royal Dublin Society**, founded in 1731, incorporated 1750, for the advancement of agriculture and other branches of industry, and for the advancement of science and art. The Society's work in connection with **agriculture** includes the holding of four shows: show and sale of bulls in February; spring show of breeding cattle, agricultural horses, and agricultural machinery in April; horse and sheep show in August; winter show of fat cattle, farm produce, etc., in December. The agricultural premises at Ball's Bridge occupy 40 acres, and are connected by the Society's branch railway with the railway system of Ireland. The exhibition halls cover an area of nearly 8 acres. The Society has a library of 50,000 volumes, chemical laboratory, lecture theatre, and radium institute at its rooms. *Pres.* Rt. Hon. Lord Rathdonnell; *Hon. Secs.* Sir Joseph M'Grath, LL.D., and E. J. Beaumont-Nesbitt; *Registrar and Chemical Analyst*, Richard J. Moss, F.C.S.; *Librarian and Editor*, A. H. Forde, Ph.D., F.C.S.; *Agricultural Supt.* R. Bruce; *Consulting Botanist*, Sir Frederick W. Moore, M.A.; *Consulting Entomologist*, Prof. G. H. Carpenter, B.Sc. *Offices and Rooms*, Leinster House, Dublin.

The local Chambers of Agriculture (112 in number) in England and Wales are associated with the **Central and Associated Chamber of Agriculture** (*Sec.* Sir Herbert Matthews; *Offices*, 28 Westminster Palace Gardens, Artillery Row, London, S.W.), and concern themselves principally in influencing legislation in the interests of the farmers.

Scotland has its own Chamber, to which 69 local societies are affiliated. *Sec.* Isaac Connell, Solicitor, Supreme Courts, 18 Duke Street, Edinburgh.

The **Smithfield Club (Incorporated).** *Sec.* E. J. Powell. *Office*, 12 Hanover Square, London, W.

The **British Dairy Farmers' Association.** *Sec.* (vacant). *Office*, 28 Russell Square, London, W.C.

The **Bath and West and Southern Counties Society.** *Sec. and Ed.* T. F. Plowman. *Office*, 3 Pierrepont Street, Bath.

The **English Guernsey Cattle Society.** *Sec.* Robert F. Ling. *Office*, 12 Hanover Square, W.

The **Royal Counties Agricultural Society.** *Sec.* Franklin Simmons, Basingstoke.

The **Welsh National Agricultural Society.** *Sec.* T. Whitfield, Talbot Chambers, Shrewsbury.

British Bee-keepers' Association has 41 affiliated Associations, with a membership of 545. *Sec.* W. Herrod-Hempsall. *Office*, 23 Bedford Street, Strand, London, W.C.

British Sugar Beet Council. *Sec.* W. T. Chadwin. *Office*, 28 Westminster Palace Gardens, London, S.W.

Fisheries Organisation Society, Ltd. *Sec.* Henry B. Weston. *Office*, Queen Anne's Chambers, Tothill Street, London, S.W.

The **Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution** grants pensions to farmers and their wives, widows, and unmarried orphan daughters who have become reduced in circumstances. Income, 1915, £22,423. *Sec.* C. B. Shaw. *Office*, 8 Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

The **Royal Scottish Agricultural Benevolent Institution.** *Sec.* I. Connell, Solicitor, 18 Duke Street, Edinburgh.

FORESTRY AND AFFORESTATION

Forestry Branches have been constituted in the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries and the Office of Woods. The two departments are closely associated, and are engaged in developing forestry on lines which, in part at least, run in parallel directions. Until the passing of the Development and Road Improvement Funds Act, 1909, the funds available for the improvement of forestry, it may be noted, were very limited. The first **Joint Annual Report of the Branches**, issued in 1914 (further reports are suspended until after the war), introduces, therefore, a certain amount of material of historical interest bearing on the progress of British forestry and the development of the Crown woods. The work of the branches during the year was as follows:—**Education:** Total expenditure for the year, £1,700. Students receiving instruction at Oxford, Cambridge, Bangor, Newcastle, Cirencester, Dean Forest, and Chopwell Woods numbered 139—46 taking a full academic forestry course, and 60 taking forestry as a subsidiary course; 33 of the 139 were woodmen. **Research:** Under the terms of a grant of £1,200 from the Development Fund, work was distributed as follows: Oxford, insect and fungus pests; Cambridge, structure of home-grown timbers; Bangor, seed research; Newcastle, creosote and the preservation of timber. **Surveys:** A rapid survey and report to the Development Commission on some 6,000 acres of land in the catchment area at Lake Vyrnwy was made, as well as a flying survey of an area in Wales extending to 333,000 acres, and containing some 142,000 acres of uncultivated land. The result showed 73,800 acres, or 52%, to be afforestable. Considerable progress was also made in locating and marking down on ordnance sheets the uncultivated land in the country.

FACILITIES FOR INSTRUCTION

In January 1904 the Commissioners of Woods and Forests established a **School of Forestry in the Forest of Dean**, at Parkend. The school is for working youths and men only, between the ages of 20 and 25. The course of instruction extends over 2 years, beginning in October each year, and only 12 students can be admitted each year, preference being given to young men in the Crown employ. Students are paid 15*s.* a week. The **subjects taught** include sylviculture, the protection and management of woodlands, preparation of plans, measurement of timber, felled and standing, forest botany, surveying, and accounts. Applications for admission should be sent to The Deputy Surveyor, Forest of Dean, Whitemead Park, Parkend, near Lydney, Gloucestershire.

A complete course of instruction in scientific and practical forestry is given at **Oxford University**, which grants a diploma in forestry to successful students.

A Reader in Forestry has been appointed by the **University of Cambridge.** A diploma in forestry is now granted, after a course of instruction for two years in theoretical and practical forestry.

The University College of North Wales, Bangor, and Armstrong College, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, offer special advantages as centres of instruction in forestry. There is a school for woodmen at Newcastle. Forestry branches have been added to the Agricultural Colleges at Cirencester and Wye. Forestry instruction is also given at Edinburgh University, and there are lectureships at the three Scottish colleges of agriculture.

The **Royal English Arboricultural Society.** *Pres.* Lord Barnard. *Sec. and Treas.* Edward Davidson, Haydon Bridge, Northumberland.

Royal Scottish Arboricultural Society (instituted 1854). *Pres.* Sir Andrew N. Agnew, Bt.; *Sec. and Treas.* Robert Galloway, S.S.C. *Offices*, 19 Castle Street, Edinburgh.

Irish Forestry Society. *Pres.* Marquess of Headfort. *Hon. Secs.* J. Scott Kerr; Chas. Dawson. *Gen. Sec.* E. Knowldin, 5 Molesworth Street, Dublin.

The **Midland Reafforesting Association.** *Pres.* Sir Oliver Lodge; *Hon. Sec.* P. E. Martineau, The Woodrow, near Bromsgrove; *Organising Sec.* Roland Antrobus, 45 Newhall Street, Birmingham.

UNITED KINGDOM CONSUMPTION OF TIMBER

In 1915 the United Kingdom imported £32,788,324 worth of unmanufactured wood and timber. Of this total, £21,950,587 was sawn or split wood and £1,998,677 was furniture wood (mahogany and other sorts). In addition, there was imported £2,324,624 worth of wood and timber manufactured (including furniture), comprising £163,949 worth of furniture and cabinet ware, and £88,597 worth of joiners' work, including house frames and fittings, and £2,050,275 worth of woodware, turnery, etc.

MINES AND MINERALS OF THE WORLD

COAL

The main sources of the world's coal supply in 1913 were:

	Metric tons.
United States	484,864,901
United Kingdom	287,430,473
Germany	255,810,100
France	41,145,178
Russia	31,296,900
Belgium	22,972,140
Japan	19,639,755

The **total production of coal in the world** in 191 was estimated at about 1,249 million tons, t value of which is estimated at more than 4 million pounds sterling. The world's estimat actual **reserves of coal** are 299,842 million to and the probable and possible reserves 4,029,2 million tons. The estimated reserves for t United Kingdom are 139,225 million tons a 47,262 million tons respectively.

Minerals raised in the United Kingdom duri 1914 were valued at £145,863,032, a decrease

£14,249,635 over 1913. The total **output of coal** was 265,664,393 tons, and the value, £132,596,853. The **average price of coal was** 9*s.* 11·79*d.* per ton, as compared with 10*s.* 1·52*d.* in 1913. The **quantity of coal exported** was 59,039,880 tons. In addition, 3,418,394 tons of coke and manufactured fuel were exported, and 18,535,616 tons shipped for the use of British and foreign steamers engaged in foreign trade, making the total exported 80,993,890 tons, leaving for **home consumption** 184,670,503 tons. Since 1873 the total value of minerals raised amounts to £3,664,980,074, and of this sum coal accounts for £3,083,191,238, or 84·1%. Total coal production, 1873-1914, 8,206,243,000 tons, of which 2,012,796,000, or more than 24½%, has been exported.

In 1914 Ireland produced 8,286 tons of bauxite, 13,384 tons of barium compounds, and 42,005 tons of rock salt; Scotland produced 3,268,435 tons of oil shale. The output of coal in 1915 was 253,179,000 tons. The total amount of coal exported in 1915 was 43,534,560 tons.

GOLD AND SILVER

(See also p. 92)

The output of fine gold in the world in 1915 was of the value of £96,915,000, of which the British Empire supplied some 62%.

The **main sources of supply** were:

	£
Victoria	1,398,000
Western Australia	5,130,000
New Zealand	900,000
Queensland	1,079,000
New South Wales	559,000
Tasmania	100,000
South Australia	36,000
Total, Australasia	9,202,000
United States	20,300,000
Canada	3,900,000
India	2,366.000
West Africa	1,707,000
Transvaal	38,617,000
Rhodesia	3,823.000
Other Countries	17,000,000
Total	£96,915,000

COPPER, ETC.

The total quantity of copper raised in the world in 1915 amounted to 1,061,000 tons, the United States' production being 646,000 tons, Japan 75,000 tons, Mexico 31,000 tons, Canada 47,000 tons, Germany 35,000 tons (possibly), Peru 32,000 tons, and Chile 47,000 tons.

The world's production of other metals in 1915 was: lead, 1,168,000 tons; zinc, 1,017,749 tons; tin, 125,718 tons; nickel, 30,000 tons; quicksilver, 4,200 tons; spelter, 991,000 tons; and aluminium, 70,000 tons (about).

PETROLEUM

The total quantity of crude petroleum entering the world's markets in 1915, which amounted to 426,892,673 barrels of 42 gallons (the United States gallon = ·833 of an Imperial gallon, or 6 United States gallons = 5 Imperial gallons) exceeds the record output of 1914 by 28.194,307 barrels. The bulk of the increase came from the United States and Mexico, although the output in Russia, Japan, and Argentina increased considerably. The following table shows the volume of the output of petroleum in the countries named:

	1915.	
	Barrels of 42 Gallons.	% of Total.
United States	281.104,104*	65·85
Russia	68,548,062	16·06
Mexico	32,910,508	7·71
Dutch East Indies and British Borneo	12,386,808	2·90
Rumania	12.029.913	2·82
British India	7,400.000†	1·73
Galicia	4,158.899	0·98
Japan and Formosa	3,118.464	0·73
Peru	2,487,251	0·58
Germany	995.764	0·23
Trinidad	750,000†	0·18
Argentina	516.120	0·12
Egypt	221,768	0·05
Canada	215.464	0·05
Italy	39.548	0·01
Other countries	10,000	
Total	426,892,673	100·00

* Marketed production. † Estimated.

THE MINERS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

In the United Kingdom in 1915 there were 953,642 persons employed at 2,871 **coal mines.**

Of this number, 754,673 were employed below ground. Of the 198,969 surface workers, 7,521 were females. The number of young persons under 16 below ground in these mines was 55,984; the total number of surface and underground workers under 16 was 81,671. At **mines other than coal mines** 11,869 worked below ground, and of the 7,962 surface workers 140 were females. There were 62,127 **employed at quarries,** of whom 40,029 worked inside the actual pits or excavations, and 22,098 outside. In coal mines there were 1,297 **deaths** by accidents, in other than coal mines 21 deaths, and in quarries 74 deaths.

In the United States 723,000 persons were employed in coal mines; 643,170 in Germany; 202,000 in France; and 146,000 in Belgium.

IRON AND STEEL

[Owing to the war, it is impossible to ascertain with any accuracy what has been the output of steel and iron of the principal producing countries during the last three years.]

In a report on the extent of the **iron ore resources of the world** which was presented at the eleventh International Geological Congress at Stockholm, it was estimated that the total weight of iron ore existing in deposits which have been more or less developed amounts to 22,408,000,000 tons, repre-

senting 10,192,000,000 tons of iron. This total, even were the present rate of output not exceeded on the average, would only be sufficient to supply the requirements of the world for considerably less than two centuries. The **actual resources** of the principal ore-producing countries are estimated to be, in the United States, 4,258,000,000 tons, the equivalent in metallic iron being 2,305,000,000 tons; in Germany, 3,877,000,000 tons, estimated to yield 1,360,000,000 tons of metallic iron; in the United Kingdom, 1,300,000,000 tons, equal to 455,000,000 tons of metal; in France, 3,300,000,000 tons, equal to 1,140,000,000 tons of metal; and in Spain, 711,000,000 tons, equal to 349,000,000 tons of metal.

In addition to these quantities which are estimated to exist in present workings, the **potential resources** of the world not yet developed are estimated to amount to 123,377,000,000 tons of ore representing 53,136,000,000 tons of iron, the principal deposits being in Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

The **total quantity of pig iron produced in the world** amounted in 1905 to about 53,500,000 tons, and in 1912 to about 72,000,000 tons, the chief producers being the United States, Germany, and the United Kingdom, in the order stated. These countries between them are accountable for about 77% of the whole output.

It is noteworthy that whereas **the output of steel** in Germany has risen since 1908 from 11,006,000 tons to 17,024,000 tons, and in the United States from 14,023,000 tons to 31,251,000 tons, that of the United Kingdom has only risen from 5,389,000 tons to 6,903,000 tons. The steel production in France is stated to have been about 1,611,000 tons more in 1912 than in 1907; that of Austria-Hungary 965,000 tons more; and that of Belgium 978,000 tons more.

The quantity of steel produced by **the open-hearth process** in the United Kingdom (5,274,000 tons) is at present three and a half times that produced by the **Bessemer process** (1,522,000 tons). In Germany, on the other hand, the proportions are reversed, nearly three-fifths of the total production (9·8 million tons) consisting of Bessemer steel. In the United States the production of Bessemer steel is also exceeded by that of steel produced by the open-hearth process, and most of the new plant recently erected in that country is of the open-hearth variety.

Nearly the whole of the German steel is basic steel, the native ores being for the most part such as are suitable for the Gilchrist-Thomas process. Nine-tenths of the open-hearth steel produced in the United States is basic steel, whereas the entire output by the Bessemer process is acid steel. In the United Kingdom for various reasons acid steel is much in demand, and most of the steel produced, whether by the Bessemer or open-hearth process, is acid steel.

The large **importation of iron ores** (nearly one-third of the total quantity smelted) by this country is determined to a great extent by this demand, the greater part of the ores raised in the United Kingdom, with the exception of those obtained from Cumberland and Lancashire, containing too large a percentage of phosphorus to be available for the acid process.

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF PIG IRON

The following figures are taken from the last available Parliamentary Return drawn up by the Board of Trade and published in 1914 (further figures will not be published until after the war).

Years.	Total Average Production. Tons Avoirdupois.	Per head. Cwts.	Total Average Consumption. Tons Avoirdupois.	Per head. Cwts.
United Kingdom.				
1894–98	8,239,000	4·2	7,355,000	3·7
1899–03	8,785,000	4·2	7,799,000	3·8
1904–08	9,531,000	4·4	8,292,000	3·8
1911	9,526,000	4·2	8,498,000	3·7
1912	8,751,000	3·8	7,706,000	3·4
1913	10,479,171	*	*	*
Canada.				
1904–8	483,000	1·5	579,000	1·8
1911	819,000	2·3	1,010,000	2·9
1912	906,000	2·5	1,181,000	3·2
United States.				
1894–98	9,230,000	2·6	9,138,000	2·6
1899–03	15,823,000	4·1	15,970,000	4·1
1904–08	21,300,000	5·0	21,490,000	5·0
1911	23,650,000	5·1	23,676,000	5·1
1912	29,727,000	6·2	29,578,000	6·6
Germany (including **Luxemburg**).				
1894–98	6,181,000	2·3	6,353,000	2·4
1899–03	8,479,000	3·0	8,614,000	3·0
1904–08	11,395,000	3·7	11,360,000	3·7
1911	15,324,000	4·7	14,634,000	4·4
1912	17,582,000	5·3	16,677,000	5·0
1913	19,291,920	*	*	*
Russian Empire (excluding **Finland**).				
1894–98	1,649,000	0·3	1,758,000	0·3
1899–03	2,640,000	0·4	2,676,000	0·4
1904–08	2,745,000	0·4	2,734,000	0·4
1911	3,526,000	0·4	3,580,000	0·4
1912	4,119,000	0·5	4,226,000	0·5
France.				
1894–98	2,247,000	1·2	2,213,000	1·1
1899–03	2,543,000	1·3	2,549,000	1·3
1904–08	3,217,000	1·6	3,170,000	1·4
1911	4,398,000	2·3	4,539,000	2·3
1912	4,870,000	2·5	4,930,000	2·5
Austria-Hungary.				
1894–98	1,210,000	0·6	1,331,000	0·6
1899–03	1,420,000	0·6	1,467,000	0·6
1904–08	1,647,000	0·7	1,704,000	0·7
1911	2,081,000	0·8	2,118,000	0·9
1912	1,732,000	*	*	*
Belgium.				
1894–98	909,000	2·8	1,167,000	3·6
1899–03	1,002,000	3·0	1,269,000	3·8
1904–08	1,309,000	3·6	1,787,000	5·0
1911	2,013,000	5·3	2,684,000	7·1
1912	2,264,000	6·0	3,018,000	8·0
Sweden.				
1894–98	490,000	2·0	451,000	1·8
1899–03	511,000	2·0	477,000	1·9
1904–08	562.000	2·1	516,000	1·9
1911	624,000	2·2	552,000	2·1
1912	689.000	2·5	577,000	2·1
Spain.				
1894–98	131,000	0·1	104,000	0·1
1899–03	179,000	0·2	146,000	0·2
1904–08	331,000	0·3	301,000	0·3
1911	402,000	0·4	369,000	0·3
1912	*	*	*	*

* Figures not available.

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES

THE OUTPUT OF THE LOOMS AND SPINDLES OF THE WORLD

This article is devoted to the special treatment of the textile industries, with a view to affording some indication as to their general progress. No attempt is made to discuss in detail the ramifications of each section of these industries, but attention is mainly confined to two important aspects:

1. The sources of supply of raw material.

2. The production of trade in manufactured goods in this country, contrasted with that of our principal competitors.

It does not appear that any attempt to present such figures as this article does in a concise form, has been made before; and the compilation of these tables has involved a good deal of special investigation of official records, British and foreign. The particulars given below, it is hoped, will enable the reader to grasp the important and salient points connected with **this branch of industry, the most important** of any existing **in this country** from the point of view of its foreign trade; it must, however, be noted that the conditions prevailing through the war alter vitally the perspective of peace time.

COTTON

Out of an **annual crop** now ranging between 19,000,000 and 21,000,000 bales, the United States furnishes on the average about two-thirds. India is responsible for a further average amount of 3,500,000 bales (of which, however, nearly half is consumed in that country itself), and the remainder is not of sufficiently high quality to be available for most manufacturers. Egypt produces another 1,400,000 bales, and a further 1,000,000 is derived from various parts of the world.

The following table sets out the American and other crops at various dates during the past 20 years, and the takings of British, Continental, and American manufacturers respectively. It may be noted that prior to the past year, for over half a century, the statistics were compiled to cover the twelve months ending Aug. 31. It has now been decided to end the cotton year with July, so that the figures for 1914-15 are on a slightly different basis from those for previous years.

Production and Consumption of Cotton

	1884-5.	1894-5.	1904-5.	1914-15.
	1,000 Bales.	1,000 Bales.	1,000 Bales.	1,000 Bales.
Production—				
United States	5,136	9,640	13,420	14,766
Other countries	2,101	2,978	4,464	4,777
Total	7,237	12,618	17,884	19,543
Consumption—				
Great Britain	2,746	3,250	3,620	3,000
Continent	2,604	4,030	5,148	3,250
United States	1,527	2,743	4,310	5,806
Other countries	567	1,520	2,534	3,861
Total	7,444	11,543	15,612	16,917

It is important to note that owing to the existence of war in 1914-15, the world's consumption of cotton has so decidedly fallen off as to leave a large surplus of production. This is clear from the following comparison of consumption for 1913-14 with that of 1914-15, both years' figures being for the twelve months ending with July, so that in one case the war was practically without effect, while in the other it was continuously in progress:

	1913-14 1,000 Bales.	1914-15 1,000 Bales.
Great Britain	4,300	3,000
Continent	6,000	3,250
United States	5,680	5,806
Other countries	3,878	3,861
Total	19,858	15,917

Two additional tables will further elucidate the real position. The first shows the amount of the American cotton crop over a series of years:

AMERICAN COTTON CROP

	1,000 Bales.		1,000 Bales.
1883–4	5,714	1910–11	12,132
1893–4	7,527	1911–12	16,043
1899–1900	9,439	1912–13	14.128
1905–6	11,320	1913–14	14,494
1907–8	11,582	1914–15	14,766
1909–10	10,651	1915–16	15,917

American home requirements have on the whole very greatly increased, as will be obvious from the following figures of

AMERICAN COTTON TAKEN FOR CONSUMPTION

Year ended Aug. 31.	Northern Mills.	Southern Mills.	Total.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
1896	1,660,271	904,701	2,504,972
1898	2,211,740	1,231,841	3,443,581
1900	2,068,300	1,597,112	3,665,412
1902	2,050,774	1,937,971	3,988,745
1904	2,137,369	2,007,509	4,144,878
1906	2,453,498	2,398,404	4,852,352
1908	2,007,422	2,234,395	4,241,817
1910	2,265,414	2,267,358	4,532,772
1911	2,214,180	2,369,827	4,584,007
1912	2.587,858	2,622,056	5,209,914
1913	2,681,804	2,849,524	5,531,328
1914*	2,701,479	2,978,533	5,680,012
1915*	2,768,415	3,037,280	5,805,695

* Year ended July 31.

The significance of the second table lies in the increasing superiority of the Southern mills, the output of which first exceeded those of the Northern in 1908. The margin has since steadily increased

Position of British and Foreign Cotton Manufacturers

In this connection it is interesting to form some idea of the **relative position of British and foreign cotton manufacturers at different dates.** The following estimate has been prepared by the *New*

York Chronicle, giving the number of spindles at various periods during the past 44 years.

THE WORLD'S COTTON SPINDLES

	U.K.	Continent.	U.S.	Other Countries.	Approximate Total.
	Million spindles.	Mil. spin.	Mil. spin.	Mil. spin.	Mil. spin.
1870 .	37¾	13	7	—	57¾
1880 .	44½	21	10½	2	78
1890 .	44½	26	14	4	88½
1900 .	46	32	19	7	104
1905 .	48½	35	24	8½	116
1910 .	56	39	29	10	134
1911 .	56	41	29	11	137
1912 .	57	42	30	11	140
1913 .	57	43	31	11	142
1914 .	57	43	32	12	144
1915 .	57	43	32	12	144

It is evident from these figures that the output power of the world was stationary in 1915. That of the United Kingdom, though it is still much larger than in any other part of the world, has not expanded for several years past, and that of the Continent very little. In normal times, however, this has not prevented a steadily increasing demand for the raw material, so that equilibrium between them will be difficult to maintain when the war has ceased, and the consumption of cotton automatically increases with the growth of the world's population. No effective remedy can be looked for apart from a considerable growth in production, and it is therefore important to consider what prospects there are of such a development.

United States Cotton Supplies Decreasing

Naturally attention must first be directed to the **probability of a larger output from the United States,** which is now and will probably remain the chief and most important source of supply, because the quality there is superior to that of any other part of the world. It cannot be said that the outlook in this connection is very hopeful. While a larger area is being planted in the United States, every year, the yield per acre has on the whole decreased. The causes of this seem to be in the main two: (1) There has been great industrial expansion, chiefly in the Southern States, during the past fifteen years, and this has rendered the supply of coloured labour smaller and more precarious; (2) it seems probable that the soil itself in the older plantations has become less productive, owing to exhaustion. Though it is true that some American authorities contend that there are vast fields in the Southern States, and especially in Texas, suitable for the production of cotton, which have not yet been brought under cultivation, and that America may still be relied upon to furnish the world's needs, this is a possibility rather than a probability.

Cotton Manufactures in various Countries

The table already given of the spindles of the world furnishes a rough guide as to the progress of the industry in various countries. A further test of the progress of the chief nations concerned is to be found in the export figures. Taking **cotton yarn** first, the following are the particulars of the exports of this country, Germany, and France during the past 14 years. Statistics for the two latter countries for 1914 and 1915 are not available.

VALUE OF EXPORTS OF COTTON YARN

	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.
	(£1,000.)	(£1,000.)	(£1,000.)
1902 .	7,404	1,585	127
1903 .	7,407	1,625	182
1904 .	8,955	1,492	270
1905 .	10,318	1,705	759
1906 .	11,836	1,605	732
1907 .	15,417	1,895	754
1908 .	12,844	1,825	388
1909 .	11,822	2,450	400
1910 .	13,338	2,740	600
1911 .	15,663	2,960	645
1912 .	16,223	3,205	671
1913 .	15,007	3,055	904
1914 .	11,973	—	—
1915 .	10,314	—	—

British trade is very much larger than that of the other two countries put together, but it will be seen that it has shown a fluctuating tendency for some time past, while that of both Germany, statistics for which are of course not available for 1914 and 1915, and France has been improving on the whole. This, however, reflects no discredit upon British producers. Owing to a number of favourable circumstances they practically had a monopoly for many years; and that that monopoly has now disappeared, though a preponderating share still remains, merely indicates that their rivals have surmounted the difficulties which earlier they had to encounter.

As regards **cotton manufactures,** figures can be given relative to four countries, though it should be explained that with regard to the United States the statistics include cotton yarn. French and German statistics for 1914 and 1915 are not available.

VALUE OF EXPORTS OF COTTON PIECE GOODS

	United Kingdom.	Germany.	United States.	France.
	(£1,000.)	(£1,000.)	(£1,000.)	(£1,000.)
1901 .	65,708	10,990	4,054	7,054
1902 .	65,054	12,960	4,702	7,042
1903 .	55,267	13,181	5,543	7,238
1904 .	64,078	16,085	5,495	8,398
1905 .	70,821	19,010	9,333	10,181
1906 .	75,372	19,625	10,589	12,269
1907 .	81,048	21,600	6,461	14,088
1908 .	70,231	17,510	5,237	11,768
1909 .	68,280	16,085	6,376	13,279
1910 .	78,685	18,255	6,679	13,126
1911 .	90,513	19,495	8,172	13,354
1912 .	91,624	21,080	7,350	15,389
1913 .	97,820	22,325	9,611	14,697
1914 .	79,183	—	10,293	—
1915 .	64,691	—	9,283	—

WOOL

While cotton is only grown in semi-tropical countries, wool is mainly a product of temperate regions. The sheep is, however, an animal which can live under very varied climatic conditions, so that there are few countries of the world, except in the immediate regions of the Equator and the Arctic circles, where wool is not produced in fair quantities. The Australian merino, which is particularly fine and soft, now bulks largest in the imports, but South America is a good second to Australia as a wool-growing

The New HAZELL, 1917

country. The atmospheric and pasturage conditions of South Africa, however, promise for it a great future as a foremost wool-producing country. Its use as a material for producing wearing fabric is, however, almost confined to the temperate regions, and it is from them that the world's supplies are mostly obtained. In a great many countries using wool freely for manufacturing purposes, the home supply is an important element, and even in Great Britain nearly a seventh of the quantity used is obtained from the British farmer. Under present conditions of cheap transit, however, the breeding of sheep is most economically and efficiently carried on where good grazing land is to be had very cheaply, and hence **the world's sources of supply** are, apart from domestic production, mainly from new and only partially developed countries. The relative importance of the different sources of supplies may be seen from the following table. No figures are given for 1914 and 1915, as, owing to war conditions, they would be of little value.

Imports into Europe and North America of Extra European Wool

	Australasian.	Cape.	River Plate.	Other sorts.	Total.
	1,000 Bales.	1,000 Bales.	1,000 Bales.	1,000 Bales.	1,000 Bales.
1900 .	1,437	131	396	455	2,419
1901 .	1,719	214	533	395	2,861
1902 .	1,654	245	468	427	2,794
1903 .	1,442	229	538	480	2,689
1904 .	1,423	206	443	518	2,590
1905 .	1,693	219	448	520	2,880
1906 .	1,750	229	442	626	3,047
1907 .	2,190	306	474	581	3,551
1908 .	1,971	291	476	435	3,173
1909 .	2,328	400	482	626	3,836
1910 .	2,442	361	435	593	3,831
1911 .	2,500	382	467	587	3,936
1912 .	2,463	463	497	430	3,853
1913 .	2,296	484	437	503	3,720

It may be noted that, although European imports do not cover the whole of the demand, they do cover the great bulk of it. Not much wool is imported into the United States, and in other parts of the world in which woollen industries exist on a limited scale, the manufacturers are dependent upon the domestic supply.

The foregoing table shows the **immense predominance of Australasia as a wool producer.** In good years it is responsible for about two-thirds of the whole imports into Europe, and even in poor years the proportion exceeds one-half. This point needs to be insisted upon, for it is the key to the whole question of supply—an important one at the present moment, because, as in the case of cotton, there is liable to be **a dearth of wool,** the significance of which is that the industries dependent upon it are materially affected. A further examination of the table reveals **the cause of that dearth.** It was the prolonged drought in Australia which decimated the flocks of sheep and caused wool supplies to shrink very considerably. There is, however, this important difference between the scarcity of wool and that of cotton—that the animal product is scarce temporarily only. Australian supplies have now regained, and even exceeded, the level of the years before the drought. Irrigation on a large scale will probably minimise the danger of drought, and an average equality between imports and requirements may safely be calculated upon. Even in the improbable event of supplies from Australia being permanently diminished, a stimulus would be given to production elsewhere, so that in time the balance would be redressed, however inconvenient might be the consequences meanwhile. The problem thus presented by wool is therefore of a comparatively insignificant character, compared with that of cotton. It may be noted, however, that it is of special importance to the United Kingdom, inasmuch as it consumes about two-thirds of the total European imports of Australasian wool. River Plate wool is mainly used on the Continent, and supplies from thence do not show on the whole an increasing tendency.

Importation of Colonial Wool

A broad survey of the expansion in Colonial wool supplies during the last half-century, and of the variations which have taken place in prices, is shown in the following table, which gives the imports of Colonial wool into England and America :—

Year.	Australasian Bales.	Cape Bales.	Total Colonial Bales.	Average value per bale. £ s. d.	Total value. £
1860 . .	187,000	79,000	266,000	25 15 0	6,850,000
1870 . .	546,000	152,000	698,000	16 15 0	11,691,000
1880 . .	869,000	219,000	1,088,000	20 5 0	22,032,000
1885 . .	1,094,000	188,000	1,282,000	14 0 0	17,948,000
1890 . .	1,411,000	288,000	1,699,000	14 15 0	25,060,000
1895 . .	2,001,000	269,000	2,270,000	11 0 0	24,970,000
1900 . .	1,456,000	140,000	1,596,000	13 10 0	21,546,000
1904 . .	1,371,000	201,000	1,572,000	14 10 0	22,794,000
1905 . .	1,633,000	209,000	1,842,000	15 15 0	29,011,000
1906 . .	1,833,000	238,000	2,071,000	17 0 0	35,207,000
1907 . .	2,103,000	287,000	2,390,000	16 5 0	39,435,000
1908 . .	2,072,000	276,000	2,348,000	13 5 0	31,111,000
1909 . .	2,296,000	380,000	2,676,000	15 0 0	[illegible]
1910 . .	2,411,000	377,000	2,788,000	16 5 0	45,305 [illegible]
1911 . .	2,524,000	376,000	2,900,000	15 0 0	43,500 [illegible]
1912 . .	2,463,000	463,000	2,926,000	15 0 0	[illegible]
1913 . .	2,296,000	484,000	2,780,000	16 10 0	[illegible]
1914 . .	2,332,000	499,000	2,831,000	17 0 0	[illegible]

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It will be seen that imports of Australasian wool were steadily progressive until they reached a maximum in the year 1895, at which time the cost was the lowest on record up to date. Since then, with fluctuations, due to market causes, into which it is not now necessary to enter, imports declined until 1904, since when there has again been, though with some fluctuations, an upward movement, and the total of 1895 has now for seven years been exceeded. Prices have risen considerably during recent years, as consumption is on the whole increasing with the growth of the world's population. In all industries connected with wool, high prices tend considerably to check the demand for manufactured goods. While woollen fabrics are necessarily used in most temperate climates, the consumer can economise by wearing garments longer and by buying them of cheaper material. This is important to bear in mind in connection with tables given later, relative to exports of woollen goods.

Consumption of Wool in the United Kingdom

As showing how production in the United Kingdom has been affected by the scarcity or abundance of supplies, the following table is of interest:—

Average.	Domestic Clip (Estimated).	Imports.	Exports.	Left for Home Cons'p'n.
	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.	Mil. lb.
1861–70 .	150	220	87	283
1871–80 .	156	381	186	351
1881–90 .	134	578	322	390
1891–95 .	146	744	399	491
1896–1900	139	701	318	522
1901–5 .	134	656	313	477
1908 .	134	755	365	524
1909 .	142	848	454	536
1910 .	143	843	373	613
1911 .	136	832	353	633
1912 .	133	837	360	610
1913 .	125	826	353	573
1914 .	130	990	182	838

It will be seen that the quantity left for home consumption is, on the whole, gradually decreasing, owing to concentration of labour in urban districts, and to increasing supplies from abroad.

Exports of Woollen and Worsted Yarn

	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1902 .	3,531	3,125	1,371
1903 .	4,198	2,956	1,410
1904 .	4,209	3,286	1,235
1905 .	4,244	3,176	1,659
1906 .	5,340	2,955	2,134
1907 .	5,758	3,765	2,806
1908 .	4,609	3,305	1,905
1909 .	5,004	3,010	2,799
1910 .	4,967	3,875	3,048
1911 .	5,933	4,405	3,154
1912 .	5,314	4,210	3,541
1913 .	4,994	4,530	3,859
1914 .	3,420	—	—
1915 .	1,989	—	—

This being the broad position as regards supply and demand for the raw material, it is now of interest to see **how different countries are faring in the matter of exports.** The preceding table gives the exports of woollen and worsted yarn from the United Kingdom, Germany, and France respectively. For 1914 and 1915 figures for the two latter countries are not available.

The United Kingdom still remains the largest exporter of the three, but it is noticeable that its relative importance has seriously diminished during the period covered by the table; while both Germany and France, especially the former, have improved their position, and until recently it seemed not improbable that in a few years the United Kingdom would lose the leading place. The restrictions imposed by the necessities of the war on the export of wool and the purchase of the domestic clip by the Government would seriously modify the tables. The reason for the increase of foreign competition is that yarn being a comparatively simple form of manufacture, any superiority British manufactures originally possessed in its production has now practically ceased.

Exports of Woollen and Worsted Manufactures

Turning to the **exports of woollen and worsted manufactures,** the following table includes the same three countries as in the last table, with the addition of the United States. French and German figures for 1914 are not available. As regards the last named, however, the figures include yarn as well as piece goods.

	United Kingdom.	Germany.	France.	United States.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1902 .	15,261	13,345	8,810	302
1903 .	15,864	12,075	8,735	344
1904 .	17,993	12,480	8,412	398
1905 .	19,597	14,685	7,736	419
1906 .	20,585	13,310	8,957	424
1907 .	22,154	14,275	9,820	444
1908 .	19,154	12,935	7,844	394
1909 .	20,646	12,775	8,483	473
1910 .	25,080	13,165	8,500	474
1911 .	25,338	13,120	7,680	459
1912 .	26,064	12,670	7,627	507
1913 .	25,987	13,545	8,450	740
1914 .	22,822	—	—	958
1915 .	27,862	—	—	1,079

Here again the **British have a superiority,** but here also of later years the Germans are running them more and more closely in the race—though a considerable portion of their gain so far has been at the expense of France. United States exports have improved largely in percentages, but are still on a small scale, as the high duties on wool and all classes of machinery until recently hampered the export trade very considerably. It will be noticed that in nearly all the countries considerable fluctuations occur from year to year, and this leads to an important point which deserves emphasis—that **this trade largely depends upon fashion** as well as on the cost of the raw material and on general trade conditions. With all allowances however, it would appear as if British manufacturers were not adequately holding their own against foreign competitors. The Germans have

shown great ability for a great many years past to produce cheap goods with a good appearance, and it is this fact, no doubt, which has largely enabled them to develop their export trade, though whether they will be able to retain it seems at present rather doubtful. The **speciality of France** in this branch of manufacture is the production of very high-class goods, the demand for which is, on the whole, of decreasing quantity. **British superiority** is in medium qualities, and this is fairly well maintained, though there is no reason why more should not be done in other directions.

JUTE

The supplies of jute are mainly derived from India, and the crop of course varies from year to year. Nearly the whole jute area in British India lies in Bengal. The estimated yield of jute in 1908-9 was, as will be seen from the table below, much under the average, but there has since been decided improvement. The total consumption of the whole world is estimated from 9,000,000 to 10,000,000 bales, of which nearly half are used in India itself. This is an increase of about 40 per cent. as compared with 1904. The jute industry is now a very important economic factor in British India. The following are particulars for the past ten years of the

Indian Jute Crop

1906–7	9,860,000 bales.
1907–8	6,187,500 ,,
1908–9	6,310,800 ,,
1909–10	8,818,000 ,,
1910–11	7,954,000 ,,
1911–12	9,426,000 ,,
1912–13	9,843,000 ,,
1913–14	9,775,000 ,,
1914–15	10,531,500 ,,
1915–16 (estimated)	7,095,000 ,,

As regards manufactures of jute, they form one of the smallest textile industries in the United Kingdom. As will be seen from the following table, Great Britain has an immense superiority over the only important European rival, France; but here again it is hardly satisfactory that while British shipments tend on the whole to decrease, those of France are growing in magnitude.

Exports of Jute Yarn and Manufactures

	United Kingdom.	France.
	£1,000.	£1,000.
1902	2,438	442
1903	2,579	460
1904	2,531	549
1905	2,680	617
1906	3,463	804
1907	3,980	786
1908	2,860	450
1909	2,250	481
1910	2,217	607
1911	2,261	657
1912	2,676	948
1913	3,332	1,004
1914	2,753	—
1915	2,542	—

LINEN

The United Kingdom does a satisfactory export trade in linen goods, the industry in the north of Ireland being particularly important, and the business tends on the whole to increase. The chief rival is France, whose trade is now much larger proportionately than it was a few years ago, though it is still insignificant as compared with British trade, and it has also to be borne in mind that the French figures include hemp exports.

Exports of Linen Yarn and Manufactures

	United Kingdom.	France.
	£1,000.	£1,000.
1902	5,430	1,477
1903	5,540	1,203
1904	5,732	1,681
1905	6,340	1,627
1906	7,001	2,033
1907	7,345	2,414
1909	7,545	2,189
1910	8,280	2,049
1911	7,842	2,090
1912	8,416	2,193
1913	8,247	2,973
1914	7,689	—
1915	7,133	—

THE RUBBER INDUSTRY

Though the rubber industry is not a new one, the advent of motors has so changed the trade as to make it practically a modern enterprise. Up to 1875, or thereabouts, about 5,000 tons of caoutchouc sufficed for the world's requirements, and this moderate quantity was manipulated and turned into the manufactured article by a hundred and fifty rubber factories in Europe and America. The **raw material** came chiefly from South America, where it was collected from the native forests, and the idea of supplementing the quantity by cultivated rubber existed in the minds of few people. The estimated **annual consumption of rubber,** owing to the development of the electrical industry and introduction of motor and cycle tires, is now about 120,000 **tons** and to meet such a demand the rubber tree is being cultivated in every part of the tropical world suitable for its culture, as rapidly as can be done. Public companies have acquired and developed rubber estates in Ceylon, Java, Samoa, the Malay States, the Straits Settlements, and Africa. Of late the price of rubber has risen somewhat, after a considerable fall, but as many of the plantation companies have been able to reduce working expenses, the present tendency of profits and dividends is in the direction of increase. The ultimate outlook is that the demand will expand at least as fast as the supply. No substitute, which can be applied equally well to all the purposes for which rubber is used, has yet appeared upon the market, but in any case the margin of profit on natural rubber ought to be large enough to allow of a diminution of price and yet attract capital. The **various forms of rubber made** are sheet, biscuit, crepe, worm, lace, flake, and scrap rubber. The importation of raw rubber into the United Kingdom averaged for the years 1898–1904 some 450,000 cwt., but the figures for 1915 show an importation of 1,802,256 centals of 100 lb., valued at £19,690,231.

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MERCANTILE MARINE OF THE WORLD

THE WORLD'S STEAMSHIPS AND SAILING-VESSELS, 1916
THE WORLD'S SHIPBUILDING, 1915, AND (U.K.) 1915–16
BRITISH SHIPPING AND SHIPBUILDING

[Much of the following information has been obtained from the Register Book and the annual Shipbuilding and Wreck Returns published by the Committee of Lloyd's Register of Shipping. The extended information hitherto given in the ANNUAL is not, in the public interest, published for 1916.]

The total number of **steamships and sailing-vessels** of the world, of 100 tons and upwards in the Register Book issued July 1, 1916, was 30,167, of 48,683,136 tons.
The number of **steamships** was 24,132, having a gross tonnage of 45,247,724.
The number of **sailing-vessels** was 6,035, with a net tonnage of 3,435,412.

THE WORLD'S STEAMSHIPS AND SAILING-VESSELS, 1916

Flag.	Steamships. No. of Steamers.	Steamships. Tonnage Gross.	Sailing-ships. No. of Ships.	Sailing-ships. Tonnage Net.	Steamships and Sailing-vessels. No. of Ships.	Steamships and Sailing-vessels. Tonnage.
British: United Kingdom	8,454	18,825,356	615	309,501	9,069	19,134,857
British: *Colonies	1,576	1,638,525	496	128,617	2,072	1,767,142
British: Total	10,030	20,463,881	1,111	438,118	11,141	20,901,999
American (United States): Sea	1,285	2,852,535	1,302	938,043	2,587	3,790,578
American (United States): *Northern Lakes	561	2,225,900	31	92,323	592	2,318,223
American (United States): Philippine Islands	58	37,780	8	2,280	66	40,060
American (United States): Total	1,904	5,116,215	1,341	1,032,646	3,245	6,148,861
Argentine	238	181,929	71	32,548	309	214,477
Austro-Hungarian	385	891,103	11	1,515	396	892,618
Belgian	144	264,985	5	7,175	428	272,160
Brazilian	377	290,637	51	13,163	149	303,800
Chilian	95	92,820	27	26,894	122	119,714
Chinese	80	97,841	2	543	82	98,384
Cuban	41	34,281	8	3,768	49	38,049
Danish	589	797,371	265	60,231	854	857,602
†Dutch	697	1,486,368	95	22,548	792	1,508,916
French	998	1,851,120	512	365,523	1,510	2,216,643
German	1,708	3,890,542	245	261,010	1,953	4,151,552
†Greek	361	717,045	78	16,222	439	733,267
Italian	684	1,685,720	517	210,814	1,201	1,896,534
‡Japanese	1,151	1,847,684	..	..	1,151	1,847,453
Mexican	41	40,900	10	3,388	51	43,472
Norwegian	1,795	2,263,342	460	507,122	2,255	2,771,022
Peruvian	17	23,000	46	23,783	63	47,125
Portuguese	164	303,700	103	30,785	267	334,491
Rumanian	35	60,205	1	393	36	60,598
*†Russian	753	875,146	498	193,356	1,251	1,068,502
Spanish	552	815,166	54	14,670	606	829,836
Swedish	1,037	926,650	343	98,370	1,380	1,025,020
†Turkish	113	83,087	66	17,701	179	100,788
Uruguayan	41	35,980	13	14,624	54	50,604
Other countries	76	59,746	79	28,500	155	88,246
Not recorded	26	51,401	23	10,002	49	61,403
Total	24,132	45,247,724	6,035	3,435,412	30,167	48,683,136

* Lloyd's Register Book does not include vessels trading on the Caspian Sea nor *wooden* vessels trading on the Great Lakes of North America.

† In the absence of satisfactory information, the records of numerous small sailing-vessels (belonging chiefly to Greece, Turkey, Southern Russia, and the Dutch East Indies) are omitted from the Register Book.

‡ Japanese sailing-vessels are not recorded in Lloyd's Register Book.

THE WORLD'S SHIPBUILDING, 1915

The following table shows the number of merchant and other vessels (not warships) of 100 tons and above launched in the United Kingdom and abroad during 1915, excluding enemy countries:

Country.	Merchant Vessels, etc.	
	No.	Gross Tons.
United Kingdom	327	650,919
British Colonies	31	22,014
British Total	358	672,933
*America, United States of	84	177,460
Denmark	23	45,198
France	6	25,402
Holland	120	113,075
Italy	30	22,132
Japan	26	49,408
Norway	59	62,070
Other Countries	37	33,960
Foreign Total	385	528,705
World's Total	743	1,201,638

* Of the mercantile tonnage of the U.S.A., a considerable portion (10 vessels of 37,825 tons) were built for service on the Great Lakes.

Of the total output in the United Kingdom, over 85%, or 554,803 tons, has been built for registration in the United Kingdom.

The amount of tonnage launched for other countries during 1915 was 96,116 tons, forming about 14¾% of the total output, as compared with an average percentage of 22½ for the previous five years.

Of the vessels launched during 1915, 378 of 874,775 tons (including 91 vessels of 299,743 tons launched outside the United Kingdom) have been built under the Society's inspection with a view to classification in Lloyd's Register Book.

SHIPBUILDING RETURNS, 1916

At the close of the quarter ended Sept. 30, 1916, there were 469 merchant vessels, of 1,789,054 tons gross, under construction in the United Kingdom, divided as follows:

Steam, 465 ships; tonnage, 1,788,162
Sail, 4 „ „ 892

MERCANTILE MARINE OF THE WORLD AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR

The number and tonnage of steamers and sailing-vessels of 100 tons gross and upwards of the mercantile marine of the various countries at the outbreak of the war was as follows:

Country.	Number.	Total Tonnage (Gross for Steamers, Net for Sailing-vessels).
British Empire:		
United Kingdom	9,214	18,696,237
Colonies	2,073	1,735,306
France	1,552	2,201,164
Germany	2,321	5,082,061
Italy	1,114	1,521,942
Austria-Hungary	427	1,011,414
Norway	2,191	2,457,890
Sweden	1,436	1,047,270
Denmark	811	762,054
United States:		
Sea	2,696	2,998,457
Northern Lakes	627	2,382,690
Philippine Islands	77	46,489

British Steamship Companies with a tonnage of over 50,000 in 1916

Line.	No. of Vessels.	Gross Tonnage.	Av. Size—Tons.
1. British India	145	700,318	4,830
2. Ellerman Lines, Ltd. (including Bucknall's)	133	633,990	4,767
3. Alfred Holt & Co.	84	561,339	6,683
4. P. & O. Company	62	517,578	8,348
5. Furness Line	118	462,554	3,920
6. White Star Line	27	434,039	16,075
7. Union-Castle Line	49	355,275	7,250
8. The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company	55	337,439	6,135
9. Elder, Dempster & Co., Ltd.	92	309,218	3,361
10. Leyland Line	48	301,763	6,287
11. Cunard Line	24	300,000	12,500
12. T. & J. Harrison	55	288,497	5,245
13. City Line	47	288,030	6,128
14. Clan Line	59	272,407	4,617
15. Lamport & Holt, Ltd.	55	252,992	10,120
16. Canadian Pacific Railway *	70	240,000	3,429
17. Pacific Steam Navigation Co.	41	211,058	5,147
18. Thomas Wilson, Sons & Co., Ltd.	73	197,480	2,705
19. Shaw Savill & Albion Company	20	191,080	9,584
20. Houlder Brothers & Co., Ltd.	40	186,750	4,668
21. Atlantic Transport Line	20	180,727	9,036
22. R. Ropner & Co., Ltd.	45	159,769	3,550
23. Allan Line	17	156,610	9,212
24. Prince Line	39	151,316	3,877
25. Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co., Ltd.	36	151,159	4,199
26. New Zealand Shipping Co.	16	150,773	9,423
27. Andrew Weir & Co.	32	150,[illegible]	4,[illegible]

* Including Great Lakes Service; British Columbia Coast and River Services, [illegible]

Line.	No. of Vessels.	Gross Tonnage.	Av. Size—Tons.
28. Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.	29	136,364	4,702
29. Hain Steamship Co., Ltd.	36	136,142	3,782
30. Federal Steam Navigation Co.	15	129,290	8,619
31. Maclay & M'Intyre	34	126,064	3,708
32. C. T. Bowring & Co., Ltd.	32	120,231	3,757
33. Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd.	25	119,771	4,791
34. Anchor Line	15	114,222	7,615
35. Booth Steamship Co., Ltd.	26	107,721	4,143
36. Burrell & Son	24	105,092	4,378
37. Orient Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	9	104,577	11,619
38. Evan Thomas, Radcliffe & Co.	24	99,950	4,164
39. Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.	40	94,887	2,372
40. H. & W. Nelson	14	93,120	6,651
41. Moor Line	25	91,860	3,674
42. Donaldson Line	17	89,992	5,293
43. Gow, Harrison & Co.	18	88,300	4,905
44. Hogarth & Sons	25	84,944	3,398
45. Rankin, Gilmour & Co., Ltd.	18	84,823	4,712
46. James Westoll	32	84,119	2,628
47. Asiatic Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	18	82,798	4,600
48. Dominion Line	10	82,379	8,238
49. Manchester Liners, Ltd.	17	80,668	4,745
50. Brocklebank, Thos. & Jno., Ltd.	12	78,033	6,503
51. Tatem Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	16	75,229	4,701
52. Lane & Macandrew	18	70,331	3,907
53. Watts, Watts & Co., Ltd.	18	70,244	3,902
54. Houston Line	18	70,214	3,900
55. Johnston Line	15	69,378	4,625
56. Larrinaga & Co.	15	68,090	4,540
57. Strick, Frank C. & Co., Ltd.	16	64,135	4,008
58. Bibby Line	8	62,901	7,862
59. Constantine & Pickering Steamship Co.	28	62,006	2,215
60. West Hartlepool Steam Nav. Co., Ltd.	17	57,537	3,384
61. Henderson Line	10	57,494	5,749
62. Head Line	18	56,982	3,165
63. London & Northern S.S. Co., Ltd.	17	56,876	3,346
64. W. & C. T. Jones Steamship Co., Ltd.	13	53,769	4,137
65. J. Cory & Sons, Ltd.	19	53,274	2,804
66. Ben Line	16	53,196	3,325
67. Petersen & Co., Ltd.	13	52,750	4,058
68. Jas. Gardiner & Co.	12	52,387	4,366
69. General Steam Navigation Co.	43	51,832	1,205

Shipbuilding in the United Kingdom

Owing to the war and its demands statistics for 1915 cannot be published; the figures for 1914, as set out below, are useful for reference.

Name of Builders.	No. of Ships.	B.T. Gross Tons.	Average Size of Vessel—Tons.
Harland & Wolff, Belfast, Glasgow and Irvine	11	182,759	16,614
Russell & Co., Port Glasgow	15	78,015	5,201
Workman, Clark & Co., Ltd., Belfast	9	75,188	8,354
*Swan, Hunter & Wigham Richardson, Ltd.	16	70,445	4,403
Wm. Gray & Co., Ltd., West Hartlepool	16	70,198	4,388
Wm. Doxford & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland	13	62,928	4,840
Irvine's Shipbuilding Co., Ltd., W. Hartlepool	13	54,366	4,182
Northumberland Shipbuilding Co., Ltd.	9	42,130	4,681
Sir James Laing & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland	7	40,796	5,828
*Palmer's Shipbuilding and Iron Co., Ltd., Jarrow	7	40,699	5,814
Barclay, Curle & Co., Ltd., Whiteinch	5	40,267	8,053
C. Connell & Co., Ltd., Scotstoun	7	39,914	5,702
*Sir W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co., Ltd.	7	37,724	5,389
Scott's Shipbuilding & Eng. Co., Ltd., Greenock	6	37,571	6,262
Ropner & Sons, Ltd., Stockton-on-Tees	13	35,317	2,717
Alex. Stephen & Sons, Ltd., Linthouse	5	34,966	6,993
*Cammell Laird & Co., Ltd., Birkenhead	6	34,407	5,734
J. Readhead & Sons, South Shields	8	33,841	4,230
*R. and W. Hawthorn, Leslie & Co., Ltd., Hebburn	4	32,110	8,028
Earle's Shipbuilding and Eng. Co., Ltd., Hull	7	30,059	4,437
Richardson, Duck & Co., Stockton-on-Tees	7	29,885	4,269
Wm. Denny & Bros., Dumbarton	16	28,800	1,800

* Exclusive of war vessels.

Name of Builders.	No. of Ships.	B.T. Gross Tons.	Average Size of Vessel—Tons.
Sunderland Shipbuilding Co., Sunderland	7	25,374	3,625
J. L. Thompson & Sons, Ltd., Sunderland	6	25,010	4,168
D. and W. Henderson & Co., Ltd., Partick	4	24,823	6,206
Sir Raylton Dixon & Co., Ltd., Middlesbrough	5	23,444	4,689
Short Bros., Ltd., Sunderland	4	20,964	5,241
Caird & Co., Ltd., Greenock	2	20,270	10,135
Tyne Iron Shipbuilding Co., Willington Quay	5	19,628	3,925
Greenock & Grangemouth Dockyard Co.	6	19,103	3,184
Wm. Pickersgill & Sons, Sunderland	4	18,589	4,647
Bartram & Sons, Sunderland	4	18,106	4,526
Craig, Taylor & Co., Ltd., Thornaby-on-Tees	6	17,827	2,971
Wm. Hamilton & Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow	3	17,316	5,772
A. McMillan & Son, Dumbarton	3	17,222	5,741
John Blumer & Co., Sunderland	5	15,344	3,069
Dunlop, Bremner & Co., Ltd., Port Glasgow	7	14,363	2,052
Wm. Dobson & Co., Newcastle	4	14,350	3,588
John Priestman & Co., Sunderland	4	13,417	3,354
Smith's Dock Co., Ltd., North Shields	35	13,251	379
Wood, Skinner & Co., Newcastle	6	12,884	2,147
North of Ireland Co., Londonderry	4	12,225	3,056
Robert Thompson & Sons, Sunderland	4	11,714	2,929
Osbourne Graham & Co., Hylton	8	11,553	1,444
Cochrane & Sons, Selby	39	11,057	284
Ramage & Ferguson, Ltd., Leith	3	10,436	3,479

Numbers of Seamen

The number of persons employed in vessels (registered under Part I. of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894) belonging to the United Kingdom, which were returned as employed in the home and foreign shipping trade, exclusive of vessels employed on rivers and in inland navigation, was:

	1900.	1909.	1912.	1913.
British	174.532	198,474	208,635	212,570
Lascars and Asiatics	36,023	43,960	30,960	46.848
Foreigners	36,893	31,873	47,211	32,639
Total	247,448	274,307	286,806	292,057

The number employed in sailing vessels is 17,783 and in steamers 269,023; 205,960 are employed in vessels engaged in the foreign trade, 70,622 in the home trade, and 10,244 in vessels partly engaged in both.

The *number of British seamen in British ships* in '93 was 186,628. From '93 to 1901 the number steadily declined to 172,912; then it began to rise again, and reached the highest figure yet recorded, 212,570, in 1913.

The Year's Shipping, 1915

The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions, *with cargoes*, during 1915, amounted to 33,725,717 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 39,529,362 tons, as against 43,060,783 tons entered, and 55,968,569 tons cleared, during 1914, With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage entered, *with cargoes*, during 1915, amounted to 27,464,917 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 27,277,569 tons, as against 36,001,235 tons entered and 35,782,797 tons cleared in 1914.

SAFETY OF LIFE AT SEA

The International Conference on Safety of Life at Sea, which was convened by the Government in the autumn of 1913, adopted in January 1914 a Convention for recommendation to the various Powers taking part in it. Signatures were affixed by the Plenipotentiaries of the following States:—The British Empire (including Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, which were separately represented), Germany, France, the United States of America, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Spain, Sweden, Norway, Holland, Belgium, and Denmark.

The recommendations of the Convention, which were summarised in the ANNUAL for 1915, were embodied in a Bill (Merchant Shipping (Convention) Bill), which received the Royal Assent on Aug. 10, 1914, and were to have taken effect on July 1, 1915, but by Orders in Council were postponed from coming into operation until Jan. 1, 1917.

STEAMSHIP COMPANIES *

(See also **Index Guide**, pp. 570-571.)

The following list gives the principal companies sailing from London and other ports, as well as the countries and ports to which they sail (from particulars supplied by the companies):

1. **Aberdeen Line** (Geo. Thompson & Co., Ltd., 7 Billiter Square, E.C.). Sailings: from *London* to Australia via Cape Town.

2. **African Steam Ship Co.**, 23 Billiter St., E.C. Sailings: weekly from *Liverpool* to Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Southern and Northern Nigeria.

3. **Allan Line Steamship Co., Ltd.** (Royal Mail Service to Canada), 14 Cockspur St., S.W., and 103 Leadenhall St., E.C. Sailings: from *Liverpool* to Quebec, Montreal, St. John (7 days); from *Glasgow* to Quebec, Montreal, and Halifax (8 days); to Boston (9 days); from *London* to Quebec and Montreal (10 days); to St. John (10 days); and also from *Havre* to above Canadian ports (9 days).

4. **American Line**, 38 Leadenhall St., E.C.;

* The sailings must be taken as dependent upon the war; in several cases the sailings are temporarily suspended, but will be resumed when the war is over.

1 Cockspur St., S.W., London; Canute Road, Southampton; and 30 James St., Liverpool (Head Office). Sailings: United States Mail Service from *Liverpool* to New York every Saturday (from New York every Saturday); passenger and cargo service from *Liverpool* to Philadelphia.

5. **Anchor Line (Henderson Bros.), Ltd.,** 4 St. Mary Axe, E.C. Sailings: *Liverpool* to Bombay and Calcutta, calling at Gibraltar and Port Said (average passage, 22 and 28 days respectively); *Glasgow* to New York (average passage, 8 days); also from the Mediterranean to New York. See also **Brocklebank Line.**

6. **Anglo-American Oil Co.,** 36–38 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W. Vessels engaged exclusively in the bulk oil business.

7. **Anglo-French Transit Co.** (Worms & Cie.) (Agents, Browne, Geveke & Co. Ltd., 3 Lloyds Avenue, E.C.). Sailings: regularly from *Bristol*, *Newport*, and *Swansea* to Havre and vice versa.

8 **Anglo-Saxon Petroleum Co., Ltd.,** 21 Bury St., St. Mary Axe, E.C. Vessels solely for the carriage of oil either in bulk or packed for their own business.

9. **Argo Steamship Co.,** 4 Lloyds Avenue, E.C. Sailings: suspended during the war.

10. **Atlantic Transport Co., Ltd.,** 38 Leadenhall St., E.C.; 1 Cockspur St., S.W. Sailings: from *London* to New York every Saturday (average passage, 9 days), first-class passenger steamers only; fortnightly to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

11. **Batavier Line,** Custom House and Wool Quays, Lower Thames St., E.C. Sailings: daily from *London* to Rotterdam.

12. **Ben Line** (agents, Killick, Martin & Co., 7 Fen Court, Fenchurch St., E.C.). Sailings: from *London* fortnightly to the Straits Settlements (35 days), Siam (40 days), Hong-Kong (40 days), and Japan (53 days).

13. **Bennett Line,** Chamberlain's Wharf, Tooley St., London Bridge, S.E. Sailings: frequent sailings, cargo only, *London* to Boulogne; also from *Goole* to Boulogne.

14. **Bibby Line** (Bibby Bros. & Co.), 10 and 11 Mincing Lane, E.C. Sailings: from *Liverpool* via Marseilles and Port Said to Colombo and Burma (Rangoon) (average passage, 30 days).

15. **Birt, Potter & Hughes, Ltd.,** 2 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. (See **Federal Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.**).

16. **Booth Line,** 11 Adelphi Terrace, Strand, W.C. (Head Office: Tower Building, Water Street, Liverpool). Sailings: from *Liverpool* at regular intervals for the River Amazon, calling at Continental ports including Havre, Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, and Madeira. A service of intermediate steamers from *Liverpool* to Maranham and other Brazil coast ports, also between *Liverpool* and *New York* to Iquitos. A regular service of steamers is run between New York, Barbados, and the Amazon.

17. **Bowring, C. T. & Co., Ltd.,** Winchester House, Old Broad St., E.C. Steamers trade in all directions, but with no regular sailings nor time-tables.

18. **The British and African Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.,** Colonial House, Liverpool. Sailings: from *Liverpool* with a regular express service to Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Southern and Northern Nigeria.

19. **British India Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.,** 122 Leadenhall Street, E.C. Sailings: between *London* and ports in India, Australia, and East Africa, and between ports in India, Persian Gulf, Australia, China, Japan, and East and South-east Africa.

20. **Brocklebank Line,** in conjunction with the **Anchor Line** (*q.v.*). Sailings: from *Glasgow* and *Liverpool* to Calcutta direct every 10 days.

21. **Bucknall Steamship Lines, Ltd.** (See **Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co., Ltd.**)

22. **Cairns, Noble & Co., Ltd.,** 44–46, Leadenhall St., E.C. (Head Office, Akenside House, Newcastle). Sailings: from *Leith*, *Newcastle*, *Middlesbro'*, and *Hull* at fortnightly intervals to Montreal and Portland (Maine). Also monthly from *Calais* (Office, 6 Rue de Moscou, Calais).

23. **Canadian Northern Steamships, Ltd.** The vessels of this line have been transferred to the Cunard Line (*q.v.*).

24. **Canadian Pacific Railway Co.,** 62–65 Charing Cross, S.W. Sailings: from *Liverpool*, *London*, *Glasgow*, and *Bristol* to Quebec, Montreal, Halifax, and St. John (7 days); sailings also from *Vancouver*, *B.C.*, to Yokohama, Kobé, Nagasaki, Manila, Shanghai, Hong-Kong, and by Canadian-Australasian S.S. Line from Vancouver to Honolulu Suva, Auckland, and Sydney (*see* advt. p. 847).

25. **Chargeurs Réunis** (agents, Hackett, Ausender & Co., 19 St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C.).

26. **China Mutual Steam Navigation Co.,** in conjunction with the **Ocean Steamship Co., Ltd.** (*q.v.*).

27. **City Line** (agents, Montgomerie & Workman, Ltd., 36 Gracechurch St., E.C.). Sailings: from *Liverpool* via Marseilles to Mediterranean ports, Egypt, Bombay, and Karachi (average passage, 22 days); also to Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta (average passage, 30 days).

28. **Clan Line** (Cayzer, Irvine & Co., Ltd.), 115 Leadenhall St., E.C. (Head Office, 109 Hope St., Glasgow). Sailings: from *Newport*, *Glasgow*, *Manchester*, and *Birkenhead* to Colombo, Madras, Calcutta, and Bengal (Chittagong); Bombay and Malabar coast ports; Cape Town, Algoa Bay, East London, Natal, Delagoa Bay, Beira, and Mauritius; also to Red Sea ports and ports in East Africa.

29. **Compania Transatlantica** (General agents, Larrinaga & Co., Ltd., 30, James Street, Liverpool; London agents, Wainwright Bros. & Co., 21 Fenchurch St., E.C.). Sailings: from *Liverpool* to Spain, Portugal, Singapore, Iloilo, and Manila every 28 days.

30. **Compagnie Générale Transatlantique,** 5B Pall Mall, and 8 Lloyds Avenue, E.C. (Head Office, 6 Rue Auber, Paris). Sailings: from *Bordeaux* and *Havre* to New York; also from *Nantes St. Nazaire* and *Bordeaux* to the West Indies, Colon, Panama, Haiti, Cuba, French Guiana, Havana, Trinidad, etc.; also from *Bordeaux* and *Havre* to Quebec, Montreal, and Halifax; also from *Bordeaux* to Casablanca and Mazagan; also from *Marseilles* to Tunis, Malta, Algiers, Oran, Bizerta, Bougie, and to Moroccan ports; weekly cargo service *London* (and fortnightly from *Liverpool*) to Nantes St. Nazaire La Pallice, and Bordeaux.

31. **Cunard Line,** 29–31 Cockspur St., S.W., and 51 Bishopsgate, E.C. Head Office, Cunard Building, Pier Head, Liverpool. Passenger services: *Liverpool* to New York and Boston; *London* to New York and Boston; from *London* and *Bristol* to Montreal and Quebec. *New York* to Mediterranean ports. Freight services: *Liverpool* to New York and Boston. *Liverpool* and *Manchester* to Havre and Mediterranean ports. *London* and *Bristol* to Quebec and Montreal. *London* to New York and Boston; *New York* to Mediterranean.

32. **Cuban Line** (Ernest Bigland & Co., Ltd.), East India Avenue, E.C. Sailings: from *London* and *Antwerp* to all principal ports of Cuba

and Mexico (average passage, 20 days), and to Savannah, Charleston, and Galveston.

33. **Devitt & Moore's Ocean Training Ships, Ltd.,** 12 Fenchurch Bdgs., E.C. *Port Jackson* and *Medway*, four-masted barques, make voyages to all parts of the world with the object of training officers for the mercantile marine and Royal Naval Reserve.

34. **" Direct " Line of Steamers** (Scrutton, Sons & Co.), 16, Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. Sailings: from *London* and *Glasgow* to the West Indies: Antigua, Barbados, Demerara, Dominica, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Jamaica, Martinique, Montserrat, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad (average passage, 16–18 days).

35. **Dominion Line,** 1 Cockspur St., S.W., and 38 Leadenhall St., E.C.; West India House, Bristol. Head Office, 30 James St., Liverpool. Sailings: Passenger and cargo service from *Liverpool* to Quebec and Montreal, weekly during the summer (in conjunction with the White Star Line); *Liverpool* to Halifax and Portland, Me., regularly during the winter (in conjunction with the White Star Line). Cargo service from *Avonmouth* to Quebec and Montreal, at regular intervals during the summer; from *Avonmouth* to Portland, Me., at regular intervals during the winter.

36. **Donaldson Line** (Donaldson Bros., Ltd., 58 Bothwell Street, Glasgow). Sailings: weekly to and from *Glasgow* and Montreal (summer) and St. John, N.B., and Portland, Me. (winter); at regular intervals to and from *Glasgow*, Baltimore, Norfolk, and Newport News, Va.; also to and from *Glasgow* and *Liverpool* and River Plate.

37. **East Asiatic Co., Ltd.** (agents, Escombe, McGrath & Co., 3 East India Avenue, E.C.). Sailings: from *Copenhagen* and *Rotterdam* via London to St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Dominica, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, Demerara, Paramaribo (service temporarily suspended).

38. **Elder, Dempster & Co., Ltd.,** 4 St. Mary Axe, E.C.: see **African Steam Ship Co., British and African Steam Navigation Co.,** and **Glen Line** (*see* advt. p. 847).

39. **Elders & Fyffes, Ltd.,** 31 and 32 Bow St., London, W.C. Sailings: fortnightly from *Bristol* (Avonmouth) to Jamaica (14–15 days); from *Bristol*, weekly, to Costa Rica (17–18 days); from *Liverpool*, weekly, to Colombia (Santa Marta (16–17 days); fortnightly from *Bristol* to Panama (Colon) (18–19 days).

40. **Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Company, Ltd.,** 5 and 6 Billiter Avenue, E.C., and 7 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. Sailings: from *London* weekly to South and East Africa (Cape Town, 22–23 days); from *London* monthly to Red Sea and Persian Gulf Ports; from *Sydney* fortnightly to London, Hull, and Continent during the wool season; from *New York* every 10 days to South and East Africa, Mauritius, Réunion, and Madagascar (29-30 days); from *New York* outwards to Red Sea, India, Ceylon, and Burma, about every 15 days, homewards every 5 days; from *New York* every 21 days to Australia (45-46 days) and New Zealand (52-53 days); from *New York* every 14 days to Straits Settlements, China, Japan, and Manchuria; from *Atlantic Gulf ports* monthly to Straits Settlements, Philippines, China, Japan, and Manchuria; from *Australia* every 30 days to South and East African ports; from Japan, China, Philippines and Straits Settlements every 14 days to Marseilles and U.K. ports. See **City Line, Hall Line,** and **Westcott & Laurance Line.**

41. **Federal Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.,** 2 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C. Sailings: from *Liverpool* to Australia (36 days), and to New Zealand (42 days).

42. **Finland Steamship Co., Ltd.** (Agents, Chas. Gee & Co., 17 Gracechurch St., E.C.). Sailings: from *London*, every 9 days, to Abo, Hango, Helsingfors, Viborg, and Kotka (through rates for cargo); regular sailings also from *Middlesbrough*, *Newcastle-on-Tyne*, and *Grangemouth*, also passenger steamers *Hull* to Finland twice weekly, but all sailings are suspended during the war.

43. **Forenede Co. of Copenhagen** (agents, United Shipping Co., Ltd., 108 Fenchurch St., E.C.). Sailings: from *London* to Libau three times a month; and, jointly with the Wilson Line, to Copenhagen and Konigsberg, weekly, from *London*; also from *Harwich* to Esbjerg 4 times weekly. (Suspended temporarily.)

44. **France, Fenwick & Co., Ltd.,** 5 Fenchurch St., E.C. Carry goods between *London* and Lancashire and Yorkshire towns, via Goole.

45. **Furness, Withy & Co., Ltd.,** Furness House, Billiter St., E.C.; also at Royal Liver Building, Liverpool (Head Office). Sailings: fortnightly from *London* to Halifax, N.S. (10 days) and St. John, N.B. (13 days); monthly from *London* to St. John's, N.F. Regular sailings *London* to Newport News, Va. (14 days); fortnightly *London* to Philadelphia (13 days); fortnightly *Liverpool* to St. John's, N.F. (18 days) and Halifax (12 days) Regular sailings from *Liverpool* to Newport News (13 days). Fortnightly sailings from *Leith* and *Middlesbrough* to Baltimore and Philadelphia (14 days). Regular service *Leith* and *Dundee* to New York. Fortnightly sailings *Glasgow* to Philadelphia (14 days). Regular service Montreal to Hull. Service of direct steamers from *Fowey*, Cornwall, to Montreal, Portland, Me., Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Newport News.

46. **General Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.,** 15, Trinity Sq., E.C. Sailings: from *London* to Mediterranean ports (Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, Messina, Catania, and Palermo) every 10 days, to Bordeaux every Saturday, to Oporto Tuesdays, to Rotterdam Mondays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, to Amsterdam Thursdays and Sundays, and to Havre weekly, but sailings are irregular in war time.

47. **Glen Line (McGregor, Gow & Co.), Ltd.,** 1 and 2 East India Avenue, E.C. Sailings: from *London* to Port Said (14 days), Penang (30 days), Port Swettenham (31 days), Singapore (32 days), Hong-Kong (40 days), Shanghai (50 days), and Japan (60 days).

48. **Gulf Line, Ltd.,** 21 Billiter St., E.C. No regular line sailings, the fleet consisting of tramp steamers.

49. **Hall, John, jun., & Co.,** 59 Mark Lane, E.C. Sailings: about ten-day intervals from *London* to Portugal (Lisbon, 5 days), Spain (Malaga, 11 days; Cadiz, 14 days), and Gibraltar (7 days).

50. **Hall Line, Ltd.,** Tower Building, Liverpool. Sailings: from *Liverpool* fortnightly to Port Said (10–11 days), Bombay and Karachi (21–23 days); from *Liverpool* to Malabar coast ports (Marmagao, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, etc.) every 4–6 weeks; from *Antwerp* to the Persian Gulf, monthly; also, in conjunction with the Harrison Line, to South African ports and Red Sea and East African ports.

51. **Harrison Line** (Thos. & Jas. Harrison, Mersey Chambers, Liverpool, and Dock House, Billiter Street, E.C.). Sailings: from [illegible] to the Brazils; New Orleans and Mexican Gulf; West Indies and Spanish Main; Calcutta; Capetown, Mossel Bay, Algoa Bay, East London, Durban, Delagoa Bay [illegible], and Mauritius;

Port Sudan, Mombasa, Kilindini, and Zanzibar; Los Angeles, San Francisco, Tacoma, Seattle, Victoria V.I., and Vancouver City.

52. **Harrison-Rennie Line** (Thos. & Jas. Harrison, Mersey Chambers, Liverpool, and Dock House, Billiter Street, E.C.). Sailings: from *London* to Durban, Delagoa Bay, and Beira.

53. **Helmsing and Grimm—St. Petersburg Express Line** (agents, United Shipping Co., Ltd., 108 Fenchurch St., E.C. Sailings: from *London* to St. Petersburg weekly during the season. (Suspended temporarily.)

54. **Henderson Line** (agents, Galbraith, Pembroke & Co., 34 Leadenhall St., E.C.). Sailings: from *Glasgow* and *Liverpool* to Port Said (12 days) and Rangoon (30–31 days) every fortnight.

55. **Holland-America Line** (agents, Brown, Geveke & Co., Ltd., 3 Lloyds Avenue, E.C.). Sailings: from *Rotterdam* weekly to New York, and fortnightly to Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Newport News, New Orleans, and Quebec or Montreal.

56. **Holt, Alfred & Co.** (Blue Funnel Line). (See **Ocean Steamship Co., Ltd.**)

57. **Houlder Brothers & Co., Ltd.,** 146 Leadenhall St., E.C. Sailings: from *Liverpool* to Buenos Aires fortnightly (19–21 days); from *Newport* and *Swansea* to Monte Video, Buenos Ayres, and Rosario fortnightly (25 days); from *Antwerp* and *London* to Monte Video, Buenos Aires, and Rosario every 3 weeks (25 days).

58. **Houston Line** (R. P. Houston & Co., 16 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.; Liverpool office: 10 Dale St.). Sailings: from *Liverpool* (weekly), *Glasgow*, *Swansea*, *New York*, and *New Orleans* to Monte Video, Buenos Aires, Rosario, and Bahia Blanca; also from *Glasgow*, *Liverpool*, *London*, and *New York* to Cape Town, Algoa Bay, East London, Natal, Delagoa Bay, and Beira; also from *River Plate* to West Indies and Boston and New York.

59. **Johnston Line, Ltd.,** 6 Billiter Street, E.C. (head office: Liverpool). Sailings: weekly from *Liverpool* to Piræus, Volo, Salonica, Trebizond, Constanza, Bourgas, Varna, Sulina, Galatz, Braila; weekly from *Liverpool* to Baltimore; also from *London* to Boston; and from *Antwerp* and *Swansea* to the Mediterranean and Danube.

60. **Kosmos Line** (agents, Browne, Geveke & Co., 3 Lloyds Avenue, E.C.). Sailings: from *London*, fortnightly and monthly, direct to the various ports of Chile and Peru, Central and North America (suspended on account of the war).

61. **Lamport & Holt Line,** 36 Lime St., E.C. (head office, Royal Liver Building, Liverpool). Sailings: from *Glasgow*, *Manchester*, and *Liverpool* to Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, and Santos (18–19 days); from *Glasgow* and *Liverpool* to Monte Video (24 days), Buenos Aires, and Rosario. Also fortnightly sailings of first-class mail and passenger steamers between *New York*, West Indies, Brazil, and River Plate ports.

62. **Leyland Line,** 1 Cockspur St., S.W., and 38 Leadenhall St., E.C. Sailings: from *Liverpool* to Boston; from *Liverpool* to the West Indies (Barbados, Trinidad), to Colombia (Santa Marta), to Panama (Colon), to New Orleans and Galveston, and to Mexico.

63. **London Line** (Bethell, Gwyn & Co.), 22 Billiter St., E.C., and 11 Baldwin Street, Bristol. Cargo service from *Glasgow*, *Liverpool*, *Avonmouth*, and *London* to Australia.

64. **London and Edinburgh Shipping Co., Ltd.,** 2–12 Wapping High St., London. Sailings (with cargo): from *Leith* to Oporto (7 days) and Seville (9 days) every 3 weeks (but suspended during the war).

65. **McIlwraith, McEacharn & Co. Proprietary, Ltd.,** Billiter Sq. Bldgs., E.C. Owners of steamers trading entirely in Australian waters.

66. **MacIver, David & Co.,** 6 Lloyds Avenue, E.C. (head office, 16 Brunswick St., Liverpool). Sailings: from *Liverpool* fortnightly, and from *Glasgow* monthly, to Monte Video, Buenos Aires, Rosario, and other River Plate ports (average passage to Monte Video, 24 days).

66a. **Manchester Liners, Ltd.** (108, Deansgate, Manchester). Sailings: *Manchester* to Quebec. Montreal, St. John (N.B.) and Philadelphia.

67. **Marittima Italiana** (agents, Alfred Laming & Co., 8 Leadenhall St., E.C.). Sailings: from Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, and Sicily every 28 days to Bombay, and every fourth week to Mombasa, etc.

68. **Messageries Maritimes de France,** 72–75 Fenchurch St., E.C., 62 Pall Mall, S.W., 1 Rue Vignon, Boulevard Madeleine, Paris, and 3 Place Sadi Carnot, Marseilles. Sailings: from *Marseilles* 4 times a month to Jibouti (Abyssinia); fortnightly to Colombo, Singapore, Saigon, Hong-Kong, Shanghai and Yokohama (connection at Saigon fortnightly for Bangkok, connection at Colombo monthly for Pondicherry and Calcutta); occasional intermediate steamers for Australia and New Caledonia; every 28 days to Mombasa, Zanzibar; ditto to Mahé, Seychelles; fortnightly to Madagascar, Réunion, Mauritius; Port Said 4 times a month by China and Mauritius steamers; Alexandria fortnightly; during the war every week to Malta, Piræus, Salonica; services at present suspended to Turkish, Russian, and Syrian ports.

69. **Mogul Line** (Gellatly, Hankey & Co.), Dock House, Billiter St., E.C., and at Glasgow and Liverpool. Sailings: from *Middlesbrough*, *Glasgow*, and *Birkenhead* to ports in the Straits, China, and Japan.

70. **Moor Line** (Walter Runciman & Co., 24 St. Mary Axe, E.C. Head office, Pilgrim St., Newcastle-on-Tyne). Sailings: with cargo only; no regular destination.

71. **Natal Line** (Bullard, King & Co.), 14 St. Mary Axe, E.C. Sailings: from *London*, every 10 days, to Delagoa Bay, Beira, Chinde, etc., with goods and passengers; also a fortnightly service between Cape Colony, Natal, East Africa, and India (Madras and Calcutta), calling at Ceylon, conveying goods and passengers.

72. **Nederland Line** (D. H. Drakeford, General Passenger Agent for Gt. Britain, 60 Haymarket. Head office, 159–160, Prins Hendrikkade, Amsterdam). Sailings: from *Amsterdam* and *Southampton* fortnightly to Lisbon, Tangier, Algiers, and Genoa, Port Said, Suez, Colombo, Sabang, Belawan-Deli, Singapore, and Java, offering connection for China and Japan, Australia, and all points in the Dutch East Indies. (This service, for the duration of the war, is being operated from Amsterdam, via Las Palmas and the Cape to Singapore, etc).

73. **Nelson, H. & W., Ltd.,** 98 Leadenhall St., E.C. Sailings: from *London*, weekly, to Monte Video and Buenos Aires (average passage, 22 days); and monthly from *Liverpool* to Buenos Aires (24 days).

74. **New Zealand Shipping Co., Ltd.,** 138 Leadenhall St., E.C. Sailings: from *London* via *Plymouth* through the Panama Canal to all New Zealand ports (mail steamers), average passage 44 days. Sailings from New Zealand to Plymouth and London are made by the same route.

75. **Nippon Yusen Kaisha,** 4 Lloyds Avenue, E.C. Sailings: fortnightly from *Middlesbrough*

and *London* to Cape Town, Durban, Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Japan. There is also a fortnightly service from *Hong-Kong*, *Shanghai*, and the Japanese ports to Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, and a monthly service between Japanese ports and Australia.

76. **Ocean Steamship Co., Ltd.** (Alfred Holt & Co., India Buildings, Water St., Liverpool; London agents, Messrs. Killick, Martin & Co., 7 Fen Court, Fenchurch St., E.C.) Sailings: weekly service of cargo steamers from *Glasgow*, *Bristol*, *Channel ports*, and *Liverpool* to the Straits Settlements, Hong-Kong, China, and Japan, with a 4-weekly extension via Philippine Islands to British Columbia and Puget Sound; regular sailings from Antwerp via *Liverpool* to Siberian ports; also a fortnightly service from *Amsterdam* via *Liverpool* to the Dutch East Indies; also a four-weekly passenger (London agents, Geo. Wills & Sons, Ltd., 57 Leadenhall St., E.C.) and cargo service from *Glasgow* to Australia, via Cape Town, returning to Liverpool.

77. **Orient Line to Australia** (Managers, F. Green & Co. and Anderson, Anderson & Co., 5 Fenchurch Avenue, E.C.; West End office, 28 Cockspur St., S.W.). Sailings: fortnightly (Friday) from *London*. Ports visited on the voyage: Gibraltar, Toulon, Naples, Taranto, Port Said, Suez, Colombo, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, with through bookings to Tasmania and New Zealand.

78. **Pacific Steam Navigation Co.** See **Royal Mail Steampacket Co.**

79. **P. & O. Steam Navigation Co.,** 122 Leadenhall St., E.C., and Northumberland Avenue, W.C. Sailings: weekly by mail steamers from *London* and *Marseilles* to Gibraltar, Malta, Egypt, Aden, and Bombay; fortnightly by mail steamer from *London* and *Marseilles* to Ceylon, Straits Settlements, China, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania. For particulars of sailings see daily advertisements. (See also British India Steam Navigation Company, whose tickets are interchangeable with those of the P. & O. Company) (*see* advt. p. 848).

80. **P. & O. Branch Service** (32 Lime St., E.C.). Sailings: every third Thursday from *London* to Australian ports via Cape Town, conveying one class of passengers only at third-class rates.

81. **Power Line** (James Power & Co., managers), 158 Leadenhall, St. E.C. Sailings: from *London* to Melilla, Tetuan, Ceuta, Gibraltar, Tangier, Larache, Mehedia, Kenitra, Rabat, Casablanca, Mazagan, Saffi, and Mogador.

82. **Prince Line** (agents, Kaye, Son & Co., Ltd., 118 Fenchurch St., E.C.; head office, Prince Line, Ltd., Newcastle-on-Tyne). Sailings: from *Manchester* to Tunis, Malta, Alexandria, the Syrian coast, and Cyprus; from the *Tyne*, *Antwerp*, and *London* to Malta, Alexandria, the Syrian coast, and Cyprus, and to Buenos Aires, Monte Video, Rosario, etc.; also from *New York* to Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Monte Video, and Buenos Aires, to Cape Town, Algoa Bay, East London, Natal, Delagoa Bay, and Beira, and to the Straits Settlements, Philippines, China, and Japan.

83. **Red Star Line,** 1 Cockspur St., S.W., 38 Leadenhall St., E.C., and 22 Kammenstraat, Antwerp (head office). Sailings: from *Dover* (weekly, Saturdays) to New York, and from *Antwerp* to Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

84. **Rigaer Schnelidampfer Gesellschaft** (agents, United Shipping Co., Ltd., 108 Fenchurch St., E.C.). Sailings: from *London* to Riga weekly. (Suspended temporarily.)

85. **Rotterdam Lloyd** (agents, Escombe, McGrath & Co., 3 East India Avenue, E.C.). Sailings: from *Southampton* via Lisbon, Tangier, Gibraltar, and Marseilles to Port Said, Suez, Colombo, Penang, and Batavia (service temporarily suspended).

86. **Royal Holland Lloyd** (General agents, Wainwright Bros. & Co., 21 Fenchurch Street, E.C.; West End passenger agent, D. H. Drakeford, 60 Haymarket, London). Sailings: from *Falmouth* to Corunna (1 day), Vigo (2 days), Lisbon (3 days), Rio de Janeiro (16 days), Santos (17 days), Monte Video (20 days), and Buenos Aires (20 days).

87. **Royal Mail Steampacket Co.,** 18 Moorgate St., E.C. (and the Pacific Steam Navigation Co.). Sailings: *Liverpool* to South America (Pernambuco, Bahia, Rio de Janeiro, Santos, Monte Video, Buenos Aires, Falkland Islands, Punta Arenas, Coronel, Talcahuano, Valparaiso, Coquimbo, Antofagasta, Iquique, Callao, and Panama), calling on the way at Cherbourg, La Rochelle, Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Madeira, and St. Vincent; from *Glasgow* and *Liverpool* to Havre, Chile, and Peru; also to Azores, Barbados, Trinidad, Jamaica, and other West Indian Islands, Colon (for Panama Canal), Bermuda; from *London* to Gibraltar, Morocco, Canary Islands, and Madeira; Shire Line Service, from *London* to Egypt, Straits, China, and Japan. Also a service between Canada and the West Indies, and New York.

88. **St. Petersburg Express Line** (agents, United Shipping Co., Ltd., 108 Fenchurch St., E.C.). Sailings: from *London* to St. Petersburg weekly during the season. (Suspended temporarily.)

89. **Scottish Shire Line, Ltd.,** 112 Fenchurch St., E.C. Sailings: from *Liverpool* to Australian ports (40 days) and New Zealand (48 days).

90. **Shaw, Savill & Albion Co., Ltd.,** 34 Leadenhall St., E.C. Sailings: from *London* via Teneriffe (6 days) and Cape Town (20 days) to Hobart (40 days) and New Zealand ports (44 days). The sailings from *New Zealand* to London are made via Sydney and Cape Town. The company have also a fleet of cargo steamers carrying goods to and from all ports of New Zealand.

91. **Strick Line, Ltd.,** Baltic House, Leadenhall St., E.C. Sailings: monthly from *Glasgow*, *Manchester*, *South Wales*, and *London* for all Persian Gulf ports (average passage, 30–35 days).

92. **Thule Steamship Co.** (agents, British & Northern Shipping Agency, Ltd., 5 Lloyds Avenue, E.C.). Sailings: twice weekly from *Newcastle* to Gothenburg (36 hours).

93. **Toyo Kisen Kaisha** (agent, Thos. Cooper, 21 Cockspur St., S.W., and 49 Leadenhall St., E.C.; head office, Merchants' National Bank Building, San Francisco). Maintains services from *San Francisco* to Honolulu (6 days), Yokohama (16 days), Kobé (20 days), Nagasaki (22 days), Shanghai (24 days), Hong-Kong (30 days), Philippine Islands (29 days); also a service between Hong-Kong and Yokohama (13 days), Mexico, Manzanillo (46 days), Salina Cruz (51 days), Callao (62 days), and Valparaiso (67 days).

94. **Union-Castle Line,** 3 and 4 Fenchurch St., E.C. Sailings: West Coast service, weekly, from *London* via Madeira, Las Palmas, Teneriffe, Ascension, St. Helena, and Lobito Bay to Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Natal, Lourenço Marques, Beira, Réunion, and Mauritius; East Coast service, regular sailings from *London* via Lisbon, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Naples, Port Said, to Port Sudan, Aden Mombasa, Zanzibar, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Beira, Lourenço Marques, and Natal.

95. **Union Steamship Co. of New Zealand, Ltd.**

The New HAZELL, 1917

(D. H. Drakeford, General Passenger Agent, 60, Haymarket, London). Sailings: *San Francisco* mail service every 28 days to New Zealand and Australia (average passage; Wellington, 22 days; Sydney, 26 days). Passengers can leave England 12 to 14 days previous to sailing dates from San Francisco.

96. **Weir, Andrew & Co.,** 6 Lloyds Avenue, E.C.

97. **Westcott and Laurance Line, Ltd.,** Thorner's Chambers, Ingram Court, Fenchurch St., E.C. Pre-war sailings: from *London*, *Antwerp*, and the *Tyne* to Gibraltar (6 days), Malta (12 days), Alexandria (17 days), Piræus (15 days), Salonica (17 days), Smyrna (18 days), Constantinople (20 days), Bourgas (22 days), Varna (22 days), Odessa (25 days), Galatz (25 days), and Braila (25 days).

98. **White Star Line,** 1 Cockspur St., S.W.; 38 Leadenhall St., E.C., London; Canute Road, Southampton; and (head office) 30 James St., Liverpool. Sailings: royal mail service from *Southampton* and *Cherbourg* to New York each Wednesday (but temporarily suspended owing to the war); passenger and cargo services from *Liverpool* to New York (weekly), Boston (fortnightly), Quebec and Montreal (weekly during summer), Halifax and Portland, Me. (regularly during winter); from *Liverpool* to Australia (via Cape Town) every four weeks; to *New Zealand* (in conjunction with Messrs. Shaw, Savill & Albion) every four weeks; passenger and cargo from *New York* and *Boston* to Mediterranean ports at regular intervals.

99. **Wilson Line** (agents, United Shipping Co., Ltd., 108 Fenchurch St., E.C.). Pre-war sailings: from *London* to Reval (regularly during winter months); to Christiania and Christiansand (fortnightly); to Trieste, Fiume, Venice, and Bari (fortnightly); to Riga (weekly); (jointly with the Stockholm Steamship Co.) to Stockholm and Norrkoping (weekly); and (jointly with the (Forenede Co.) to Copenhagen and Konigsberg (weekly). (Regular services suspended.)

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LLOYD'S

(Royal Exchange, E.C.)

This world-famous institution takes its name and derives its origin from a coffee-house established in Tower Street by one Edward Lloyd towards the end of the 17th century, and removed in 1692 to the corner of Lombard Street and Abchurch Lane. In 1773 the brokers and underwriters frequenting the house, to the number of 79, took rooms on the north-west side of the Royal Exchange, where ever since this great institution has been established. In 1870 an Act of Incorporation was applied for, and obtained in 1871. This Act has been partly repealed and amended by a further Act obtained in 1911 under which the objects of the Society are defined as : "The carrying on by members of the Society of the business of insurance of every description, including guarantee business ; the advancement and protection of the interests of members of the Society in connection with the business carried on by them as members of the Society and in respect of shipping and cargoes and freight and other insurable property or insurable interests or otherwise ; the collection, publication, and diffusion of intelligence and information ; the doing of all things incidental or conducive to the fulfilment of the objects of the Society." To carry out the third object Lloyd's has a staff of about 1,500 agents in all parts of the world constantly reporting to headquarters, where clerks are employed both day and night.

Lloyd's also maintains **an extensive system of signal stations** for reporting vessels, etc., which is of great benefit to the shipping community. **An inquiry office** is also maintained, where the relatives of crew or passengers may obtain, without cost, information concerning the movements of the vessel in which they are interested. In addition to "**Lloyd's List**" (with which is incorporated the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette*), published daily, the Corporation publish "**Lloyd's List Weekly Summary**" every Friday, "**Lloyd's Weekly Index**" every Thursday, "**Lloyd's Calendar**" annually in November for the ensuing year, *Lloyd's Book of House Flags and Funnels*, *Lloyd's Prize Cases*, etc. A "**Captains' Register**" is kept, consisting of a biographical dictionary of all the certificated commanders of the British mercantile marine, about 24,000 in all. The record of maritime casualty losses and serious casualties is kept in the "**Casualty Book**," originally known as the "Loss Book."

The **medal of the Society** is presented to those who have, by extraordinary exertions, contributed to the saving of life at sea ; and the **Medal for Meritorious Services** is granted to officers and others who, by extraordinary exertions, have contributed to the preservation of vessels or cargoes. In 1803 "**Lloyd's Patriotic Fund**" was established for the relief of sailors and soldiers, their relatives and dependants, who suffered in the great war. This fund is still administered by trustees, the majority of whom are members of Lloyd's, the chairman being Mr. Herbert de Rougemont.

Lloyd's is, of course, open only to members and subscribers. **Members of Lloyd's** may be either underwriting or non-underwriting members. There are also annual subscribers and associates. Underwriters are required to deposit with the Committee in respect of liabilities incurred on account of marine and transport risks at least £5,000 in approved securities, the dividends on which are received by the depositor. The Committee some years ago adopted a system under which separate security, applicable only to claims on fire policies and other policies not covering marine and transport risks, is required from members on their admission, and members who engage in such business, and who were elected before the adoption of this system, generally furnished similar security. A system was also instituted under which all underwriting moneys are held in trust for underwriting purposes only ; and underwriters' accounts are annually audited by approved accountants who certify as to the solvency of the underwriter. Non-marine insur-

ance business transacted at Lloyd's is subject to the Assurance Companies Act of 1909, and since July 1, 1910, when that Act came into force, every member of Lloyd's, without exception, undertaking such non-marine business, has complied with its requirements, which are as follows: "(*a*) All premiums received by or on behalf of the underwriter in respect of fire and accident insurance or reinsurance business carried on by him, either alone or in conjunction with any other insurance business for which special requirements are not laid down in this schedule, shall without any apportionment be placed in a trust fund in accordance with the provisions of a trust deed approved by the Board of Trade. (*b*) He shall also furnish security to the satisfaction of the Board of Trade (or, if the Board so direct, to the satisfaction of the committee of the association), which shall be available solely to meet claims under policies issued by him in connection with fire and accident business and any other non-marine business carried on by him for which special requirements are not laid down in this schedule. The security may be furnished in the form of either a deposit or a guarantee, or partly in the one form and partly in the other. The amount of the security to be furnished shall never be less than the aggregate of the premiums received or receivable by the underwriter in the last preceding year in connection with such fire and accident and other non-marine business. (*c*) The accounts of every underwriter shall be audited annually by an accountant approved by the committee of the association." The deposits and guarantees provided by underwriting members of Lloyd's as security for their underwriting liabilities exceed seven millions sterling. Underwriting members are also required to pay an entrance fee, and an annual subscription of £21, but those elected prior to Dec. 31, 1892, only pay an annual subscription of £16.16.0. Non-underwriting members are exempted from the deposit, but pay an entrance fee, and an annual subscription of £7.7.0. Subscribers pay annually £7.7.0 and associates £5.5.0.

Secretary, Rear-Admiral Edward Fitzmaurice Inglefield.

LLOYD'S REGISTER OF SHIPPING

This is a Society voluntarily maintained by the shipping community with the **primary object** of the **classification of vessels.** It is **the recognised authority** on such matters all over the world. The Society's affairs are managed by a General Committee of 73 members, composed of merchants, shipowners, and underwriters, shipbuilders and engineers, representing the principal shipping centres of the country. In technical matters affecting the Society's rules for the construction of vessels and machinery, the Committee has also the advantage of the co-operation of a body of experts, 15 in number, selected by the principal institutions of the United Kingdom associated with naval architecture and engineering, and the iron and steel and forgemaking industries. **Committees** of the Society are established **on the Mersey, on the Clyde,** and at **New York.** In the case of new vessels, after the plans have been submitted to and approved by the Committee, the building of the vessels proceeds under the supervision of the Society's surveyors, who, when the vessels are completed, send a detailed report to the Committee, by whom the class is assigned. The highest class for iron and steel vessels is represented by the character 100A1, and for wooden vessels by A1. It is from the latter character that the phrase "**A1 at Lloyd's**" is derived.

In addition to the classification of vessels other duties have from time to time been entrusted to the Society. Under the authority of Government it **controls the testing of anchors and chains** at all the public proving-houses in the country. During the year ended June 30, 1916, over 738 miles of chain cable and 12,686 anchors were tested. Lloyd's Register has, moreover, been entrusted by Parliament with the duty of **assigning freeboards to vessels** under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, and the **load lines** of 17,949 vessels have been dealt with by the Committee. The Society also **conducts the testing of steel** used in the construction of vessels and machinery. During the above-stated period 976,801 tons of steel were submitted to the tests required by the Rules.

On June 30, 1916, 10,032 vessels of 23,190,138 tons were **classed in the Society's Register Book.** At the end of September 1916, 406 vessels of 1,442,003 tons were building in the United Kingdom under the supervision of a surveying staff, comprising officers stationed at all the principal shipping centres of the world. During the 10 years ended June 30, 1916, 12,758,769 tons of new vessels were classed by the Society.

Lloyd's Register was founded in 1760 and reconstituted in 1834. It issues annually to its subscribers a very bulky **Register Book,** containing full particulars of not only vessels classed with the Society, but also of all seagoing vessels and steel and iron vessels trading on the Great Lakes of North America. The 1916-17 edition of the Register Book contains over 30,000 vessels of 100 tons and upwards. **A Register of Yachts** is also published annually, giving detailed particulars of yachts of all nationalities. Another Register is also issued yearly by the Society in New York, giving similar particulars of 3,555 yachts belonging to the United States and Canada. The Society publishes very complete **statistical returns** quarterly and annually regarding vessels building and vessels lost all over the world. See MERCANTILE MARINE.

Chairman, Sir Thomas L. Devitt, Bt.
Secretary, Andrew Scott.
Chief Ship Surveyor, Westcott S. Abell, M.Eng., M.Inst.C.E.
Chief Engineer Surveyor, J. T. Milton, M.Inst.C.E.
Offices, 71 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.

SHIPPING SOCIETIES

The Baltic Mercantile and Shipping Exchange Ltd., is a general mercantile and shipping exchange. It was opened in April 1903, is an amalgamation of the old Baltic in Threadneedle Street and the Shipping Exchange in Billiter Street, and consists of nearly 2,500 members, merchants, shipowners, and brokers (grain, shipping, oil, oil-seed, etc.).

Chairman, F. N. Garrard.
Secretary, J. A. Findlay.
Offices, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.

The Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom consists of 30 shipowners' associations of the United Kingdom. It communicates with the chief Government Departments on all matters affecting the interests of British merchant shipping. The affairs of the Chamber are managed by an executive council, to which each affiliated association elects one member.

President, W. H. Raeburn.
Vice-President, J. Herbert Scrutton.
Secretary, Hon. Noel M. Farrer.
Offices, 5 Whittington Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Incorporated under the Limited Liability Act, Oct. 1881. The L. C. of C. takes cognisance of, and action in regard to, all questions affecting the good of the community at large, which from time to time occupy the attention of the mercantile world. The affairs of the Chamber are governed by a Council. From its first formation the Chamber has adopted the principle of dividing itself into sections, each dealing with subjects of interest to particular classes of business men, and some 60 trades have already been organised in this way. The Chamber has on its premises a good commercial library, and through its **Statistical and Information Department** inquiries on an immense variety of matters connected with commerce, etc., are conducted. The Chamber issues **certificates of origin** for goods exported to France and French Possessions, Italy, Nicaragua, Russia, and Spain, both to members and non-members; special certificates on trade customs and usages as required; also commercial travellers' certificates for France, Russia, Spain, and other countries. The Commercial Education Department issues certificates for proficiency in commercial subjects, the number of candidates sitting for examination for senior and junior certificates and for teachers' diplomas in 1916 being 6,005, as against 6,733 in 1915. An **Employment Department** furnishes fully qualified mercantile assistants and procures employment free of charge for commercial education certificate holders.

President, The Rt. Hon. Lord Desborough, K.C.V.O.
Offices, Oxford Court, and 97 Cannon Street, E.C.
Secretary, Charles E. Musgrave.

RAILWAYS

Fastest Start-to-stop Runs

(Slip carriage runs excluded.)

Company.	Run.	Miles.	Journey Time. H. M.	Speed Miles per Hour.
North-Eastern	Darlington to York	44¼	0 43	61·7
Great Central	Leicester to Nottingham (Arkwright St.)	22¾	0 22	61·3
Great Western	Paddington to Bristol, via Box	118⅞	2 0	59·1
L. & North-Western	Willesden to Coventry	88½	1 32	57·7
Great Northern	Grantham to King's Cross	105½	1 50	57·5
Caledonian	Forfar to Perth	32½	0 34	57·3
L. & South-Western	Basingstoke to Vauxhall	46½	0 49	56·9
Midland	St. Pancras to Kettering	72	1 16	56·8
Lanc. and York	Manchester and Liverpool	37	0 40	55·5
S.-East. & Chatham	Tonbridge to Ashford	26½	0 29	54·8
Glas. & S.-Western	Kilmarnock to Dumfries	58	1 4	54·6
Great Eastern	Lincoln to Spalding	38½	0 44	52·1
Brighton & S. Coast	Victoria to Brighton	51	1 0	51·0
North British	Haymarket to Cowlairs	44½	0 55	48·5

Longest Non-stop Runs

Company.	Run.	Miles.	Journey by Fastest Train. H. M.	Speed Miles per Hour.
Great Western	Paddington to Plymouth	225¾	4 7	54·8
L. & North-Western	Euston to Rhyl	209½	3 58	52·7
Midland	St. Pancras to Shipley	206	4 5	50·4
Great Northern	Wakefield to King's Cross	175¼	3 5	57·0
Great Central	Marylebone to Sheffield	164¾	2 57	55·8
Caledonian	Carlisle to Perth	150¾	3 3	49·5
Great Eastern	Liverpool Street and North Walsham	131	2 38	49·7
North-Eastern	Newcastle and Edinburgh	124½	2 18	54·1
L. & South-Western	Waterloo and Bournemouth	108	2 0	54·0
North British	Carlisle and Edinburgh	98½	2 15	43·6
Glas. & S.-Western	Kilmarnock to Carlisle	91¼	1 46	51·6
S.-East. & Chatham	Deal to Victoria	84¼	1 48	46·8
Brighton & S. Coast	Clapham Junction to Fratton	81½	1 47	45·6

PRINCIPAL TUNNELS OF THE WORLD

	Length in Miles.		Length in Miles.
Simplon, Alps	12½	Otira, New Zealand	5¼
St. Gothard, Alps	9⅓	Roger Pass, British Columbia	5
Loetschberg, Alps	9¼	Trans-Andine, S. Am.	4½
Mt. Cenis, Italy	8	Severn, England	4½
Albera, Alps	6¾	Totley, England	3¾
Gunnison, Colorado	6	Woodhead, England	3

Fastest Times from London

Town.	Miles.	Journey Time.	Speed Miles per Hour.	Route.
		H. M.		
Aberdeen	539½	11 15	48·0	W. Coast
Bath	106⅞	1 48†	59·4	G. W.
Birmingham	113	2 0	56·5	N.-W.
,,	110½	2 0	55·2	G. W.
Bradford	192½	3 40	52·5	G. N.
,,	208	4 13	49·3	Midland
Brighton	51	1 0	51·0	Brighton
Bristol	118⅜	2 0	59·1	G. W.
Bournemouth	108	2 0	54·0	S.-W.
Cardiff	145½	2 50	51·2	G. W.
Cambridge	55¾	1 16	44·0	G. E.
,,	58	1 15	46·4	G. N.
Carlisle	299½	5 50	51·0	N.-W.
,,	308	6 5	50·6	Midland
Cromer	138¾	2 55	47·5	G. E.
Dover	76½	1 30*	51·5	S.-E.
Edinburgh	392½	7 45	50·5	E. Coast
,,	400¼	8 0	50·0	W. Coast
,,	406	8 35	47·2	Midland
Exeter	173¾	3 0	57·8	G. W.
,,	171¼	3 14	53·1	S.-W.
Folkestone	69	1 23	49·6	S.-E.
Glasgow	401½	8 0	50·1	W. Coast
,,	439¾	9 20	47·1	E. Coast
,,	424	8 45	48·4	Midland
Holyhead	263¾	5 15	50·2	N.-W.
Hull	197	3 52	50·9	G. N. and N.-E.
Leeds	185½	3 25	54·2	G. N.
,,	196½	3 40	53·5	Midland
Leicester	99¼	1 45	56·5	,,
,,	103	1 49†	56·7	G. C.
Liverpool	192½	3 28	55·4	N.-W.
,,	220¼	4 25	49·8	Midland
Manchester	188¾	3 30	54·0	N.-W.
,,	189	3 40	51·5	Midland
,,	203	4 6	49·5	G. N.
,,	206	4 10	49·4	G. C.
Newcastle	268½	5 13	51·4	G. N. and N.-E.
Norwich	114	2 17	49·9	G. E.
Nottingham	123½	2 12	56·1	Midland
,,	126½	2 19	54·6	G. C.
Oxford	63½	1 7	56·8	G. W.
Perth	449¾	9 0	49·9	W. Coast
,,	440¾	8 58	47·3	E. Coast
,,	454½	9 50	46·2	Midland
Penzance	305¼	6 35	46·3	G. W.
Plymouth	225¾	4 7	54·8	,,
,,	230¾	4 43	48·9	S.-W.
Rhyl	209¼	3 58	52·7	N.-W.
Salisbury	83¾	1 31	55·1	S.-W.
Sheffield	162	2 58	54·6	G. N. and M.S.&L.
,,	158½	3 0	52·8	Midland
,,	164¾	2 57	55·8	G. C.
Shrewsbury	163	3 12	50·8	N.-W.
,,	153	2 59	51·0	G. W.
Southampton	79	1 37	48·8	S.-W.
Swansea	191	4 3	47·1	G. W.
Torquay	199¾	3 38	54·9	,,
Wick	729	20 8	36·2	W. Coast
Worcester	120½	2 9	56·0	G. W.
Yarmouth	121¼	2 30	48·7	G. E.
York	188	3 35	52·4	G. N.

* Third class not conveyed by this connection.
† By "slip" coach.

UNITED KINGDOM

At the beginning of the war the Government took over the railways of the country, guaranteeing to the companies net receipts based on the aggregate net receipts for 1913, providing, however, that if the net receipts for the first half of 1914 were less than those for the first half of 1913, the sum payable should be reduced in proportion.

Owing to the war, the usual statistics of the railway companies of the United Kingdom are not now issued in the usual form. The mileage of lines open for traffic in 1915 was: running lines. 40,808 miles, made up of 23,701 miles single-track; 13,403 miles double-track; 1,648 miles three-track; 1,277 miles four-track; and 706 miles of more than four-track. There were also 14,928 miles of sidings. The train-miles run numbered 273,659,000 coaching, 156,007,000 goods, 666,000 mixed, and 135,079,000 shunting, making a total of 621,239,000 engine miles. The total receipts for the year were £139,098,000, and the expenditure £88,173,000, giving a net income of £50,925,000.

In 1913 passenger train traffic contributed £56,978,000, goods train traffic £66,640,000, and miscellaneous £1,242,000 to the total income of £124,860,000 for that year. Of the passenger train traffic, £3,772,000 came from ordinary first class tickets, £1,097,000 from second class tickets, and £35,730,000 from third class tickets; workmen's tickets contributed £1,675,000, first class season tickets £1,678,000, second class season tickets £629,000, and third class season tickets £2,561,000; carriage of mails contributed £1,284,000, and parcels, excess luggage, etc., £8,522,000. Of goods train traffic, the revenue from merchandise was £32,990,000; from live stock carriage £1,678,000; from coal and coke £22,909,000, and from other minerals £9,063,000. The total number of passengers carried was 1,591,146,000; the tonnage of goods carried was 568,201,000.

COMPANIES' CAPITAL

The **total paid-up capital** of the Companies at the end of 1914 was £1,334,011,000, of which about £198,721,000, or approximately 15%, represents nominal additions due to consolidation, conversion, or division of stocks.

Detailed figures for the year 1913 are given in Cd. 8038 of 1915, 1*s.* 8*d.*

ACCIDENTS

During the year 1915 1,364 **persons were killed** and 9,268 **were injured by accidents** due to the running of trains or the movement of railway vehicles. The average yearly figures for the previous ten years were 1,074 and 7,939 respectively. The number of **passengers killed** on the railway by accidents to trains was 269; by accidents from other causes, 162. The number of railway **servants killed** in 1915 by accidents to trains was 9; by accidents from other causes, 403. The total number of **passengers injured** during 1915 was 3,789—1,432 by accidents to trains, and 2,355 by accidents from other causes. The total number of railway **servants injured** was 5,145—183 from accidents to trains, and 4,962 by accidents from other causes. The **coupling** and **uncoupling** of vehicles caused 10 servants to be killed and 584 to be injured.

Railway Clearing House, opened 1842. *Chairman,* H. W. L. Harford. *Sec.* H. Cuff Smart. *Office,* Seymour Street, London, N.W.

The New HAZELL, 1917

THE KING'S HIGHWAY

The mileage of public roads maintained by local authorities in England and Wales according to the latest statistics was 151,920 of which 118,620 were "rural roads." The amount expended (otherwise than out of loans) upon their **maintenance and repair** was £9,761,340, the average cost per mile being £64. Loan charges amounted to £3,447,680. The mileage in Scotland was 24,859, and the cost (including loan charges) £1,347,491. The Irish mileage was 58,331, and the cost (including loan charges) £1,163,878.

Street Accidents in the U.K., 1915

Accidents in streets and roads in the U.K. in 1915 numbered 63,203 as compared with 61,670 in 1914. Of this number 3,014 were fatal and 60,189 non-fatal, as compared with 2,330 fatal and 59,340 non-fatal in 1914.

Cause.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.
Electric tramcars	260	8,372
Horse-drawn tramcars	1	6
Motor omnibuses	239	3,263
Horse omnibuses	*nil*	32
Other motor vehicles	1,644	26,034
Other horse-drawn vehicles	682	12,068
Pedal cycles	188	10,414
Totals	3,014	60,189

Division.	Fatal.	Non-fatal.
England	2,460	53,013
London	367	26,869
Liverpool	44	2,173
Manchester	53	1,132
Birmingham	91	1,955
Wales	104	1,209
Scotland	285	4,235
Glasgow	51	976
Edinburgh	29	1,098
Ireland	165	1,732
Dublin	25	656
Belfast	17	380

The **Roads Improvement Association** was formed in 1886 and incorporated in 1898, to secure reform in the system of administering the highways of the United Kingdom, and to obtain better, wider, dustless, and more conveniently planned roads and footways. *Sec.* Wallace E. Riche. *Offices*, 15 Dartmouth St., Westminster.

London Traffic

The huge size of London renders the management of the immense traffic a problem of great difficulty. An account of the various Commissions appointed to inquire into it, and statistics of its volume, will be found on p. 352.

CABLES AND WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

In 1897 there were 1,300 **submarine cables**, with a total length of 162,000 nautical miles; and in 1915 the numbers had increased to 2,987 cables, with a total length of 293,301 nautical miles. Of these 2,511 cables with a length of 53,888 nautical miles belonged to Governments; and 476 cables with a length of 239,413 nautical miles belonged to private companies. **Great Britain** initiated submarine telegraphy, and the globe is now almost encircled by British cables—the Eastern and the Western (private), and the Pacific (State). The following details have mostly been selected from the full account given in *The Electrician* Directory, and in the Year-Book of Wireless Telegraphy:—

Principal Government Cables

	No. of Cables.	Length in miles.
British India	10	2,001
France and Algeria	49*	3,161
France (Internat. and Colonial)	16	8,479
Germany	97*	2,946
Great Britain and Ireland	222*	3,037
Inter-Colonial System (Pacific Cable)	6	9,279
Japan	144	4,289
Spain	25	3,153
United States	15	2,582

Principal Companies' Cables

	No. of Cables.	Length in miles.
Central and South American	25	14,426
Commercial	15	17,274
Commercial Pacific	6	10,010
Compagnie Française	24	11,430
Deutsch Atlantische	5	9,660

* Including half of the cables owned jointly.

	No. of Cables.	Length in miles.
Eastern	140	46,615
Eastern Extension	33	26,475
Eastern and South African	18	10,517
Great Northern	30	8,405
Western (and associated lines)	40	23,835
Western Union	16	23,220

Great Britain is connected with Europe by Government cables, and also by the Eastern Co.'s route to Vigo and Gibraltar, and thence to Malta; while Scandinavia and Russia are reached by the cables of the Great Northern Co., except as regards Norway, which is now served by the two Government systems.

There are **17 cables across the North Atlantic**, most of them belonging to, or controlled by, the Commercial and Western Union companies (American). The **West Indies** are reached either *via* Halifax to Bermuda, or *via* New York or Florida to Havana. North Africa is connected to Europe by the Eastern Co.'s cables from Gibraltar to Tangier, Malta to Tripoli, and Malta to Alexandria.

The east coast of **South America** is reached at Pernambuco by the Eastern Co's. cables as far as Azores or Lisbon, and from there by the Western Co., *via* St. Vincent. The Western Co. has completed a new cable giving Buenos Aires direct communication with Europe, *via* Ascension.

The African Direct and West African Companies have cables from Lisbon—the former *via* St. Vincent, the latter *via* Madeira. These extend to Bonny (Nigeria), calling at Sierra Leone and other places on the West Coast.

The Eastern and South African Co's cables run from Aden to Durban, branching from Zanzibar to Mauritius, where they meet the Australian route.

The Eastern Co. affords **direct communication to Cape Town,** *via* Madeira, St. Vincent, Ascension, and St. Helena; and, in conjunction with the Eastern Extension cables, this is continued to Perth and Adelaide, *via* Mauritius and Keeling Islands. This forms an all-British route to Australia and New Zealand.

Between **Great Britain and India,** the Eastern Co.'s cables run *via* Malta to Alexandria, and thence through the Red Sea, *via* Aden, to Bombay. The **Eastern Extension cables** continue this route from Madras to the Straits Settlements and Singapore; and from there they run to Hong-Kong and Shanghai, and finally connect with the Australian land lines at Port Darwin.

The **British Pacific Cable** is "all-British," owned and worked by the Governments of Great Britain, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, and runs from Vancouver, on the west coast of Canada, to Fanning Island, Fiji, and Norfolk Island in the Pacific, and thence to New Zealand and Queensland respectively. A new cable connects Auckland and Sydney.

At the Imperial Conference 1911 a State-owned Trans-Atlantic Cable, connecting with a State-owned Trans-Canadian land line, so as to make an **"All-Red" route,** was strongly advocated; and a Report of the **Dominions Royal Commission,** while recommending drastic reforms as regards cables to Australasia, gives more evidence from Australia and New Zealand in favour of this Imperial scheme; but so far the British Government has been satisfied with the Postmaster-General's alternatives: (1) Imperial Wireless Telegraphy, (2) reduced rates from the cable companies. Admittedly, the proposed Atlantic cable would probably not be a financial success; but Mr. Charles Bright has maintained in the *Quarterly Review* (April 1913) that "a cable is the only secure means of communication in a strategic sense." Soon after the outbreak of the war all the main German cables were cut, and their overseas long-distance wireless stations destroyed. But Germany can still communicate with the United States, for example, by wireless, while direct communication by cable is no longer possible. The Pacific cable having been cut by a German cruiser at Fanning Island was soon repaired, and all British cables are working as usual—likewise the wireless stations.

In pursuance of the resolution of the Imperial Conference of 1911 "that the great importance of **wireless telegraphy** for social, commercial, and defensive purposes renders it desirable that **a chain of British State-owned wireless stations** should be established within the Empire," the Imperial and Dominion Governments concerned entered into negotiations which resulted in July 1912 in a contract with the Marconi Company for the erection of wireless stations at London, Egypt (or Cyprus), Aden, Pretoria, Bangalore, and Singapore. The Australian and New Zealand Governments, having wireless schemes of their own in progress, were not signatories to the Imperial contract. The ratification of the contract by a Parliamentary resolution was delayed as the result of public criticism. Accordingly a **Select Committee** of inquiry was appointed (Oct. 1912), which, in their report (Jan. 1913) recommended that the Government should, as a matter of urgency, secure sites for the suggested Imperial Wireless Stations, but should first obtain the advice of a Committee of experts as to which was the best system of wireless telegraphy. This **Advisory Committee** reported that the Marconi system was at present the only system capable of fulfilling the requirements, though in some respects it might be better for the Government itself to undertake the business.

Negotiations were thereupon resumed by the Government with the Marconi Company—which had repudiated the contract on the ground of undue delay in ratification—and a new Contract was signed (July 1913) similar to the original one but with certain modifications. It was duly ratified by the House of Commons in August, 1913.

By the Merchant Shipping (Convention) Act, 1914, all British ships carrying fifty or more persons—and also foreign ships entering British ports—have to be provided with a wireless telegraphy installation.

The **Wireless Telegraph Acts, 1904–6,** make it illegal for any person to instal or work wireless telegraph apparatus in the United Kingdom or on board British ships in territorial waters except with the licence of the Postmaster-General, and so placed wireless telegraphy under Government control for strategic purposes. Almost immediately after the war began, the Government took control over the Wireless Telegraph Service. The censorship is very strict, and private installations are now forbidden. Most of the neutral States also took steps to prevent their wireless stations from being utilised for non-neutral communications.

The International Telegraph Union at Berne was established by the International Telegraphic Conference at Vienna in 1868. Its main object is to publish information relating to International telegraphy, and to circulate requests for modifications of tariffs and service regulations. Its branch, the "Berne Bureau," was appointed by the International Radio-telegraphic Convention (London 1912) for similar purposes in connection with wireless telegraphy. The last International Telegraphic Conference was held at Lisbon in 1908. One was to have been held at Paris in 1915, but had to be indefinitely postponed.

EMIGRATION SOCIETIES

The Emigrants' Information Office was established in 1886 to supply intending emigrants with information respecting emigration, chiefly to the British Dominions Oversea, and is under the direction of the Colonial Office. Owing to the war the Managing Committee has temporarily suspended the publication of the Handbooks and Circulars which are usually issued for the guidance of intending emigrants. Persons desiring information should apply to the *Chief Clerk*, Malcolm Jones.

Church Emigration and Commendation Society.—Founded 1886. The Society seeks to promote the spiritual and temporal welfare of members of the Church of England at home and overseas, and thus strengthen the Church throughout the British Empire; it collects information, arranges passages, occasionally makes loans and befriends members of the Church of England moving from place to place. Number emigrated, 1915, 50. *Hon. Sec.* Miss M. K. Grimes and Rev. Preb. E. de M. Rudolf, C.E.S., Church House, Dean's Yard, Westminster, London, S.W.

British Dominions Emigration Society (hitherto **The East End Emigration Fund).—Introductions** are furnished to the Society's correspondents, who are men of position resident in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa, and work is usually provided for the emigrants on their arrival. A proportion of the cost of emigration is provided by the emigrants and their friends. Number emigrated, 1915, 85. *Sec.* R. Culver; *Office,* 5 Newark Street, Stepney, London, E.

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STATISTICS OF BRITISH TRADE

Under the sections devoted to the British Dominions and to foreign countries figures are given which show both the sources of British Imports and the values of the respective countries as customers of British produce and manufactures. The following tables give the principal articles imported into and exported from the United Kingdom in 1914 and 1915:

Principal Articles Imported into the United Kingdom, 1914 and 1915

Classification.	1914.	1915.
	£	£
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	**296,969,207**	**380,874,561**
Grain and Flour	79,636,269	112,357,768
Wheat	44,734,079	57,306,499
Barley	5,660,312	6,029,866
Oats	4,674,417	8,488,539
Maize	11,760,912	18,901,825
Wheatmeal and Flour	5,549,048	8,310,853
Rice	2,575,945	5,293,017
Meat	**62,222,035**	**86,151,234**
Bacon	18,225,568	25,441,460
Hams	3,063,078	5,280,316
Beef, fresh and frozen	19,125,633	26,019,980
Mutton, fresh & frozen	11,410,310	13,872,141
Pork	2,663,199	1,010,284
Preserved Beef	4,239,570	10,318,953
Butter	24,014,276	27,022,745
Cheese	7,966,162	11,107 100
Eggs	8.652.800	6,123.326
Fish	5,673,791	7,760,948
Poultry and Game	943,726	687,852
Fruit	11,434,738	12,145,501
Lard	4.750,943	5,783,260
Margarine	3.977,361	5,751,253
Vegetables	5,561,558	4,821,118
Cocoa	4,217.091	8,449,932
Coffee	3,549,277	4,934,530
Confectionery, etc.	1,370,870	1,842.240
Dried Fruit	3,234,629	4,508,307
Condensed Milk	2,085,121	2,624,304
Sugar, refined	15,613,023	12,719,677
Sugar, unrefined	16,505,147	19,092,483
Tea	14,221.496	19,578,952
Spirits	1,789,748	2,719.516
Wines	3,630,313	2,917,276
Tobacco	7,463,068	8,559,629

Classification.	1914.	1915.
	£	£
Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured	**236,531,383**	**286,569,551**
Iron Ore	5,437,344	7,544,601
Other Metallic Ores	9,533,465	11,574,185
Wood and Timber	25,343,111	32,788,324
Cotton	55,350,626	64,671,623
Wool	34,246,722	44,146,533
Other Textile Materials	15,367,670	21,022,749
Oilseeds, Fats, Gums, &c	41,332,056	49,669,393
Hides and Skins	12,727,066	13,958,967
Paper-making Materials	5,958,215	6,151,851
Miscellaneous	236,531,383	35,030,592
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	**160,490,216**	**131,450,218**
Iron and Steel	10,877,249	10,805,808
Other Metals	29,604,332	42,215,798
Cutlery, Hardware, etc.	5,194,203	4,929.131
Electrical Goods	1,242,770	1,096,223
Machinery	6,712,499	8,847,910
Wood and Timber Manf.	2,336,918	2,324,624
Cotton Yarn Fabrics	9,373,309	7,555,060
Wool	7,648,409	1,724,585
Silk	13,392,844	14,637,943
Other Textile Materials	7,353,124	9,042,768
Apparel	4,252,750	2,956,150
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes	12,064,430	19,329,020
Leather and Manufactrs	13,478,148	17,034,389
Earthenware and Glass	2,994,307	2,175,990
Paper	6,791,191	6,647,268
Carriages, Motor Cars, &c	7,266.894	9.144.748
Miscellaneous manufacs.	19,874,909	20,825,547
Unclassified (including parcel post)	2,644,307	2,999,020
Total Imports	**696,635,113**	**851,893,350**

Exports of the Produce and Manufacture of the United Kingdom, 1914 and 1915

Classification.	1914.	1915.
	£	£
Food, Drink, and Tobacco	**26,948,542**	**25,081,669**
Grain and Flour	3,095,080	3,858,927
Meat	1,139,362	1,342,673
Beer and Ale	1,769,378	1,937,314
Biscuits and Cakes	1,292,755	1,174,635
Herrings	2,340,777	918.593
Spirits	3,994.573	3,724,168
Tobacco	3,708,016	3,791,879
Raw Materials	**56,713,082**	**52,354,040**
Coal, etc.	42,202,128	38,824,223
Wool	4,469,090	3,846,442
Oilseeds, Fats, Gums, etc.	3,962,292	5,391,728
Hides and Skins	1,483,108	890,918
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	**338,633,564**	**292,926,785**
Iron and Steel Manuf.	41,667.830	40.406.196
Other Metals ,,	10.283.283	9.701.763
Cutlery and Hardware	6.512.218	5.060.388
Electrical Goods	3,018,600	3,168,642

Classification.	1914.	1915.
	£	£
Machinery	31,363,093	19,164,537
Ships (new)	6,932.554	1,692,661
Wood Manuf.	1,564,388	1,041,446
Cotton Yarn	11,973.236	10,314,904
Cotton Piece Goods	79.175.171	64,691,828
Other Cottons	11,135.042	10,075,625
Wool Manufactures	31,499,885	32.839.615
Silk	1 865.573	1,700.093
Other Manuf. Fabrics	12.982.261	11,713,793
Apparel	14.531.674	11.603.838
Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes	19,508,061	22,068,563
Leather	4,685,015	3,798,154
Earthenware and Glass	4,147,640	3,298,238
Paper	3,185,939	2.926.127
Carriages, Motor Cars, &c	11,229,558	6.578 213
Miscellaneous	30,389.454	30,1[illegible]964
Unclassified (including parcel post)	8 426 16[illegible]	14.505.984
Total Exports	**430,721,357**	**384,868,449**

Bullion Movements. **Imports:** 1911, £62,987,500; 1912, £69,467,185; 1913, [illegible]; 1914, £70,595,001; 1915, £21,388,527. **Exports:** 1911, £57,024.077; 1912, £64,871.488 [illegible]; 1914, £41,488,125; 1915, £46,578.689.

Of the **total imports** from Foreign Countries and British Possessions the respective shares were :

	1914	1915
Consigned from Foreign Countries . .	£508,833,541	£580,068,123
Consigned from British Possessions . .	187,801,572	271,825,227
	£696,635,113	851,893,350

Of the total exports of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom the consignments were :

To Foreign Countries .	£259,091,859	£236,448,70
,, British Possessions	171,629,498	148,419,65
	£430,721,357	384,868,44

Value of the Total Imports, Net Imports, and Exports of Merchandise into and from the United Kingdom, with the Proportion thereof per Head of Total Population

Years.	Imports.			Exports.			
	Total Imports.		Net Imports. (Total Imports *less* Re-Exports.)	Of United Kingdom Produce.		Of Foreign and Colonial Produce.	Total Exports
	Total Value.	Proportion per Head of Population of United Kingdom.	Total Value.	Proportion per Head of Population of United Kingdom.	Total Value.	Proportion per Head of Population of United Kingdom.		
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.	£	£
1900 .	523.075,163	12 14 3	459,893,405	11 3 6	291,191,996	7 1 6	63,181,758	354,373
1901 .	521,990,198	12 11 4	454,148,306	10 18 8	280,022,376	6 14 10	67.841.892	347,864
1902 .	528.391,274	12 12 3	462,576,461	11 0 10	283,423,966	6 15 4	65,814,813	349.238
1903 .	542.600.289	12 16 11	473.026,725	11 3 11	290,800,108	6 17 8	69,573.564	360.373
1904 .	551,038,628	12 18 8	480.734,347	11 5 8	300.711,040	7 1 2	70,304,281	371,015
1905 .	565.019.917	13 2 11	487,240,004	11 6 9	329,816,614	7 13 6	77,779.913	407,596
1906 .	607.888,500	14 0 5	522,786,020	12 1 2	375,575,338	8 13 3	85,102,480	460,677
1907 .	645.807,942	14 15 4	553,865,858	12 13 3	426,035,083	9 14 10	91,942,084	517,977
1908 .	592,953,487	13 8 9	513,329,790	11 12 8	377.103,824	8 10 11	79,623,697	456.727
1909 .	624,704,957	14 0 8	533,360,138	11 19 7	378,180,347	8 9 11	91,344,819	469.525
1910 .	678.257,024	15 2 0	574,495,979	12 15 10	430,384,772	9 11 8	103.761,045	534.145
1911 .	680,157,527	15 0 2	577,398.393	12 14 9	454,119,298	10 0 5	102,759.134	556,878
1912 .	744,640,631	16 7 3	632,902,940	13 18 2	487,223,439	10 14 2	111,737,691	598,961
1913 .	768,734,739	16 16 4	659,159,702	14 8 5	525,245,289	11 9 10	109,575,037	634,820
1914 .	696,635,113	15 2 4	601,160,947	13 0 10	430,721,357	9 6 11	95,474,166	526,195

TRADE MOVEMENTS

During 1916 our imports, quite apart from Government purchases, increased considerably, owing to so large a portion of the energies of the country being devoted to the war, thus making it impossible to meet the demand for home consumption to the usual extent. This increase is of course not, as usual, a sign of greater prosperity, but of less.

Month.	Imports.		
	1914.	1915.	1916.
	£	£	£
January .	68,005,009	67,246,391	74,948,241
February .	62,053,651	65,200,472	67,348,243
March .	66,947,315	75,462,049	86,092,894
April .	61,626,830	73,638,582	75,685,362
May. .	59,099,290	71,600,894	83.814,530
June .	58,281,653	76.008.588	87,036,349
July .	59,376.484	75,723,767	76,772.371
August .	42,342,707	69,400,919	76,116,834
September	45,006,607	70,286,237	77,488,368
October .	51,379,435	67,816,406	81,135,376
November	55,518,130	71,622,274	—
December.	67,316.898	70,326,915	—
Corrected Total for Year .	696,635,113	851,893,350	—

For similar reasons to those just indicat exports showed a marked contraction, though is an encouraging sign that in the later mont there has been a marked improvement.

It is, however, to be remembered that many the articles which figured most largely in o exports in pre-war years are those which are bei used very largely in the war, both on land and se they are also being supplied to a great extent war material to our allies.

Month.	Exports, British.		
	1914.	1915.	1916.
	£	£	£
January .	47,806,165	28,247,592	36,757,1
February .	41,261,797	26,176,937	36,335.7
March .	44,518,661	30,176,066	37.598,1
April .	39,946,822	32,169,733	36.817,8
May. .	42,051,190	33,618,992	47.024,4
June .	39,872,976	33,233,568	47.274.5
July .	44,405,380	34,721,511	46.323.0
August .	24,211,271	32,438.855	47,720,3
September	26,674,101	32,308,432	43.477,6
October .	28,601,815	31,968,965	44,715,2
November	24,601,619	35,639,166	—
December	26,278,928	33,947,519	—
Total .	430,721,357	384,868,448	—

Balance of Trade for the U.K. during the first ten months of 1914, 1915 and 1916

	Merchandise.			
	Imports.	Exports (British).	Exports (Foreign and Colonial).	Exports (Total).
	£	£	£	£
I. October 1916	81,135,376	44,715,248	7,663,322	52,378,570
,, 1915	67,816,406	31,968,965	7,162,633	39,131,598
,, 1914	51,379,435	28,601,815	7,179,857	35.781,672
II. Ten Months ended October 1916	784,996,180	424,044,186	84,538,401	508,582.587
,, ,, ,, ,, 1915	711,498.661	315,060,651	82,782,519	397,843,170
,, ,, ,, ,, 1914	573,791,657	379,350,178	83,976,063	463,326,241
Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in October 1916, compared with—				
I. October 1915	+ 13,318,970	+ 12,746,283	+ 500,689	+ 13,246,972
II. ,, 1914	+ 29,755,941	+ 16,113,433	+ 483,465	+ 16,596,898
Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in Ten Months ended October 1916, compared with—				
I. Ten Months ended October 1915	+ 73,497,519	+ 108,983,535	+ 1,755,882	+ 110,739,417
II. ,, ,, ,, ,, 1914	+ 211,204,523	+ 44,694,008	+ 562,338	+ 45,256,346

COAL

First ten months.	Exported.	Shipped for the use of steamers.
	Tons.	Tons.
1914	54,523,993	16,037,409
1915	38,830,606	11,745,472
1916	35,151,172	10,960,984

COTTON

Exports of cotton yarn and fabrics were inevitably restricted in 1916. As regards yarn the aggregate for the first ten months of the year was 148,585,100 lb., as compared with 158,847,900 lb. during the corresponding period of 1915, and 159,013,900 lb. for the same months in 1914. Germany, ordinarily our largest customer, of course took nothing, nor were there any shipments to Austria-Hungary, Belgium, or Turkey; but, on the other hand, deliveries to Holland increased, and the United States increased considerably. As regards piece goods the exports increased from 4,025,848,100 yards in the first ten months of 1915 to 4,415,643,400 yards for the corresponding period of 1916. Exports to India, by far our largest customer, were practically stationary: there were, of course, none to Germany, Belgium, or Turkey. Those to the Netherlands, Switzerland, West Africa, China, United States, Central and South America, showed considerable increases.

FLAX AND LINEN

At the outbreak of the war the flax industry was in a quite abnormal condition, even as compared with other sections of trade. Ordinarily about four-fifths of the flax imported into this country comes from Russia, and the bulk of the remainder from Belgium. In 1915 the imports from Belgium were quite nominal, while those from Russia were practically non-existent in the early months of the year, and on a restricted scale thereafter. In 1916, however, the imports from Russia again came in in quantities exceeding any of the last three years, consequently the export trade, which in the first ten months of 1915 had only amounted to 5,237,100 lb. as compared with 11,362,800 lb. for the same period in 1914, rose in 1916 to 7,971,000 lb., the shipments to France increasing from 364,800 lb. in 1915 to 2,890,890 lb. in 1916. Shipments of linen fabrics also increased, amounting to 124,901,100 yards for the first ten months of 1916, as compared with 107,195,500 yards for the corresponding period of 1915. By far our most important customer is the United States, and shipments thither increased satisfactorily.

JUTE

Exports of jute yarn, which were 30,713,400 lb. during the first ten months of 1915, declined to 25,566,100 lb. during the corresponding period of 1916. There was a marked decline in the demands from both Brazil and Spain. As regards jute piece goods, shipments during the first ten months of 1916 amounted to 96,228,400 yards, as against 96,198,300 yards for the corresponding period of 1915. The United States, our principal customer, took considerably more, as did Canada, but the Argentine lessened her demands by more than half.

IRON AND STEEL

Conditions in the iron and steel trade during the past year were so unusual that the ordinary trade statistics afford only a very imperfect guide to the real position of affairs. On the one hand, there has been an unusual demand for naval and military purposes, including munitions, and of these no record is published by the Board of Trade. Further portions of the export trade have been favoured by the absence of German competition. On the other hand the foreign trade has been restricted owing to the employment on military work, and that at home by the practical suspension of building operations.

The exports of pig and puddled iron in the first ten months of 1916 were 818,868 tons, as compared with 450,616 in the corresponding period of 1915. The demand from France and from Italy increased very considerably, the figures for France being 81,236 tons in 1915, and 486,418 tons in 1916.

SUGAR

Particulars of the sugar crop for the past eight years are as follows:

World's Production of Sugar

Year ending Sept. 1.	Beetroot.	Cane.	Total.
	Million tons.	Million tons.	Million tons.
1908	7·03	4·80	11·83
1909	6·93	7·65	14·58
1910	8·15	8·50	16·65
1911	8·56	8·22	16·78
1912	6·28	9·07	15·35
1913	8·34	9·22	17·56
1914	8·26	9·66	17·92
1915	6·32	7·76	15·58

Our imports of refined sugar showed a diminution as compared with 1915, though it must of course be borne in mind that Government purchases do not figure in the returns; imports of unrefined sugar, on the other hand, show some increase. Details of our import during the past eight years are as follows:

1st ten months.	Refined	Unrefined.	Total.
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
1909	15,084,174	12,585,014	27,669,076
1910	12,963,446	14,846,921	27,952,858
1911	14,846,215	15,516,339	30,362,554
1912	12,488,936	14,176,360	26,665,296
1913	14,336,558	16,828,151	31,164,709
1914	13,624,955	14,911,392	28,536,347
1915	7,921,916	16,994,333	24,916,249
1916	6,996,639	18,971,856	25,968,495

Exports of jam, confectionery, etc., were also to a certain extent unfavourably affected by the exceptional events of 1915, and show reduced figures. Particulars for the past ten years are as follows:

Exports of Confectionery, Jam, etc.

Year.	Cwts.	£
1912	593,430	1,349,713
1913	637,490	1,417,408
1914	476,634	1,104,531
1915	382,708	991,577
1916 (10 months)	308,769	1,004,662

TEA

Tea retained for Home Consumption

	1912–13.	1913–14.	1914–15.
	lb.	lb.	lb.
Indian	166,144,251	176,737,241	204,333,836
Ceylon	92,027,655	93,153,488	91,368,799
China	9,357,143	11,235,481	13,667,383
Other countries	28,178,370	31,224,717	27,470,064
Total	295,707,419	312,350,927	336,840,082

WOOL

Imports into the United Kingdom

From	1913.	1914.	1915.
	lb.	lb.	lb.
Foreign Countries	158,970,308	115,307,404	87,924,931
British Possessions	641,610,507	597,310,712	838,455,105

WOOLLENS AND WORSTEDS

Our exports of woollen yarn declined in 1915, and showed a further considerable falling off in 1916. The figures for the last three years are:

	1913.	1914.	1915.
Export of woollen yarn	£8,040,415	£5,541,967	£3,189,966

The export of woollen and worsted manufactures, which declined considerably in 1914, recovered in 1915:

Exports of Woollen and Worsted Manufactures

1913	£25,978,907	1915	£27,862,462
1914	22,790,396	1916 (10 months)	30,821,372

INCREASED TRADE IN SPITE OF THE WAR

The following tables show clearly how the trade position of the United Kingdom has improved in spite of the war:—

——	October, 1914.	October, 1915.	October, 1916.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1916 as compared with	
				1915.	1914.
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	51,379,435	67,816,406	81,135,376	(+) 13,318,970	(+) 29,755,941
Exports—					
British	28,601,815	31,968,965	44,715,248	(+) 12,746,283	(+) 16,113,433
Foreign and Colonial	7,179,857	7,162,633	7,663,322	(+) 500,689	(+) 483,465

——	Ten months ended October.			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1916 as compared with	
	1914.	1915.	1916.	1915.	1914.
	£	£	£	£	£
Imports	573,791,657	711,498,661	784,996,180	(+) 73,497,519	(+) 211,204,523
Exports—					
British	379,350,178	315,060,651	424,044,186	(+) 108,983,535	(+) 44,694,008
Foreign and Col'n'l	83,976,063	82,782,519	84,538,401	(+) 1,755,882	(+) 562,338

INSURANCE GUIDE

[Insurance Companies are invited to send note of any alterations or particulars of any new schemes issued during the forthcoming year to the Editor by October 1917]

CLASSES OF BUSINESS TRANSACTED BY INSURANCE COMPANIES

With the assistance of the Directory given below the reader can see at a glance the classes of business transacted by each office.

1 Accident (Personal) and Disease.
2 „ (Monthly Premiums).
3 Annuities, Immediate.
4 „ Deferred.
5 Bad Debt.
6 Boiler, Engines, and Electric Plant.
7 Burglary.
8 Contract Guarantee.
9 Coupon Insurance.
The coupon system of insurance offered in certain newspapers, railway guides, etc., containing accident coupons.
10 Cycles.
11 Debenture and Mortgage.
12 Druggists' Indemnity.
13 Employers' Liability.
14 Fidelity Guarantee.
15 Fire (tariff).
16 Fire (non-tariff).
17 Hailstorm.
18 Horse.
19 House Purchase.
20 Indemnity or Contingency Policies.
Insurances are sometimes effected with life offices against such contingencies as a change of name, armorial bearings or religion, loss or recovery of reason, and against issue of marriages, and against a person dying with or without issue, when those events are improbable.
21 Leasehold Redemption and Sinking Fund.
22 Licenses (Non-renewal of).
23 Life Assurance (Ordinary).
24 Lifts and Hoists.
25 Live Stock.
26 Marine.
27 Mariners' Effects.
28 Motor Vehicles.
29 Plate Glass.
30 Profit, Loss of, through Fire.
31 Property Owners' Indemnity.
32 Sickness.
33 Title (Defects of).
34 Third Party.
35 Transit Risks.
36 Trusteeships and Executorships.

INSURANCE DIRECTORY

The following directory, together with the reference numbers to list of classes of business transacted, is produced with the kind permission of the proprietors of the *Post Magazine Almanack*, from which most of the information has been extracted. Companies whose advertisements appear in this issue are denoted by heavy type.

Established.	Office.	Address.	Key to Business Transacted (see above).
1883	Abstainers & General	142 Edmund St., Birmingham; Craven Ho., Kingsway, W.C.	1, 7, 16, 19, 21, 23, 29, 32
1824	Alliance	Bartholomew Lane, L'don, E.C.	1, 3, 4, 7, 13-15, 17, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28-31, 34-36
1904	Army, Navy & General	217 Piccadilly Circus, L'don, W.	1, 7, 10, 14, 16, 18, 25, 28, 29, 32, 34, 35
1808	Atlas	92 Cheapside, London, E.C.	1, 3, 7, 13-15, 21, 23, 29, 30, 31, 34
1849	**Australian Mutual Prvdnt.**	37 Thr'dn'dle St., L'don, E.C.	3, 4, 23
—	"Bell" (at Lloyds)	34 Clements' Lane, L'don, E.C.	1, 6, 7, 10, 12-14, 24, 28, 29, 32, 34
1866	**Britannic**	Broad St. Corner, Birmingham; 1 Finsbury Sq., London, E.C.	19, 21, 23
1863	British & Foreign Marine	5 Castle St., Liverpool; 1 Old Broad St., London, E.C.	26, 35
1909	**British Citizens'**	43 London Wall, E.C.	1, 7, 15, 18, 25, 26, 28, 29, 32
1907	British Crown	110 Cannon St., London, E.C..	1, 7, 13, 14, 16, 25, 26, 28-32, 34, 36
1904	**British Dominions**	1 Royal Exchange Av., London, E.C.	1, 7, 8, 13, 14, 16, 22, 26-30, 32, 33, 34, 35
1878	British Engine, Boiler, etc.	24 Fennel St., Manchester; 70 Queen St., London, E.C.	6, 24
1854	British Equitable	1, 2 & 3 Queen St. Place, London, E.C.	1, 7, 13, 15, 21, 23, 30-32, 34
1904	**British General**	66 Cheapside, London, E.C.	1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 12, 13, 14, 16, 18, 19, 21, 23, 24, 28-35
1888	British Law Fire	5 Lothbury, London, E.C.	1, 6, 7, 10, 13-15, 24, 25, 28-31, 34, 36
1863	British Legal & United Provident	78 New Oxford St., London, W.C.	23
1896	British Life	154 St. Vincent St., Glasgow	19, 23
1902	British Widows	1 Old St., London, E.C.	3, 4, 23
1805	Caledonian	19 George St., Edinburgh; 82 King Will'm St., L'don, E.C.	1, 3, 7, 13, 15, 21, 23, 30-32, 35

Established.	Office.	Address.	Key to Business Transacted (see p. 581).
1902	**Canada Life**	15 King St.,Ch'pside,L'd'n,E.C.	3, 4, 23
1903	Car & General	83 Pall Mall, London, S.W.	1, 6, 7, 10, 12-14, 16, 20, 24, 28, 31, 32, 34
1899	Central	1 Cornhill, London, E.C.	15
1885	Century	18 Charlotte Sq., Edinburgh; 27 Qn.Victoria St.,L'don, E.C.	1, 3, 4, 7, 12-15, 23, 28-30, 32, 34, 35, 36
1897	City Life	6 Paul St., Finsb'y,L'don, E.C.	3, 4, 19, 23
1829	Clergy Mutual	2 & 3 Sanctuary, Westminster, London, S.W.	3, 4, 23
1824	Clerical, Medical & General	15 St. James's Sq., L'don, S.W.	3, 21, 23
1873	Colonial Mutual	33 Poultry, London, E.C.	1, 3, 4, 21, 23
1861	**Commercial Union**	24, 25 & 26 Cornhill, L'don,E.C.	1-4, 6, 7, 10, 12-15, 18, 21, 23-32, 34-36
1871	**Confederation Life**	23-28 Fleet St., London, E.C.	3, 4, 23
1867	Co-operative	Corporation St., Manchester; 14 Red Lion Sq., L'don, W.C.	3, 4, 7, 10, 13, 14, 16, 18, 23, 28, 29, 31, 34, 35
1807	County Fire	50 Regent St., London, W.	7, 15, 30
1909	Drapers' Mutual	154-156 Cheapside, L'don, E.C.	1, 7, 13, 14, 16, 28-30, 32, 34
1807	Eagle	79 Pall Mall, London, S.W.	3, 4, 21, 23
1887	Ecclesiastical	11 Norfolk St., London, W.C.	1, 7, 10, 13, 15, 17, 28, 29
1823	Edinburgh	26 George St., Edinburgh; 3 Birchin Lane, London, E.C.	3, 4, 23
1880	Employers' Liability	Hamilton Ho., Victoria Embankment, London, E.C.	1, 2, 7, 13-15, 24, 28-32, 34, 35
1839	English & Scottish Law	33 St. James's Sq., L'don, S.W.	3, 4, 21, 23
1762	Equitable Life	Mansion Ho. St., London, E.C.	3, 4, 21, 23
1859	Equitable of U.S.A.	New York & 346 Strand, London, W.C.	3, 4, 23
1844	Equity & Law	18 Lincoln's Inn Fields, L'don, W.C.	4, 21, 23
1802	Essex & Suffolk	56-62 New Broad St.,L'don,E.C.	1, 7, 13-15, 29, 31, 34
1894	Excess	25 Birchin Lane, London, E.C.	5, 7, 13, 14, 16, 17, 22, 26-28, 30, 34-36
—	Fidelity & Deposit of Maryland	Baltimore, U.S.A.; 17, 18 & 19 Palmerston Ho., Old Broad St., London, E.C.	8, 14
1890	Fine Art & General	89 & 90 Cheapside, L'don, E.C.	1, 7, 13, 14, 16, 20, 29, 30, 35
1832	Friends' Provident	45 Darley St., Bradford; 17 Gracechurch St., L'don,E.C.	3, 4, 21, 23
1885	**General Accident**	General Bldgs., Perth; Gen. Bldgs., Aldwych, L'don,W.C.	1-4, 7-10, 12-14, 16, 18, 20, 21, 23-25, 27-35
1837	General Life	103 Cannon St., London, E.C.	3, 4, 23
1910	Gresham Fire & Accident	St. Mildred's Ho., Poultry, E.C.	1, 6, 7, 8, 10, 13-15, 24, 28-36
1848	Gresham Life	Do. do. do.	3, 4, 21, 23
1840	Guarantee Society	19 Birchin Lane, London, E.C.	7, 14, 33
1821	Guardian	11 Lombard St., London, E.C.	1-4, 7, 13-15, 17, 21, 23,24, 28-31, 34, 35
1868	Horse, Carriage & General	21 Ironmonger Lane, London, E.C.	1, 7, 10, 13-15, 18, 25, 28-32, 34, 35
1878	Imperial Live Stock	17 Pall Mall East, L'don, S.W.	25
1824	Indemnity Mutual Marine	1 Old Broad St., London, E.C.	26
1892	Law Accident	215 Strand, London, W.C.	1, 6, 7, 10, 12-14, 18, 24-26, 28-32, 34, 35
1845	**Law Fire**	114 Chancery Lane, L'don,W.C.	1, 7, 13-15, 24, 28-31, 34
1906	Law Integrity	Church St., Liverpool	23
1806	Law Union & Rock	Old Sergeants' Inn,L'don, W.C.	1, 3, 4, 7, 13-15, 21, 23, 24, 28-32, 34
1836	Legal & General Life	10 Fleet St., London, E.C.	3, 4, 21, 23
1907	Legal	231 & 232 Strand, L'don, W.C.	1, 6, 7, 13, 14, 16, 24, 25, 28-31, 34
1890	Licenses	24 Moorgate St., London, E.C.	1, 7, 13, 14, 16, 22, 28-31, 34
1838	Life Association	82 Princes' St., Edinburgh; 28 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.	3, 4, 21, 23
1836	**Liverpool, London & Globe**	1 Dale St., Liverpool; 1 Cornhill, London, E.C.	1, 3, 7, 8, 13-15, 18, 21, 23-26, 28-35
1888	Liverpool Mortgage	6 Castle St., Liverpool	11, 14
1720	London Assurance	7 Royal Exchange, L'don, E.C.	1, 3, 7, 13, 15, 21, 23, 26, 27, 29
1869	London Guarantee & Accident	20, 21 & 22 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London, W.C.	1, 6-8, 12-15, 18, 20-22, 24-26, 28-35
1862	**London & Lancashire Fire**	45 Dale St., Liverpool; 155 Leadenhall St., L'don,E.C	1, 6, 7, 13-15, 18, 24-26, 28-32, 34, 35
1862	London & Lancashire Life & General	66 & 67 Cornhill, London, E.C.	1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 13-15, 21, 23, 24, 28-31, 34, 36

Established.	Office.	Address.	Key to Business Transacted (see p. 581).
1906	**London & Provincial**	Cleveland House, City Road, E.C.	3, 11, 16, 23
1806	**London Life**	81 King William St., L'don, E.C.	3, 4, 21, 23
1869	**London & Manchester**	50 Finsbury Sq., London, E.C.	3, 23
1908	London & Midland	213 Piccadilly, London, W.	1, 7, 10, 13, 14, 16, 28-32, 34
1887	Manufacturers'	Toronto, and 7 Gracechurch St. London, E.C.	3, 4, 23
1852	Marine & General	14 Leadenhall St., L'don, E.C.	3, 4, 23, 27
1836	Marine Insurance	20 Old Broad St., London, E.C.	26
1864	Maritime Insurance	Browns' Bldgs., Liverpool; 11 Royal Exchange, L'don, E.C.	26
1871	Merchants' Marine	37 Cornhill, London, E.C.	26
1835	Metropolitan Life	13 Moorgate St., London, E.C.	3, 4, 23
1906	Motor Union	10 St. James's St., L'don, S.W.	1, 7, 10, 13-15, 26, 28-30, 32, 34
1886	Mutual Life & Citizens'	1 Arundel St., London, W.C.	1-4, 23
1843	Mutual of New York.	New York, and 7 & 8 Norfolk St., London, W.C.	3, 4, 23
1890	National Benefit	National Ho., Newgate St., London, E.C.	1, 3, 4, 7, 10, 14, 16, 19, 23, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35
1864	National Boiler	St. Mary's Pars'nage, M'nch'st'r; 60 Qn. Victoria St., L'don, E.C.	6, 24
1863	National Guarantee	67 George St., Edinburgh; Finsbury Pave't Ho., L'don, E.C.	14
1897	National of Gt. Britain	184 St. Vincent St., Glasgow; 81 Cannon St., London, E.C.	1, 7, 13, 14, 16, 29, 30, 31, 34
1830	National Mutual	39 King St., Ch'pside, London, E.C.	3, 4, 21, 23
1869	**National Mut. of Aust'lasia**	5 Cheapside, London, E.C.	3, 4, 21, 23
1835	National Provident	48 Gracechurch St., L'don, E.C.	3, 4, 23
1854	Nat. Provincial Plate Glass	66 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.	29
1845	New York Life.	New York, and Trafalgar Bldgs. Trafalgar Sq., London, W.C.	3, 4, 23
1809	N. British & Mercantile	61 Th'dneedle St., L'don, E.C.	1, 3-5, 7, 13, 15, 21, 23, 26, 28, 30, 34, 35
1836	Northern	1 Moorgate St., London, E.C.	1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 13-15, 18, 21, 23-25, 28-31, 34, 35
1797	**Norwich Union Fire**	Norwich, & 50 Fleet St., London, E.C.	1, 6, 7, 13-15, 17, 18, 24-26, 28-32, 34, 35
1808	**Norwich Union Life**	Norwich, & 49 Fleet St., London, E.C.	3, 4, 21, 23
1895	Nurserymen, Market Gardeners', etc.	41 & 42 King St., London, W.C.	17
1871	**Ocean Accident**	Moorgate St., London, E.C.	1, 5-7, 9, 10, 12-15, 18, 20, 21, 24, 25, 28, 30-34, 36
1864	Pearl	High Holborn, London, W.C.	1, 3, 4, 13, 23
1782	**Phœnix**	Phœnix Ho., Kg. William St., London, E.C.	1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 13-15, 17, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28-32, 34-36
1891	Pioneer	67 Dale St., Liverpool	1, 23, 32
1901	Profits & Income	9 Fleet St., London, E.C.	1, 23, 32
1877	Provident Association	Provident Ho., Bishopsgate, London, E.C.	3, 19, 23, 36
1865	Provid't Clerks' Guarantee & Accident	61 Coleman St., London, E.C.	1, 7, 8, 10, 13-15, 24, 26, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34
1840	Provident Clerks' Life	27&29 Moorgate St., L'don, E.C.	3, 4, 21, 23
1903	Provincial	Provincial Bldgs., Bolton; 6 Old Jewry, London, E.C.	1, 7, 8, 10, 12-14, 16, 29-36
1848	**Prudential**	Holborn Bars, London, E.C.	3, 4, 23
1849	Railway Passengers	64 Cornhill, London, E.C.	1, 2, 7, 10, 13, 14, 18, 24, 25, 28, 29, 31, 32, 34
1864	Refuge	Oxford St., Manchester; 133 Strand, London, W.C.	3, 4, 23
1881	Reliance Marine	Exchange Bldgs., Liverpool; 27 Cornhill, London, E.C.	26
1845	**Royal**	24-28 Lombard St., L'don, E.C.	1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12-15, 17, 18, 21, 23-32, 34, 35
1720	Royal Exchange	Royal Exchange, L'don, E.C.	1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 10, 12-15, 17, 18, 21, 23-26, 28-34, 36
1864	Sceptre	40 Finsb'y Pavem't, L'don, E.C.	23
1831	Scottish Boiler.	174 West George St., Glasgow; 128A Qn. Vict. St., L'don, E.C.	6, 24
1826	Scottish Amicable	35 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow; 1 Threadneedle St., L'don, E.C.	3, 4, 23

Established.	Office.	Address.	Key to Business Transacted (see p. 581).
1831	Scottish Equitable	28 St. Andrew Sq., Edinburgh; 13 Cornhill, London, E.C.	3, 4, 23
1877	Scottish Insurance	115 George St., Edinburgh; 14 Nicholas Lane, L'don, E.C.	1, 3, 7, 10, 13-15, 23, 28, 30-32, 34, 36
1881	Scottish Life	19 St. Andrew Sq., Edinburgh; 9 & 10, King St., Cheapside, London, E.C.	1, 3, 4, 23
1876	Scottish Metropolitan	25 St. Andrew Sq., Edinburgh; 67 Cornhill, London, E.C.	1, 3, 4, 7, 13, 14, 21, 23, 28-31, 34
1837	Scottish Provident	6 St. Andrew Sq., Edinburgh; 3 Lombard St., London, E.C.	3, 4, 23
1883	Scottish Temperance	109 St. Vincent St., Glasgow; 3 Cheapside, London, E.C.	1, 3, 4, 23, 32
1824	Scottish Union & National	35 St. Andrew Sq., Edinburgh; 5 Walbrook, London, E.C.	1, 3, 4, 7, 10, 13-15, 21, 23, 26, 28-32, 34-36
1815	**Scottish Widows'**	9 St. Andrew Sq., Edinburgh; 28 Cornhill, London, E.C.	3, 4, 21, 23
1875	Sea Insurance	Exchange Bldgs., Liverpool; 31 Cornhill, London, E.C.	26
1872	South British	2 Cowpers' Court, Cornhill, London, E.C.	15, 26, 30
1825	Standard Life	3 George St., Edinburgh; 83 Kg. William St., L'don, E.C.	3, 4, 21, 23
1871	Standard Marine	40 Browns' Bldgs., Exchange, Liverpool; 79 Cornhill, London, E.C.	26
1843	Star	32 Moorgate St., London, E.C.	3, 4, 21, 23
1891	State	16-18 Dale St., Liverpool; 12 & 13 Nicholas Lane, London, E.C.	1, 7, 10, 13-15, 24, 28-32, 34
1710	**Sun Fire**	Threadneedle St., London, E.C.	1, 7, 13-15, 29-32, 34
1810	Sun Life	Do. do.	3, 4, 21, 23
1865	Sun Life of Canada	4 & 5 Norfolk St., Strand, London, W.C.	3, 4, 23
1860	Thames & Mersey Marine	Liverpool & London Chmbrs., High St., Exchange, Liverpool; 80 Cornhill, L'don, E.C.	26
1887	Trustees, Executors & Securities	Winchester Ho, Old Broad St., London, E.C.	35, 36
1714	Union	1 & 2 Royal Exchange Bldgs., London, E.C.	1, 6, 7, 13-15, 25, 28-32, 34
1863	Union Marine	11 Dale St., Liverpool; 1 Threadn'dle St., L'don, E.C.	26
1840	United Kingdom	196 Strand, London, W.C.	23
1902	United Legal	222-225 Strand, London, W.C.	1, 6, 7, 12-14, 18, 24, 25, 28, 29, 31, 34
1825	University	25 Pall Mall, London, S.W.	23
1859	Vulcan Boiler	67 King St., Manchester; 78 Qn. Victoria St., L'don, E.C.	6, 24, 28
1841	**Wesleyan & General**	Steelhouse Lane, Birmingham; 20-23 Holborn, London, E.C.	3, 4, 23
1886	West of Scotland	131 St. Vincent St., Glasgow; 3 Princes St., London, E.C.	1, 7, 13-15, 29-31, 34
1851	Western of Toronto	14 Cornhill, London, E.C.	15, 26, 30
1717	Westminster	27 King St., Covent Gdn., London, W.C.	15
1894	World Marine	3 & 4 Royal Exchange Bldgs., London, E.C.	26
1824	**Yorkshire**	St. Helen's Sq., York; Bank Bldgs., Princes St., London, E.C.	1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 10, 13-15, 17-21, 23-26, 28-32, 33, 34-36

The scope and character of the Insurance article are designed to give general information relating to insurance in its various departments. Particulars are also given as to the cost of life insurance and annuities.

In the most part the publishers are indebted to the proprietors of Bourne's Institute, Ld.,* for the premium rates published, from whom would-be insurers may obtain specific details as to any particular form of insurance desired.

* 85, Fleet Street, E.C.

A new feature introduced this year is an alphabetical list of the various forms of Insurance with a key indicating the Insurance Company which accepts such risks and *vice versa*. The directory of Insurance Companies has been compiled from the *Post Magazine Almanack* (St. Andrew St., Holborn), with the kind permission of the proprietors.

FIRE INSURANCE

Insurance offices transacting this class of business are divided into two classes—tariff and

non-tariff. The former are associated by a tariff of fixed rates for specific risks, whilst the latter class assess each risk on its merits.

The gross amounts insured against fire during 1914, in respect of property in the County of London, upon which the Fire Brigade receives £35 per million as contributions from fire offices and Lloyd's underwriters, amounted to £1,152,838,453.

Loss of Profits or Consequential Loss

The ordinary fire insurance policy does not compensate the insured for the loss which generally follows the interruption or stoppage of a business consequent on a fire. This loss, however, which can be covered by a special policy, is often as serious as the actual material loss to buildings and their contents. For instance, in addition to loss of profits, an insured is usually faced with the necessity of continuing certain standing charges, such as rent, rates and taxes, interest on borrowed capital, salaries to permanent staff, etc.

AIRCRAFT INSURANCE

During the year insurance against damage to property by aircraft and/or bombardment continued to be a necessity, and the risks from aircraft and bombardment are covered through the War Risk Department, the various fire offices acting as agents of the Government for such policies.

Seeing that the Government disclaims responsibility for any loss or damage to property by aircraft or bombardment unless covered by insurance, and that where such insurance is effected with the Government there is a State guarantee, the War Risk Department is naturally controlling the bulk of the business, and it is thus enabled to quote a much lower rate, especially in the unhealthy districts, than that which was obtaining before the scheme was introduced. The premium for £100 insurance on building, rent, and contents of private dwelling-houses is 2*s.* for the aircraft insurance and 3*s.* where the risk of bombardment is included.

LIFE ASSURANCE

The progress of life assurance business in this country is remarkable, the total life and annuity funds of ordinary and industrial companies now exceeding the enormous figure of £440,000,000.

Interesting figures are supplied in the summary to the Blue Book relating to life offices, from which the following table is an abstract:

Board of Trade Returns

	Ordinary Companies.		Industrial Companies.	
	1915.	1916.	1915.	1916.
Received Premiums	£31,490,627	£32,283,820	£17,291,641	£17,982,777
,, Consideration for Annuities	2,373,315	1,998,261	—	—
Received Net Interest and Dividends	14,901,434	15,180,229	2,024,752	2,116,699
Paid Claims	23,591,110	26,646,109	7,236,404	7,828,831
,, Commission	1,714,624	1,638,345	4,504,839	4,618,209
,, Expenses of Management	2,623,501	2,546,832	3,448,816	3,401,016
Added to Funds	11,305,200	9,208,390	2,727,406	2,880,214
Total Life and Annuity Funds	381,491,584	390,053,841	55,762,235	58,700,590

The Returns show that ordinary British companies have in force 3,233,771 policies assuring £869,738,964, the corresponding figures for industrial offices being 38,004,956 policies assuring £433,900,645.

The above returns exclude the business of Colonial and American companies transacting life assurance within the United Kingdom. Figures relating to these offices are given below:

Summary of Business within U.K. transacted by Colonial and American Offices

Companies.	Year.	Premiums.	Net New Business. Sums Assured.	Net New Business. New Premiums
		£	£	£
Australian	1912	282,661	851,967	45,840
,,	1913	308,867	965,962	51,665
,,	1914	334,376	877,081	47,020
Canadian	1912	223,047	729,685	44,843
,,	1913	248,828	819,765	46,631
,,	1914	271,677	682,899	43,845
American	1912	1,041,861	1,255,728	67,225
,,	1913	1,031,163	1,186,952	75,809
,,	1914	973,876	886,379	61,470
Totals	1912	1,547,569	2,837,380	157,908
,,	1913	1,588,858	2,972,679	174,105
,,	1914	1,579,929	2,446,359	152,335

It is impossible in a limited space to give such information as would enable the casual reader to select the best office of the several life assurance companies for any particular form of policy. As stated above, any inquiry can be made to Bourne's Insurance Institute, from whom the most reliable information can be obtained; but, in order to give readers general information as to the relative position of various life offices as shown by their annual accounts, Table A has been prepared. A reference to the rate of interest earned is also of considerable importance, as the difference between that earned and assumed in a valuation constitutes one of the chief sources of profit. Here, again, it would not be safe to rely solely on this criterion without due consideration being given to such other matters as proper provision for depreciation in investments, adequacy of valuation loading on premiums as compared with expenses, etc.

The Effect of the War on Life Offices

At the beginning of the war, British life offices took a very liberal view of the extra risk to be incurred by policy-holders undertaking active warfare, but the mortality has proved so severe that, with few exceptions, proposals on the lives of officers and men proceeding to the Front are not entertained.

The introduction of universal service has now practically limited the issue of full-benefit life policies to those exempt from service or above the military age.

In order to combat this difficulty several offices

have introduced special conditions of insurance, operative during the war, and limiting the death benefit under the policy whilst on active service to a return of the premiums received, or in some offices double this amount. Reinstatement to full benefit after the war is subject, in the case of most offices, to satisfactory evidence of good health.

The "Phœnix" War Policy is quite a good one. During the first year of service one-tenth of the maximum sum assured is payable in the event of death, during the second year two-tenths, and so on. This sliding scale continues after the war if the assured leaves the service, and until he can prove by a satisfactory medical examination he is entitled to full benefit.

One or two offices, however, are prepared to consider selected risks at extra premiums of £21%. The Prudential have a special fifteen-year. endowment policy, without medical examination, charging double the ordinary rate during the war, this being reduced to the ordinary rate when peace is declared. The Sun Life of Canada also considers policies on the lives of officers and others proceeding to the seat of hostilities at ordinary rates, with a proviso that in the event of death occurring from active warfare only one-quarter of the sum assured shall become payable.

It is somewhat early to discuss the effect which the present war will have on life office valuations, but it is practically certain that, owing to (1) the very heavy depreciation in investments, and (2) the severe mortality experience (many life offices having to carry the war risk on older policies without any extra premium whatever), at ensuing quinquennial valuations almost all offices will show a marked decline in the surplus divisible by way of bonus. Of those offices whose distribution of surplus was due at the end of 1915, some twenty in number, ten carried the surplus over owing to abnormal conditions, one passed the bonus altogether, with but one or two exceptions the others declared a reduced rate of bonus, and that at the sacrifice of modifications in the basis of their valuation.

Income Tax and Life Assurance

Under the Income Tax Acts every person is entitled to an abatement of income tax in respect of the annual premiums paid for any life assurance on his own life or the life of his wife to the extent of not more than one-sixth part of his income, provided that the rate of premium for the assurance does not exceed 7% of the sum assured payable at death, and that as regards any premium for any other benefits the total abatement should not exceed £100. This provision was added in the Finance Act, 1914, and in arriving at the one-sixth limitation pre-war income *may* be taken. By the 1916 Finance Act further restrictions have been made in the class of policy entitled to rebate and the conditions in regard to the same. The following is the exact wording of the sections of the 1916 Act in question:

"Sec. 36.—(1) The relief given under section 54 of the Income Tax Act, 1853, as amended by any subsequent enactment, shall not, as regards insurances or contracts for deferred annuities made after June 22, 1916, be given at a greater rate than that of 3*s.* in the pound; and shall not, as regards any insurance or contract for a deferred annuity, be given, notwithstanding anything in paragraph (*b*) of subsection (2) of section 66 of the Finance Act (1909-10), 1910, *for the purposes of super-tax.*

"(2) The said relief shall not, as regards insurances or contracts for deferred annuities made after June 22, 1916—

(*a*) be given *except* in respect of premiums or other payments payable on policies for securing a capital sum on death, whether in conjunction with any other benefit or not: or

(*b*) be given in respect of premiums or payments payable during the period of deferment in respect of a policy of deferred assurance:

Provided that nothing in this subsection shall affect premiums or payments payable on policies or contracts made in connection with any superannuation or *bona fide* pension scheme for the benefit of the employees of any employer or of persons engaged in any particular profession, vocation, trade, or business, or on any policy taken out by a teacher in a secondary school pending the establishment of a superannuation or pension scheme for those teachers.

"37.—(1) Section 54 of the Income Tax Act, 1853, as amended by any subsequent enactment, shall apply to all war insurance premiums whether payable annually or not.

"(2) War insurance premiums shall not be taken into account in calculating the limit of one-sixth of the profits and gains under the proviso to the said sec. 54 or the limits or 7% or £100 under subsection (1) of sec. 17 of the Finance Act, 1915.

"(3) In this section the expression "war insurance premiums" means any additional premium or other sum paid in order to extend an existing life insurance policy to risks arising from war or war service abroad, and any part of any premium or other sum paid in respect of a life insurance policy covering those risks or either of them, which appears to the Commissioners to whom the claim for relief is made to be attributable to those risks, or either of them."

In effect the relief of income tax for all *life* assurances (strictly interpreted) is limited to premiums (annual) not exceeding 7% on the capital sum *payable at death*, and then not to a greater maximum extent than 3*s.* in the pound. Pure endowments and deferred assurances and annuities are now ineligible for income tax relief except as stated in above clause in the case of *bona fide* pension schemes.

Life Assurance Guide

The following is a brief description of the **ordinary forms of Life Assurance.** These can be subdivided under two principal headings, **Participating** and **Non-Participating.** The former class, in consideration of an increased premium being paid, shares in the profits of the business (if any), called bonuses, and the latter does not. In the participating section the profits added will usually exceed the increase in the premium paid; but the non-participating policy-holders are not affected by the profits of the office.

The application of profits by way of bonus can be made in a variety of ways:

1. By additions to the policy in reversionary value, the bonus so added being payable when the policy becomes a claim.

2. By reduction of premiums over a term of years, or during the continuance of the assurance; or to cancel the payment of premiums in old age.

3. By payment in cash.

4. By making the assurance payable during the life of the person assured, by converting it into an endowment assurance.

5. Or, in the case of endowment policies, by making the date of maturity earlier.

6. Many offices have tables of assurance at very low rates in which the usual rate of premium is reduced to a minimum by the application of anticipated profits, but in some instances this class of policy has led to disappointment and is unsatisfactory.

Sometimes the profits are deferred and allotted only to policies which have been in force a specified number of years, or, in the case of endowment assurances, those who survive the term. These are called **Deferred Bonuses,** and should, under ordinary circumstances, be larger than those which vest immediately.

It may be mentioned here that the **Scottish Provident Institution** originated in 1837 what may be called the **Low Premium and Deferred Bonus** system. The premiums for whole-life policies are very low, and the whole surplus is reserved for division exclusively among those who survive to the period at which their premiums with compound interest at 4% amount to the sum assured.

If the profits of a particular class of policy are pooled and divided at the end of a given time amongst the survivors of that class, they are known as **Tontine Bonuses.**

The majority of the offices are at the present day known as Proprietary Offices, *i.e.* they are backed by capital originally put up by shareholders, who in return look for a proportion of the divisible profits. There are other offices, known as Mutual Offices, who, not having a proprietors' capital, divide the whole of the profits amongst the policy-holders.

Guaranteed Bonuses.—Many offices are attracting business by offering policies carrying guaranteed bonuses, but these are rather of the nature of policies with increasing sums assured, as the bonuses so called are not dependent upon the profits earned.

Usual Forms of Life Assurance

(For rates of premiums of various offices, see pp. 590 *et seq.*).

Ordinary Whole-Life Assurance, with or without profits, under which the assured, by paying a premium throughout life, secures the payment of a sum at his death.

When a policy is for a substantial amount and effected to provide for **Death Duties,** some offices quote lower than their ordinary non-profit rates.

Whole-Life Limited Payments, where the payment of premiums is limited to a specified number of years.

Endowment Assurance, where the sum assured is paid on the attainment of a given age, or at previous death.

Double or Half Endowment Assurance, where the amount payable on survival at a given age is Double or Half that payable at previous death. Double Endowment Policies are usually granted without medical examination.

Joint Life Assurance, the sum assured being payable on the death of the first.

Partnership Policies may be taken as the best example of the use of Joint Life Assurance.

A useful partnership policy issued by some offices is designed to meet the cases when after a few years a partnership may be dissolved, and the partnership policy is no longer required. In such a case, in exchange for the partnership policy, each partner can obtain a policy on his own life at the rate of premium for his original age at entry.

Insurance of Two or more Lives, the amount assured being payable on the death of the survivor of two or more persons.

Contingent Survivorship Assurance, the amount being paid on the death of one life, providing that another be living.

Short Period Assurance, under which the risk of death is covered only for a given term of years.

Convertible Term Assurances, which are Temporary Policies, expiring at the end of a certain term, unless a given option to change the policy into a Whole Life or Endowment Assurance Policy, at the advanced rates, is exercised by the assured.

Children's Deferred Assurances, under which Whole Life or Endowment Assurance Policies are issued on the lives of children at ages under 15, for annual premiums, the sum assured only being payable at death after the child attains its majority, that is after the age of 21, or 25 if preferred. These are now effected by many offices.

Children's Endowments.—The Policy of the **National Mutual Life Association of Australasia** is a good example of a Child's Endowment. The benefits of the policy are: (1) That the endowment shall be paid if the child survive the age of 21. (2) All premiums paid, with simple interest at 4% per annum, will be returned if the child die before attaining this age. (3) No further premiums shall be payable, and the policy shall be fully paid up, if the parent die before the child and during the currency of the policy. Policies are entitled to a full share in the profits, and no medical examination is required.

Almost all Life Offices will now issue Children's Endowments, and **Educational Annuities** to commence at a given age of the child and to run for four or five years.

Special Forms of Life Assurance

In addition to the above plans, many offices introduce variety into their schemes by modifying either (*a*) the **method of settlement when the policy becomes payable,** or (*b*) the method of payment of premiums.

Illustrations of variations from the usual method of settlement of a policy by payment at death or at a fixed date are the favourite instalment, or debenture and investment policies. Under an **Instalment Policy** the sum assured is payable by a certain number of fixed instalments, whilst a **Debenture or Investment Policy** carries interest on the sum assured for an agreed-upon number of years, after which period the amount becomes payable.

Policies at Reduced and Modified Premiums

Instead of a uniform annual premium throughout the term, several life offices accept a **reduced premium for the first few years of assurance,** and increase it thereafter. This is an improvement on the former "half-credit" plan, for no debt attaches to the policy. Policies are also issued giving exemption from payment of premiums during incapacity of over a month's duration from accident or illness, but universal military service would not allow of the issue of such contracts during war-time.

Annuity Schemes

The rates for immediate annuities on single lives are given on p. 594. In view of the increased yield of investments several offices have revised their annuity quotations. These are in most instances quoted for age *last* birthday of the annuitant.—The **Commercial Union Insurance Society** has devised **Special Deferred Annuity Policies** to facilitate provision for old age. Instead of the amounts

TABLE I.—STATISTICS OF LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES, IN MOST CASES FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 1915

The column showing the ratio of expenses to premium income should be regarded with reference to the amount of new business transacted, which necessarily entails extra expenditure. Valuation expenses are also included, slightly increasing the ratio at bonus periods, in the case of offices marked *.

Date of Formation.	NAME OF OFFICE.	Amount of Funds at end of Year.	New Premiums.	Premium Income.	Percentage Commission and Expenses of Management to Premiums.
		£	£	£	
1883	Abstainers and General (Ord.)	875,029	10,802	116,395	17·46
1824	†Alliance	18,361,407	39,307	1,135,660	9·88
1808	Atlas	2,292,517	18,713	215,386	10·62*
1849	Australian Mutual Prov. (Ord.)	34,063,273	235,049	2,754,355	11·99
1866	Britannic (Ordinary)	1,689,456	29,273	261,813	14·48
1854	British Equitable	1,540,997	5,926	105,909	21·88
1904	British General	14,187	2,181	3,636	21·56
1863	British Legal & United Prov. (Ord.)	85,020	1,556	14,533	16·16
1896	British Life	32,293	979	4,054	18·38
1902	British Widows (Ordinary)	19,225	Not stated	6,032	21·70
1805	Caledonian	3,576,733	30.582	295,872	13·51
1847	Canada Life	11,115,126	117,174	1,027,183	27·25
1885	Century	893,129	18,669	118,416	10·30
1897	City Life (Ord.)	154,667	9,014	63,896	51·40
1829	Clergy Mutual	4,336,115	9,529	272,020	6·23
1824	Clerical, Medical and General	6,223,406	25,272	448,967	12·07
1873	Colonial Mutual	3,977,823	61,444	440,682	20·58
1861	Commercial Union	6,510,161	64,172	663,897	11·59
1871	Confederation Life	4,127,848	94,922	491,492	31·10
1867	Co-operative (Ordinary)	247,776	10,697	38,155	12·92
1807	Eagle	1,807,888	8,320	155,566	14·88
1823	Edinburgh	a4,450,357	16,388	288,105	15·95
1839	English and Scottish Law	2,823,811	8,823	218,240	15·99
1762	Equitable	b5,018,736	15,540	218,730	6·49
1859	Equitable (United States)	110,557,890	Not stated	11,259,402	19·54
1844	Equity and Law	4,902,508	17,850	332,439	11·64
1832	Friends' Provident	3,450,549	12,750	179,739	13·34*d*
1885	General Accident	191,072	4,200	33,912	17·50
1837	General Life	c2,171,680	16,111	177,976	23·67
1848	Gresham	9,883,157	50,897	849,659	19·40
1821	Guardian	3,706,472	22,575	284,311	14·04
1906	Law Integrity (Ordinary)	965	4,614	2,421	56·26
1806	Law Union and Rock	8,060,892	30,051	578,420	14·90
1836	Legal and General	10,363,465	70,484	975,385	10·29
1838	Life Association of Scotland	5,538,790	25,102	354.583	16·33
1836	Liverpool and London and Globe	4,888,186	25,975	289,165	10·00
1862	‡London and Lancashire Life	3,949,439	20,992	389,879	20·18*d*
1869	London and Manchester (Ord.)	311,483	15,448	79,096	14·80
1720	London Assurance	2,683,516	18,365	216,511	10·45
1806	London Life	5,517,813	32,746	441,288	4·43
1887	Manufacturers' Life	4,111,758	88,233	647,112	26·65
1852	Marine and General	2,117,600	10,627	170,080	16·00*
1835	Metropolitan	2,336,373	3,697	167,451	6·56
1886	Mutual Life and Citizens	8,280,794	42,201	776,868	12·67
1842	Mutual Life of New York	124,658,077	1,140,110	11,380,726	19·54
1890	National Benefit	7,771	5,054	9,280	31·25
1869	National Mutual of Australasia	9,397,731	130,351	1,093.557	15·15
1830	National Mutual	2,806,269	8,882	194,293	13·50 *e*
1835	National Provident	7,443,785	34,681	523,021	9·94
1841	New York	165,345,029	1,748,990	18,723,062	15·64
1809	North British and Mercantile	17,080,509	69,007	1,235,958	12·97
1836	Northern	4,970,544	16,253	293,643	10·00
1808	§Norwich Union	13,671,327	167,245	1,617,615	12·32
1864	Pearl (Ordinary)	4,148,023	86,606	635,165	14·37

† Including figures of Imperial, Provident and Economic Companies.
‡ Including figures of Scottish Metropolitan.
§ Includes General business.
a Includes Capital and Reserve Funds.
b Including General Reserve and unappropriated interest thereon.
c Excluding Paid-up Capital and Proprietors' Fund.
d Includes cost of pensions.
e Excluding provision towards pensions.

Date of Formation.	NAME OF OFFICE.	Amount of Funds at end of Year.	New Premiums.	Premium Income.	Percentage Commission and Expenses of Management to Premiums.
		£	£	£	
1782	Phœnix	10,823,067	40,264	702,835	12·73
1891	Pioneer (Ordinary)	94,104	3,482	18,556	18·40
1901	Profits and Income	114,996	2,080	19,353	15·00
1877	Provident Association (Ord.)	332,183	6,394	47,527	15·93
1840	Provident Clerks	2,887,595	12,960	223,179	13·98
1848	Prudential (Ordinary)	47,383,780	465,496	5,157,516	8·33
1864	Refuge (Ordinary)	8,685,785	465,877	1,562,312	10·00
1845	Royal	11,577,038	64,770	854,819	12·13
1720	Royal Exchange	4,676,697	30,183	379,974	14·28
1910	Royal London Auxiliary	201,276	23,367	96,929	21·44
1864	Sceptre	1,241,657	4,994	75,006	12·73
1826	Scottish Amicable	5,998,490	47,034	407,882	12·25
1831	Scottish Equitable	6,333,307	34,952	430,593	13·41
1877	Scottish Insurance	341,070	5,770	46,410	15·78
1881	Scottish Life	2,180,665	17,027	216,697	15·36
1837	Scottish Provident	16,138,399	53,515	735,857	12·72
1883	Scottish Temperance	2,365,278	44,490	260,481	14·78
1824	†Scottish Union and National	8,329,866	30,474	526,426	15·29*
1815	Scottish Widows Fund	22,274,984	87,223	1,432,012	9·67
1825	Standard	13,442,816	49,850	940,799	18·05
1843	Star	7,029,216	29,354	476,198	15·70
1810	Sun Life	11,349,335	90,185	1,001,915	13·64
1865	Sun Life of Canada	15.019,396	370,896	2,182,159	26·22
1840	United Kingdom Provident	9,755,158	48,045	783,939	10·25
1825	University	*a*888,108	2,474	69,541	10·85
1841	Wesleyan and General (Ord.)	1,362,962	22,429	230,746	12·18
1824	Yorkshire	2,672,551	14,129	205,141	13·80

† Includes figures of City of Glasgow Life.
a Excluding Capital and Shareholders' undivided surplus.

of the periodical premiums and their due dates being fixed at the outset, the premiums may be paid in any multiples of £1, and at any intervals which may be most convenient. At any time the policy-holder is entitled to take a guaranteed cash value equivalent to a return of premiums with 3% per annum compound interest. Several offices grant annuities with a return of part of the purchase money in the event of early death. Attention may also be called to the favourable terms offered by the **Canada Life Assurance Co.** for life annuities.

Life Assurance without Medical Examination

In most cases where a life policy is effected, the life to be assured must submit to a personal medical examination. Some offices, however, are agreeable to waive this unduly exaggerated ordeal, on the condition that they do not cover the full amount to be insured by the policy until the elapse of a probationary period. The Sun Life Office, the Standard, the Yorkshire, and the Century grant policies on these lines.

Total Abstainers and Vegetarians

Several Life Offices offer special terms to total abstainers. The Abstainers and General, the Phœnix, the Scottish Temperance Life, the United Kingdom Temperance and General, the Sceptre, and the Yorkshire are of this number. The first-named company classifies **vegetarians** with a view to offering them the increased profits they may earn (if any).

Female Life Assurance

Until recently life offices were not favourably disposed to assure **women,** and would only do so at premiums very much in excess of those charged to males. Having regard to the large increase in the number of women employees there is a good field for life policies for women on certain lines which several offices are now cultivating.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE

The business of accident insurance consisted largely in earlier years in securing compensation to individuals in the case of accident, whether causing death, loss of sight or limbs, partial or total disablement. The next development was to extend the insurance to cover sickness or specific diseases, to insure medical expenses, and at the present time nearly all offices are prepared to issue policies covering illness of every description. In addition to personal insurance, the Employers' Liability and Workmen's Compensation Acts have immensely extended the operation of accident insurance companies, nearly all of which offices are prepared to insure against the risks, third party and otherwise, responsibility for which attaches to employers under these Acts.

The **Return Plans** of the **Century Insurance Co.** and the **Profits and Income** may be referred to, securing insurance against sickness or accident, with return of all premiums, on attaining 65, irrespective of claims. These policies are **permanent** contracts, of which class the Century was the pioneer. Once issued, they cannot be cancelled at the option of the Company. They can be combined with life assurance. Sickness alone may be insured against at lower premiums.

AIRCRAFT AND ZEPPELIN RISKS

The frequent visits of hostile aircraft and Zeppelins has encouraged the introduction of an

TABLE II.—ANNUAL PREMIUMS TO

WITH PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS

	21			25			30			32			34			38			40			45			50			60		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Abstainers & General	1	16	11	2	1	0	2	7	1	2	9	11	2	13	0	3	0	0	3	4	0	3	15	6	4	11	3	7	3	3
Alliance	2	0	9	2	3	6	2	8	9	2	11	3	2	14	1	3	0	7	3	4	5	3	16	0	4	10	9	6	17	1
Atlas	2	0	6	2	4	6	2	9	3	2	11	6	2	14	0	3	0	0	3	3	7	3	14	6	4	8	8	6	14	3
Australian Mutual Provident	1	18	5	2	2	8	2	8	2	2	10	7	2	13	9	3	0	8	3	4	5	3	16	0	4	9	10	7	1	4
Britannic	1	18	3	2	2	1	2	7	9	2	10	5	2	13	5	3	0	2	3	4	0	3	15	7	4	11	1	6	19	1
British Equitable	1	18	10	2	2	9	2	8	8	2	11	5	2	14	4	3	1	1	3	4	11	3	16	7	4	11	9	6	19	4
British Life	1	18	6	2	2	10	2	9	1	2	11	8	2	14	6	3	1	8	3	5	8	3	16	4	4	12	0	7	7	8
Caledonian	2	0	2	2	3	6	2	8	9	2	11	3	2	14	0	3	0	6	3	4	6	3	14	6	4	8	6	6	15	9
Canada Life	1	18	9	2	2	6	2	8	5	2	11	2	2	14	3	3	1	3	3	5	4	3	17	10	4	14	2	7	5	4
Century	2	2	5	2	5	0	2	10	0	2	12	6	2	15	3	3	1	7	3	5	4	3	16	7	4	11	0	6	16	6
City Life	1	14	5	1	18	4	2	4	1	2	6	10	2	9	9	2	16	10	3	0	11	3	13	3	4	9	7	7	0	11
Clergy Mutual	1	16	0	2	0	2	2	6	4	2	8	8	2	11	6	2	18	4	3	2	2	3	12	4	4	7	4	7	1	6
Clerical, Medical & General	2	0	0	2	3	8	2	8	7	2	11	4	2	14	7	3	2	4	3	6	6	3	18	5	4	15	6	7	9	8
Colonial Mutual	1	18	4	2	2	1	2	7	4	2	10	1	2	13	2	2	19	8	3	3	2	3	15	2	4	9	9	7	3	3
Commercial Union	1	18	10	2	2	2	2	7	10	2	10	7	2	13	8	3	0	11	3	5	2	3	16	10	4	12	4	7	2	0
Confederation Life	1	18	10	2	2	7	2	8	6	2	11	2	2	14	2	3	1	2	3	5	2	3	17	8	4	14	1	7	6	5
Eagle	1	19	3	2	3	0	2	8	7	2	11	2	2	14	1	3	0	8	3	4	5	3	15	7	4	9	10	6	11	10
Edinburgh	1	17	8	2	1	8	2	7	11	2	10	11	2	13	11	3	0	5	3	4	2	3	15	3	4	10	2	6	17	11
English & Scottish Law	1	18	1	2	1	8	2	7	1	2	9	8	2	12	5	2	18	11	3	2	8	3	13	7	4	7	9	6	12	4
Equitable	2	4	5	2	8	1	2	13	5	2	15	9	2	18	5	3	4	6	3	7	11	3	17	10	4	10	7	6	12	3
Equitable (U.S.)	1	19	3	2	3	0	2	8	9	2	11	6	2	14	7	3	1	9	3	6	0	3	19	1	4	17	0	7	15	5
Equity & Law	2	0	7	2	3	2	2	8	10	2	11	6	2	14	3	3	0	9	3	4	6	3	15	7	4	10	9	7	2	5
Friends' Provident	1	17	11	2	2	0	2	8	0	2	10	8	2	13	7	3	0	3	3	4	0	3	15	2	4	9	7	6	13	11
General Accident	2	0	2	2	3	8	2	9	2	2	11	9	2	14	7	3	1	1	3	4	11	3	16	5	4	11	3	6	16	1
General Life	2	0	0	2	4	0	2	9	10	2	12	5	2	15	1	3	1	7	3	5	4	3	16	8	4	12	8	6	18	0
Gresham	1	18	9	2	2	2	2	7	6	2	10	0	2	12	9	2	19	2	3	2	10	3	14	0	4	8	6	6	12	3
Guardian	1	18	2	2	2	4	2	8	10	2	12	0	2	15	2	3	1	1	3	4	6	3	15	2	4	9	3	6	14	6
Law Union & Rock.	1	18	6	2	2	6	2	8	4	2	10	10	2	13	8	3	0	0	3	4	0	3	15	5	4	9	10	6	16	0
Legal & General	2	1	2	2	5	1	2	10	9	2	13	4	2	16	1	3	2	4	3	5	11	3	16	7	4	10	9	6	19	5
Life Assoc. of Scotland	1	19	3	2	3	3	2	8	11	2	11	8	2	14	7	3	1	2	3	4	10	3	16	3	4	11	1	6	16	10
Liverpool & London & Globe	2	0	4	2	4	2	2	9	10	2	12	6	2	15	4	3	2	0	3	5	9	3	17	0	4	11	3	6	18	8
London & Lancashire Life	1	19	3	2	2	11	2	8	9	2	11	5	2	14	5	3	1	0	3	4	9	3	16	2	4	11	2	6	17	8
London & Manchester	1	19	3	2	3	4	2	9	2	2	11	10	2	14	8	3	1	6	3	5	5	3	16	9	4	11	11	7	6	5
London Assurance	1	19	9	2	3	3	2	9	0	2	11	6	2	14	3	3	0	9	3	4	8	3	15	10	4	10	2	6	14	11
London Life	2	8	0	2	12	5	2	19	3	3	2	4	3	5	9	3	13	5	3	17	10	4	10	7	5	6	3	7	10	0
Manufacturers' Life	1	18	10	2	2	7	2	8	6	2	11	2	2	14	2	3	1	2	3	5	2	3	17	8	4	14	1	7	6	5
Marine & General	1	19	7	2	3	3	2	8	10	2	11	6	2	14	5	3	1	1	3	5	0	3	16	7	4	13	6	6	16	8
Metropolitan	2	0	5	2	4	0	2	9	9	2	12	7	2	15	8	3	2	7	3	6	4	3	18	11	4	12	0	7	0	0
Mutual Life & Citizens	1	18	6	2	2	8	2	8	9	2	11	6	2	14	6	3	1	4	3	5	3	3	15	7	4	9	9	7	0	10
Mutual of New York	1	19	3	2	3	0	2	8	9	2	11	6	2	14	7	3	1	9	3	6	0	3	19	1	4	17	0	7	15	5
National Benefit*	1	18	10	2	2	9	2	8	1	2	10	10	2	13	10	3	0	8	3	4	8	3	16	2	4	11	4	6	18	2
National Mutual of Australasia	1	17	7	2	1	3	2	6	8	2	9	2	2	11	10	2	18	0	3	1	6	3	12	4	4	7	2	6	18	10
National Mutual	2	0	9	2	3	4	2	8	4	2	10	10	2	13	6	2	19	10	3	3	7	3	14	11	4	9	6	6	16	2
National Provident	2	0	3	2	4	3	2	10	2	2	12	11	2	15	10	3	2	6	3	6	3	3	17	4	4	11	1	6	11	10
New York	1	19	3	2	3	0	2	8	9	2	11	6	2	14	7	3	1	9	3	6	0	3	19	1	4	17	0	7	15	5
North British & Mercantile	1	19	1	2	3	5	2	9	10	2	12	5	2	15	5	3	2	0	3	6	1	3	16	7	4	11	11	6	16	2
Northern	2	1	2	2	3	10	2	9	0	2	11	6	2	14	4	3	0	9	3	4	8	3	16	2	4	10	10	6	17	4
Norwich Union	2	3	5	2	6	8	2	11	9	2	14	2	2	16	9	3	2	11	3	6	6	3	17	7	4	12	5	—		
Pearl	1	19	10	2	3	7	2	9	0	2	11	7	2	14	5	3	1	1	3	5	0	3	16	11	4	12	0	7	6	2
Phœnix	2	0	11	2	3	9	2	8	11	2	11	6	2	14	3	3	0	9	3	4	7	3	16	1	4	10	8	6	16	6
Provident Assocn.	1	19	5	2	3	1	2	8	8	2	11	4	2	14	3	3	0	11	3	4	9	3	16	3	4	10	11	6	18	0
Provident Clerks	1	16	10	2	0	1	2	6	4	2	8	10	2	11	9	2	18	9	3	2	8	3	16	1	4	12	2	7	11	7
Prudential	1	18	10	2	2	9	2	9	6	2	12	1	2	15	0	3	2	0	3	5	11	3	16	6	4	11	11	7	6	11
Refuge	1	18	8	2	3	0	2	9	3	2	12	0	2	14	11	3	1	10	3	5	9	3	16	6	4	11	9	7	6	8
Royal	2	0	4	2	3	8	2	8	8	2	11	0	2	14	0	3	0	8	3	4	4	3	16	0	4	10	4	6	17	0
Royal Exchange	1	18	5	2	3	3	2	9	0	2	11	7	2	14	5	3	1	0	3	4	9	3	15	10	4	10	2	6	16	4
Sceptre	1	18	2	2	2	4	2	8	8	2	11	0	2	14	1	3	0	10	3	4	8	3	15	4	4	10	6	7	4	6
Scottish Amicable	2	3	0	2	6	5	2	11	9	2	14	2	2	16	9	3	2	11	3	6	3	3	16	3	4	10	10	7	0	0
Scottish Equitable	2	1	7	2	5	0	2	10	0	2	12	6	2	15	4	3	1	8	3	5	5	3	16	2	4	10	6	7	4	6
Scottish Insurance	1	18	10	2	2	6	2	8	0	2	10	7	2	13	3	2	19	6	3	3	2	3	14	4	4	9	4	6	16	2
Scottish Life	2	0	0	2	3	6	2	9	5	2	11	11	2	14	8	3	0	10	3	4	6	3	15	10	4	10	5	6	16	6
Scottish Provident	1	14	4	1	17	5	2	2	4	2	4	7	2	7	2	2	13	1	2	16	6	3	8	2	4	3	2	6	6	9
Scottish Temperance	1	19	7	2	3	0	2	8	6	2	11	0	2	13	9	3	0	1	3	3	9	3	15	0	4	9	10	6	16	10
Scottish Union & National	1	19	6	2	3	3	2	8	9	2	11	3	2	14	0	3	1	0	3	4	6	3	15	6	4	9	6	7	0	0
Scottish Widows' Fund	2	3	1	2	6	6	2	11	9	2	14	2	2	16	9	3	3	0	3	6	3	3	16	4	4	10	7	7	4	9
Standard	1	18	9	2	2	11	2	8	11	2	11	4	2	14	1	3	0	8	3	4	5	3	14	6	4	9	0	7	1	0
Star	2	0	6	2	4	2	2	9	9	2	12	6	2	15	5	3	2	3	3	6	3	3	18	2	4	13	8	6	19	1
Sun Life	1	17	11	2	2	6	2	9	2	2	11	10	2	14	11	3	2	4	3	6	6	3	17	8	4	14	2	7	0	10
Sun Life of Canada	1	18	9	2	2	6	2	8	5	2	11	2	2	14	3	3	1	3	3	5	4	3	17	10	4	14	2	7	5	4
United Kingdom Provident	2	0	10	2	4	2	2	9	6	2	12	0	2	14	8	3	1	2	3	5	0	3	16	8	4	11	10	6	17	4
University	2	2	0	2	4	10	2	9	11	2	12	5	2	15	2	3	1	6	3	5	4	3	16	8	4	11	5	6	18	0
Wesleyan & General	1	18	5	2	2	2	2	8	1	2	11	1	2	14	4	3	1	8	3	5	8	3	16	9	4	13	10	7	5	4
Yorkshire	2	0	4	2	3	10	2	9	1	2	11	8	2	14	5	3	1	0	3	4	9	3	16	4	4	11	7	6	19	11

* For ages up to 40 at entry, policies are payable at age 80.

SECURE WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE OF £100.

WITHOUT PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.

	21			25			30			32			34			38			40			45			50			60		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Abstainers & General	1	11	2	1	14	8	2	0	0	2	2	6	2	5	5	2	11	9	2	15	3	3	6	11	4	2	2	6	11	0
Alliance	1	10	8	1	13	10	1	18	10	2	1	2	2	3	10	2	9	11	2	13	5	3	4	2	3	18	2	6	1	7
Atlas	1	11	10	1	13	11	1	18	4	2	0	7	2	3	0	2	8	9	2	12	3	3	2	9	3	16	5	6	0	5
Australian Mutual Provident	1	9	6	1	12	8	1	17	9	2	0	1	2	2	8	2	8	8	2	12	2	3	2	11	3	17	2	6	2	11
Britannic	1	11	5	1	14	9	2	0	0	2	2	5	2	5	1	2	11	4	2	14	11	3	5	10	4	0	8	6	7	4
British Equitable	1	12	6	1	16	3	2	1	11	2	4	6	2	7	3	2	13	8	2	17	4	3	8	4	4	2	9	6	7	10
British Life	1	14	8	1	18	7	2	4	2	2	6	6	2	9	1	2	15	6	2	19	1	3	8	9	4	2	10	6	12	11
Caledonian	1	11	2	1	13	11	1	18	5	2	0	6	2	3	0	2	8	9	2	12	0	3	2	3	3	15	7	5	19	5
Canada Life	1	10	4	1	13	3	1	17	10	2	0	0	2	2	5	2	8	4	2	11	9	3	2	5	3	17	0	6	5	0
Century	1	9	9	1	12	11	1	17	9	2	0	2	2	2	9	2	8	7	2	12	0	3	2	5	3	15	10	5	18	0
City Life	1	11	6	1	15	1	2	0	4	2	2	10	2	5	6	2	12	0	2	15	9	3	7	0	4	1	11	6	8	11
Clergy Mutual	1	8	0	1	11	0	1	15	8	1	17	11	2	0	4	2	5	11	2	9	2	2	18	10	3	11	3	5	8	11
Clerical, Medical & General	1	8	11	1	12	1	1	16	5	1	18	6	2	0	11	2	6	9	2	10	1	2	19	5	3	12	2	5	13	3
Colonial Mutual	1	9	5	1	12	7	1	17	6	1	19	9	2	2	4	2	8	3	2	11	9	3	2	0	3	15	5	5	15	10
Commercial Union	1	11	4	1	14	6	1	18	6	2	0	9	2	3	2	2	9	0	2	12	5	3	2	7	3	15	10	5	15	11
Confederation Life	1	10	4	1	13	2	1	17	10	2	0	0	2	2	5	2	8	4	2	11	8	3	2	5	3	17	0	6	5	0
Eagle*	1	11	3	1	14	5	1	19	1	2	1	4	2	3	11	2	9	9	2	13	1	3	3	2	3	19	6	5	17	7
English & Scottish Law	1	10	0	1	12	6	1	17	2	1	19	5	2	2	0	2	7	10	2	11	3	3	1	5	3	15	0	5	18	10
Equitable		—			—		1	15	9	1	17	11	2	0	4	2	5	11	2	9	2	2	18	10	3	11	4	5	8	11
Equity & Law	1	13	6	1	15	10	2	0	3	2	2	6	2	4	11	2	10	10	2	14	6	3	5	3	3	19	3	6	4	5
Friends' Provident	1	9	5	1	12	7	1	17	7	1	19	10	2	2	5	2	8	6	2	11	11	3	2	4	3	15	10	5	18	0
General Accident	1	12	11	1	16	3	2	1	6	2	3	11	2	6	8	2	12	11	2	16	7	3	7	7	4	1	10	6	4	10
General Life	1	12	9	1	15	0	1	19	2	2	1	4	2	3	11	2	10	0	2	13	8	3	4	8	3	19	4	6	4	7
Gresham	1	10	5	1	13	9	1	18	9	2	1	2	2	3	10	2	10	0	2	13	6	3	4	3	3	18	1	6	0	0
Guardian	1	10	11	1	14	2	1	19	2	2	1	7	2	4	3	2	10	5	2	14	0	3	4	10	3	19	1	6	3	1
Law Union & Rock.	1	10	6	1	13	9	1	18	0	2	0	3	2	2	8	2	8	7	2	12	0	3	2	0	3	15	6	5	15	3
Legal & General	1	14	5	1	17	7	2	2	0	2	4	3	2	6	8	2	12	6	2	16	0	3	6	7	4	0	4	6	4	8
Life Assc. of Scotland	1	11	4	1	14	6	1	19	7	2	1	11	2	4	6	2	10	6	2	14	0	3	4	6	3	18	5	6	1	5
Liverpool & London & Globe	1	13	3	1	16	5	2	1	4	2	3	8	2	6	3	2	12	2	2	15	7	3	6	0	3	19	5	6	3	11
London & Lancashire Life*	1	11	7	1	14	9	1	19	9	2	2	1	2	4	9	2	10	9	2	14	3	3	4	9	3	18	10	6	3	6
London & Manchester	1	14	6	1	18	1	2	3	4	2	5	9	2	8	5	2	14	6	2	18	0	3	8	3	4	2	2	6	12	4
London Assurance	1	10	10	1	14	1	1	19	2	2	1	5	2	4	1	2	10	1	2	13	8	3	4	2	3	17	11	6	1	6
London Life	1	6	4	1	9	4	1	13	11	1	16	1	1	18	6	2	4	1	2	7	3	2	17	0	3	9	6	5	7	6
Manufacturers' Life	1	10	2	1	13	6	1	19	0	2	1	6	2	4	3	2	10	8	2	14	4	3	5	9	4	0	9	6	8	9
Marine & General	1	11	2	1	14	6	1	19	6	2	1	11	2	4	7	2	10	9	2	14	4	3	5	1	3	19	2	6	2	6
National Benefit †	1	13	10	1	17	5	2	2	3	2	4	9	2	7	7	2	14	0	2	17	9	3	8	9	4	3	4	6	9	1
National Mutual of Australasia	1	10	8	1	14	0	1	19	1	2	1	6	2	4	3	2	10	6	2	14	2	3	5	3	3	19	9	6	4	7
National Mutual	1	8	11	1	12	2	1	17	2	1	19	7	2	2	2	2	8	4	2	11	11	3	2	5	3	16	2	5	17	8
National Provident	1	13	1	1	16	7	2	1	1	2	3	2	2	5	6	2	11	8	2	15	4	3	6	6	4	1	2	6	6	5
North British & Mercantile*	1	13	5	1	16	7	2	1	7	2	3	10	2	6	6	2	12	6	2	15	11	3	6	4	3	19	9	6	3	1
Northern	1	11	11	1	15	1	2	0	1	2	2	6	2	5	1	2	11	2	2	14	9	3	5	6	3	19	7	6	3	2
Norwich Union	1	11	13	1	15	0	2	0	0	2	2	4	2	5	0	2	11	0	2	14	6	3	5	1	3	18	8		—	
Pearl	1	14	3	1	17	6	2	2	3	2	4	8	2	7	4	2	13	3	2	16	9	3	7	8	4	1	8	6	12	6
Phœnix	1	13	11	1	16	3	2	0	9	2	3	1	2	5	6	2	11	5	2	14	11	3	5	6	3	19	3	6	3	3
Post Office	1	14	0	1	17	6	2	3	0	2	5	6	2	8	0	2	14	6	2	18	0	3	9	6	4	4	0	6	10	6
Provident Assocn.	1	12	2	1	15	4	2	0	3	2	2	7	2	5	2	2	11	3	2	14	9	3	5	4	3	19	2	6	4	2
Provident Clerks	1	12	7	1	15	8	2	0	8	2	2	11	2	5	6	2	11	7	2	15	2	3	5	9	4	0	0	6	5	0
Prudential		—		1	12	7	1	17	7	1	19	11	2	2	6	2	8	8	2	12	2	3	2	9	3	16	4	5	18	6
Refuge	1	14	10	1	18	9	2	4	6	2	6	11	2	9	6	2	15	9	2	19	3	3	8	10	4	2	8	6	12	2
Royal	1	10	0	1	12	4	1	16	0	1	18	0	2	0	8	2	6	0	2	9	4	2	19	8	3	12	4	5	14	8
Scottish Amicable	1	11	7	1	14	1	1	18	3	2	0	11	2	3	3	2	8	10	2	12	1	3	2	2	3	15	8	5	19	6
Scottish Equitable	1	13	2	1	16	6	2	1	3	2	3	7	2	6	3	2	12	3	2	15	9	3	6	0	3	19	10	6	5	5
Scottish Insurance	1	12	3	1	15	5	2	0	6	2	2	10	2	5	6	2	11	7	2	15	1	3	5	9	3	19	5	6	1	0
Scottish Union & National	1	11	3	1	14	3	1	19	3	2	1	9	2	4	3	2	10	0	2	13	6	3	3	9	3	17	3	6	1	6
Scottish Widows' Fund	1	11	8	1	14	11	1	19	11	2	2	4	2	4	11	2	11	1	2	14	8	3	5	6	3	19	8	6	3	10
Standard	1	12	10	1	15	3	1	19	6	2	1	7	2	4	2	2	10	4	2	14	0	3	5	0	3	19	7	6	5	0
Star	1	12	1	1	15	3	2	0	3	2	2	8	2	5	3	2	11	3	2	14	9	3	5	3	3	18	10	6	5	0
Sun Life	1	12	6	1	16	5	2	2	2	2	4	6	2	7	0	2	12	10	2	16	2	3	5	1	3	18	1	6	0	11
Sun Life of Canada	1	11	2	1	14	6	1	19	9	2	2	3	2	4	11	2	11	4	2	15	0	3	6	2	4	0	9	6	6	8
United Kingdom Provident	1	9	10	1	13	2	1	18	0	2	0	4	2	3	0	2	9	2	2	12	10	3	3	4	3	17	6	6	1	0
University	1	11	2	1	14	5	1	19	5	2	1	9	2	4	4	2	10	4	2	13	10	3	4	5	3	18	8		—	
Wesleyan and General	1	10	5	1	13	9	1	19	0	2	1	5	2	4	2	2	10	6	2	14	2	3	5	2	3	18	6	5	5	3
Yorkshire	1	9	8	1	12	7	1	17	3	1	19	5	2	1	11	2	7	9	2	11	2	3	1	8	3	15	7	6	0	4

* For policies of large amount a lower rate is quoted.
† For ages up to 40 at entry, policies payable at age 80.

TABLE III.—ANNUAL PREMIUMS TO SECURE AN ENDOWMENT

WITH PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.

NAME.	Age 25 at Entry		Age 30 at Entry		Age 35 at Entry		Age 40 at Entry	
	Payable in		Payable in		Payable in		Payable in	
	30 yrs.	35 yrs.	25 yrs.	30 yrs.	20 yrs.	25 yrs.	15 yrs.	20 yrs.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Abstainers & General	3 2 6	2 13 10	3 17 11	3 5 4	5 0 6	4 1 0	6 17 3	5 4 3
Alliance	3 3 9	2 15 7	3 18 7	3 6 4	5 1 0	4 1 6	6 18 8	5 4 5
Atlas	3 5 7	2 17 5	4 0 5	3 8 3	5 2 11	4 3 5	7 0 8	5 6 4
Australian Mutual Provident	3 3 4	2 15 10	3 17 9	3 6 4	4 18 11	4 1 2	6 14 3	5 3 1
Britannic	3 5 9	—	4 0 7	3 7 9	5 4 3	4 3 1	7 1 6	5 7 2
British Equitable	3 4 4	2 16 0	3 19 3	3 7 0	5 1 6	4 2 3	6 18 5	5 5 0
British Life	3 1 4	—	3 15 10	3 2 9	4 17 5	3 19 4	6 15 10	5 2 5
Caledonian	3 3 1	2 14 7	3 17 10	3 5 6	4 19 8	4 0 6	6 15 7	5 2 9
Canada Life	3 3 11	—	3 19 0	3 6 4	5 1 11	4 2 0	7 0 4	5 5 9
Century	3 5 11	2 17 9	3 19 6	3 7 7	5 0 3	4 1 9	6 15 1	5 3 2
City Life	3 0 11	2 12 0	3 16 4	3 3 5	4 19 7	3 19 2	6 18 2	5 2 11
Clergy Mutual	3 3 11	2 14 4	3 18 7	3 5 1	5 0 5	4 0 2	6 16 4	5 2 6
Clerical, Medical & General	3 5 2	2 15 7	4 1 11	3 7 8	5 5 7	4 5 1	7 10 1	5 10 11
Colonial Mutual	3 1 0	2 13 6	3 14 6	3 3 3	4 15 6	3 17 11	6 13 7	4 18 10
Commercial Union	3 6 1	2 16 8	4 2 4	3 8 9	5 7 2	4 5 5	7 8 10	5 10 8
Confederation Life	3 4 5	—	3 19 11	3 7 0	5 1 1	4 2 10	6 19 4	5 4 6
Eagle	3 5 11	2 17 2	4 0 5	3 7 10	5 2 3	4 2 10	6 18 2	5 5 1
Edinburgh	3 4 2	2 15 8	3 19 8	3 6 10	5 0 9	4 1 11	6 14 11	5 3 8
English and Scottish Law	3 3 3	2 14 11	3 17 6	3 5 5	4 18 11	4 0 0	6 14 5	5 1 10
Equitable	3 4 7	2 16 1	3 19 2	3 6 10	5 1 7	4 1 8	6 19 6	5 4 6
Equitable (U.S)	3 5 4	—	4 0 7	3 7 10	5 3 10	4 3 10	7 3 1	5 8 1
Equity and Law	3 5 3	2 16 8	4 0 4	3 7 9	5 3 1	4 3 2	7 0 10	5 6 4
Friends' Provident	3 4 4	2 16 1	3 18 9	3 6 11	4 19 10	4 1 8	6 14 3	5 3 2
General Accident	3 4 5	2 16 0	3 19 0	3 6 6	5 1 3	4 1 6	6 18 9	5 4 3
General Life	3 5 7	2 18 4	4 1 10	3 10 0	5 6 4	4 5 9	7 7 2	5 9 6
Gresham	3 2 4	2 14 2	3 16 6	3 4 4	4 18 3	3 19 0	6 14 9	5 1 2
Guardian	3 4 6	2 17 0	3 17 10	3 6 9	5 1 7	4 0 10	7 1 0	5 5 0
Law Union & Rock	3 5 0	2 16 6	4 0 0	3 7 6	5 2 8	4 3 0	6 19 1	5 5 6
Legal & General	3 5 8	2 16 8	4 0 4	3 7 9	5 3 1	4 3 2	7 0 10	5 6 4
Life Association of Scotland	3 4 7	2 15 6	3 19 1	3 7 4	5 0 9	4 2 1	6 16 10	5 4 2
Liverpool & London & Globe	3 7 1	2 18 5	4 1 9	3 9 2	5 3 7	4 4 2	7 0 7	5 7 0
London & Lancashire	3 6 8	2 17 3	4 1 1	3 8 4	5 3 2	4 3 6	6 19 9	5 6 2
London & Manchester	3 5 2	2 16 1	4 1 3	3 7 10	5 5 4	4 4 7	7 5 7	5 9 0
London Assurance	3 4 11	2 16 1	3 19 6	3 7 2	5 1 2	4 2 2	6 16 7	5 4 5
London Life	3 3 8	3 8 9	4 14 11	4 1 0	5 17 10	4 17 7	7 12 5	6 0 10
Manufacturers' Life	3 4 5	—	3 19 11	3 7 0	5 1 1	4 2 10	6 19 4	5 4 6
Marine & General	3 5 4	2 16 9	3 19 11	3 7 5	5 2 1	4 2 4	6 19 2	5 5 0
Metropolitan	3 7 4	2 17 11	4 3 5	3 9 11	5 6 11	4 6 4	7 4 5	5 10 3
Mutual Life & Citizens	3 1 11	2 13 8	3 16 8	3 4 4	4 18 9	3 19 3	6 15 9	5 1 6
Mutual of New York	3 5 8	—	4 0 2	3 7 8	5 2 11	4 3 3	7 1 0	5 7 0
National Benefit	3 6 2	2 17 7	4 2 2	3 8 10	5 5 9	4 5 1	7 1 5	5 8 8
National Mutual of Australasia	3 0 10	2 12 6	3 15 11	3 3 6	4 18 3	3 18 9	6 15 0	5 1 4
National Mutual	3 4 9	2 16 4	3 18 8	3 6 4	5 0 1	4 0 10	6 16 5	5 3 1
National Provident	3 6 4	2 18 8	4 1 2	3 9 11	5 3 2	4 5 4	6 19 1	5 7 10
New York	3 5 4	2 16 9	4 0 7	3 7 10	5 3 10	4 3 10	7 3 1	5 8 1
North British & Mercantile	3 6 2	2 17 6	4 1 1	3 8 8	5 3 0	4 3 9	6 18 10	5 6 1
Northern	3 5 8	2 17 2	3 19 8	3 7 4	5 1 1	4 1 11	6 16 11	5 4 1
Norwich Union	3 4 4	2 16 7	3 17 5	3 6 7	4 19 4	4 1 3	6 15 6	5 3 0
Pearl	3 6 1	2 17 4	4 1 9	3 8 10	5 5 5	4 5 1	7 5 0	5 9 5
Phœnix	3 6 4	2 17 9	4 0 5	3 8 0	5 1 9	4 2 8	6 18 1	5 4 8
Provident Association	3 5 6	2 16 10	4 0 3	3 7 7	5 2 6	4 2 10	6 19 5	5 5 6
Provident Clerks	3 4 6	2 15 11	3 19 7	3 7 0	5 2 3	4 2 4	7 0 3	5 5 6
Prudential	3 7 9	2 18 1	4 4 3	3 10 5	5 7 10	4 7 8	7 9 5	5 10 10
Royal	3 4 3	2 14 10	4 0 8	3 6 9	5 5 2	4 4 0	7 6 2	5 8 6
Royal Exchange	3 5 8	2 17 9	4 0 0	3 7 8	5 1 8	4 2 8	6 17 4	5 4 8
Sceptre	3 5 10	2 17 3	4 0 5	3 7 11	5 2 4	4 2 10	7 0 5	5 5 9
Scottish Amicable	3 6 10	2 18 2	4 3 9	3 9 5	5 7 9	4 6 0	7 9 2	5 10 9
Scottish Equitable	3 6 9	2 18 3	4 1 5	3 9 1	5 3 0	4 4 1	7 2 4	5 6 0
Scottish Insurance	3 5 5	2 16 11	3 19 8	3 7 5	5 1 1	4 2 1	6 16 6	5 3 11
Scottish Life	3 3 10	2 14 11	3 18 8	3 5 9	5 1 2	4 1 1	6 18 7	5 4 0
Scottish Provident	3 7 3	2 18 4	4 1 10	3 9 2	5 3 2	4 4 1	7 1 2	5 5 10
Scottish Temperance	3 9 0	3 0 5	4 3 2	3 10 11	5 4 5	4 5 5	6 19 8	5 7 2
Scottish Union & National	3 4 11	2 16 7	3 19 7	3 7 3	5 1 10	4 2 3	6 19 4	5 4 11
Scottish Widows' Fund	3 5 6	2 17 0	4 0 0	3 7 6	5 1 0	4 2 0	6 15 6	5 3 6
Standard	3 6 6	2 17 7	4 1 1	3 8 5	5 2 10	4 3 8	7 0 0	5 5 8
Star	3 6 4	2 17 8	4 1 4	3 8 9	5 3 7	4 3 11	7 0 0	5 6 2
Sun Life	3 6 11	2 17 11	4 2 5	3 9 1	5 6 1	4 5 1	7 4 6	5 9 3
Sun of Canada	3 4 9	2 16 4	3 19 9	3 7 6	5 2 1	4 3 0	6 19 2	5 6 4
United Kingdom Provident	3 5 10	2 16 10	4 0 5	3 8 2	5 2 0	4 3 8	7 0 8	5 5 6
University	3 8 1	2 19 0	4 2 10	3 10 0	5 5 0	4 5 3	7 2 6	5 7 10
Wesleyan & General	3 6 6	2 18 0	4 0 7	3 8 6	5 2 7	4 3 9	6 19 7	5 6 7
Yorkshire	3 5 3	2 16 3	4 1 4	3 7 10	5 5 8	4 4 3	7 7 1	5 9 0
	3 5 6	2 16 8	4 0 2	3 7 3	5 2 7	4 2 5	7 0 1	5 5 6

ASSURANCES

ASSURANCE OF £100 PAYABLE AS STATED OR AT PREVIOUS DEATH

WITHOUT PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.

NAME.	Age 25 at Entry		Age 30 at Entry		Age 35 at Entry		Age 40 at Entry	
	Payable in		Payable in		Payable in		Payable in	
	30 yrs.	35 yrs.	25 yrs.	30 yrs.	20 yrs.	25 yrs.	15 yrs.	20 yrs.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Abstainers & General	2 15 11	—	3 10 9	2 18 5	4 9 10	3 13 7	6 5 11	4 13 0
Alliance	2 15 2	2 7 9	3 8 9	2 17 7	4 9 3	3 11 5	6 3 9	4 12 4
Atlas	2 12 10	2 5 7	3 5 7	2 14 9	4 5 2	3 7 10	5 18 4	4 7 11
Australian Mutual Provident	2 10 9	2 3 6	3 4 1	2 13 1	4 4 2	3 6 8	5 17 11	4 7 2
Britannic	2 14 1	—	3 7 10	2 16 0	4 9 2	3 10 2	6 5 1	4 12 0
British Equitable	2 16 9	2 8 10	3 10 10	2 19 3	4 12 0	3 13 9	6 6 11	4 15 3
British Life	2 15 9	—	3 8 11	2 17 1	4 8 7	3 12 2	6 3 6	4 13 1
Caledonian	2 12 1	2 4 1	3 6 0	2 14 1	4 6 4	3 8 4	6 0 3	4 9 0
Canada Life	2 13 2	—	3 6 3	2 14 9	4 6 3	3 8 2	6 0 4	4 8 10
Century	2 12 6	2 4 7	3 6 0	2 14 5	4 6 5	3 8 2	6 0 9	4 9 2
City Life	2 15 8	2 7 7	3 9 9	2 17 11	4 11 0	3 12 5	6 6 4	4 14 0
Clergy Mutual	2 9 10	2 2 4	3 3 4	2 12 3	4 3 4	3 6 0	5 16 6	4 6 6
Clerical, Medical & General	2 12 2	2 4 6	3 5 7	2 14 2	4 6 1	3 8 1	6 0 1	4 8 9
Colonial Mutual	2 16 3	2 8 9	3 9 0	2 17 10	4 8 11	3 11 4	6 2 9	4 11 11
Commercial Union	2 11 7	2 4 1	3 4 7	2 12 5	4 4 6	3 6 10	5 18 5	4 7 4
Confederation Life	2 13 1	—	3 6 2	2 14 8	4 6 2	3 8 1	6 0 4	4 8 10
Eagle	2 13 8	2 5 11	3 7 2	2 15 7	4 7 9	3 9 6	6 2 6	4 10 7
English & Scottish Law	2 14 2	2 6 3	3 7 9	2 16 1	4 8 7	3 10 2	6 3 7	4 11 6
Equitable *	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Equity & Law	2 10 6	2 2 6	3 4 2	2 12 5	4 5 1	3 6 7	6 0 2	4 7 11
Friends' Provident	2 11 8	2 4 1	3 4 10	2 13 7	4 4 11	3 7 1	5 19 0	4 7 8
General Accident	2 15 9	2 8 0	3 9 1	2 17 7	4 9 5	3 11 4	6 3 8	4 12 2
General Life	2 14 3	2 7 0	3 7 5	2 16 4	4 7 8	3 10 4	6 2 6	4 11 5
Gresham	2 13 0	2 5 2	3 6 7	2 14 11	4 7 3	3 8 11	6 2 3	4 10 2
Guardian	2 14 10	2 7 0	3 8 5	2 16 9	4 9 0	3 10 9	6 3 10	4 11 10
Law Union & Rock	2 15 0	2 7 0	3 8 9	2 17 3	4 8 6	3 10 9	6 4 0	4 11 6
Legal & General	2 11 4	2 3 8	3 5 2	2 13 9	4 6 2	3 7 11	6 1 5	4 9 4
Life Association of Scotland	2 13 10	2 6 3	3 7 5	2 16 0	4 8 4	3 10 2	6 3 8	4 11 10
Liverpool & London & Globe	2 16 3	2 8 5	3 9 8	2 18 1	4 10 3	3 12 0	6 4 11	4 13 0
London & Lancashire †	2 14 10	2 6 11	3 8 6	2 16 10	4 9 4	3 10 10	6 4 5	4 12 2
London & Manchester	2 19 6	2 11 3	3 14 2	3 1 10	4 16 1	3 16 11	6 12 11	4 19 5
London Assurance	2 12 5	2 4 3	3 5 11	2 14 3	4 6 3	3 8 2	6 0 4	4 9 1
London Life	2 7 6	2 0 3	3 0 0	2 9 3	3 19 1	3 2 2	5 11 2	4 1 8
Manufacturers' Life	2 13 6	—	3 7 9	2 15 11	4 9 0	3 10 5	6 4 10	4 12 3
Marine & General	2 14 4	2 6 5	3 7 9	2 16 2	4 8 2	3 10 0	6 2 5	4 10 11
National Benefit	2 15 10	2 7 10	3 9 1	2 17 9	4 9 7	3 11 4	6 3 9	4 12 5
National Mutual	2 12 5	2 4 5	3 6 2	2 14 5	4 7 3	3 8 7	6 2 8	4 10 1
National Provident	2 12 6	2 4 8	3 6 1	2 14 5	4 6 9	3 8 5	6 1 6	4 9 6
North British & Mercantile	2 14 11	2 7 4	3 7 11	2 16 9	4 7 11	3 10 3	6 1 6	4 10 7
Northern	2 14 5	2 6 6	3 8 0	2 16 4	4 8 10	3 10 4	6 3 11	4 11 8
Norwich Union	2 14 6	2 7 0	3 8 0	2 17 0	4 8 6	3 10 6	6 2 6	4 11 6
Pearl	3 0 7	2 12 7	3 15 0	3 3 1	4 16 7	3 18 0	6 13 0	5 0 3
Phœnix	2 11 4	—	3 4 7	2 13 2	4 4 9	3 6 10	5 18 9	4 7 5
Post Office	2 17 6	2 9 6	3 11 0	2 19 6	4 10 6	3 13 6	6 2 6	4 13 6
Provident Association	2 14 9	2 6 11	3 8 4	2 16 8	4 9 4	3 10 9	6 4 10	4 12 3
Provident Clerks	2 15 10	2 8 2	3 9 8	2 18 3	4 10 8	3 12 5	6 5 11	4 13 10
Prudential	2 15 10	—	3 9 10	2 17 10	4 9 2	3 12 2	6 4 8	4 12 0
Refuge	2 18 5	2 9 10	3 13 4	3 0 8	4 15 8	3 15 10	6 12 11	4 18 8
Royal	2 10 8	2 3 4	3 3 8	2 12 4	4 3 4	3 6 0	5 17 8	4 6 4
Sceptre	3 1 0	2 13 1	3 16 3	3 3 4	4 17 10	3 18 10	6 15 9	5 0 8
Scottish Amicable	2 12 11	2 5 5	3 5 11	2 14 10	4 5 9	3 8 2	5 19 1	4 8 5
Scottish Equitable	2 15 10	2 8 2	3 9 1	2 17 9	4 9 5	3 11 4	6 3 11	4 12 2
Scottish Insurance	2 14 8	2 6 8	3 8 5	2 16 7	4 9 5	3 10 9	6 4 11	4 12 3
Scottish Life	2 15 11	2 8 2	3 8 10	2 17 8	4 8 2	3 11 0	6 3 3	4 10 8
Scottish Provident	2 12 4	2 4 6	3 5 11	2 14 3	4 6 5	3 8 2	6 0 11	4 9 1
Scottish Temperance	2 15 5	2 7 10	3 9 2	2 17 9	4 10 3	3 11 10	6 6 0	4 13 4
Scottish Union & National	2 13 3	2 5 3	3 6 6	2 15 0	4 7 0	3 8 9	6 3 0	4 9 9
Scottish Widows' Fund	2 12 3	2 4 3	3 6 1	2 14 3	4 7 0	3 8 8	6 0 10	4 9 10
Standard	2 14 6	2 7 2	3 7 8	2 16 7	4 8 1	3 10 6	6 2 10	4 11 10
Star	2 15 4	2 7 6	3 9 0	2 17 4	4 9 10	3 11 4	6 4 11	4 12 8
Sun Life	2 16 2	2 8 5	3 9 8	2 18 1	4 10 4	3 12 0	6 5 8	4 13 2
Sun of Canada	2 13 11	2 6 5	3 6 9	2 15 11	4 7 2	3 9 3	6 1 8	4 10 8
United Kingdom Provident	2 14 6	2 6 11	3 7 6	2 16 4	4 7 5	3 9 9	6 0 11	4 10 1
University	2 14 6	2 6 10	3 7 4	2 16 1	4 7 5	3 9 8	6 1 6	4 10 8
Wesleyan & General	2 14 4	2 6 4	3 8 4	2 16 4	4 9 6	3 10 8	6 2 4	4 10 10
Yorkshire	2 15 0	2 7 5	3 8 0	2 16 8	4 8 1	3 10 2	6 2 4	4 10 10

* Quoted on application.

† For policies of large amounts a lower rate is quoted.

TABLE IV.—RATES FOR IMMEDIATE ANNUITIES

For each £100 of purchase-money; payable half-yearly in nearly all instances. Age last birthday is that to which the annuity in every case applies.

MALES.									NAME.	FEMALES.							
50			60			65			70				50			60			65			70		
£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
7	2	6	9	4	5	10	17	1	13	2	0	*Alliance	6	9	7	8	3	4	9	10	7	11	8	11
7	1	0	9	3	4	10	16	6	13	2	2	Atlas	6	11	6	8	4	3	9	12	4	11	13	8
6	12	0	8	13	4	10	5	5	12	9	8	*†Australian Mutual Provident	5	19	10	7	11	1	8	17	10	10	16	11
6	17	0	8	17	8	10	9	0	12	12	8	†Britannic	6	7	8	7	19	0	9	6	0	11	5	8
6	18	5	9	1	6	10	15	4	13	2	1	Caledonian	6	8	9	8	2	2	9	11	0	11	13	1
7	8	4	9	10	10	11	2	11	13	7	4	Canada Life	6	18	11	8	11	4	9	19	7	12	0	1
7	2	6	9	4	8	10	18	8	13	3	6	Century	6	13	0	8	5	8	9	15	4	11	16	8
6	16	6	8	19	8	10	13	5	13	0	1	Clergy Mutual	6	6	10	8	0	3	9	9	0	11	11	1
6	13	8	8	16	2	10	9	2	12	14	10	Clerical, Medical & General	6	4	4	7	17	2	9	5	2	11	6	6
6	19	0	9	0	4	10	12	8	12	17	0	†Colonial Mutual	6	10	0	8	1	8	9	9	0	11	9	4
6	12	8	8	11	6	10	4	2	12	9	2	Commercial Union	6	0	4	7	15	6	9	5	8	11	8	2
7	6	10	9	10	1	11	3	5	13	7	10	Confederation Life	6	15	10	8	11	5	10	0	5	12	0	7
7	1	8	9	4	6	10	18	6	13	2	8	Eagle	6	10	8	8	5	8	9	15	4	11	16	10
6	13	10	8	15	2	10	7	6	12	11	10	Edinburgh	6	1	0	7	14	8	9	1	6	10	19	4
6	14	10	8	17	8	10	11	0	12	17	0	English & Scottish Law	6	5	8	7	18	6	9	6	8	11	8	4
7	2	4	9	5	2	10	18	8	13	4	0	Equitable	6	12	10	8	5	10	9	14	2	11	15	0
6	9	2	8	8	10	9	19	6	12	1	6	Equitable (U.S.)	6	2	4	7	14	6	9	2	2	11	1	0
6	10	10	8	11	4	10	2	8	12	5	7	Friends' Provident	6	1	9	7	13	2	9	0	0	10	19	0
6	13	2	8	14	4	10	6	4	12	10	0	General Accident	6	4	0	7	15	10	9	3	2	11	2	10
6	10	0	8	11	1	10	3	4	12	7	8	General Life	6	0	10	7	12	8	9	0	0	11	0	0
7	1	0	9	3	4	10	16	7	13	2	4	*Gresham	6	11	8	8	4	1	9	12	4	11	13	9
6	16	8	8	18	10	10	11	10	12	17	4	Guardian	6	7	4	7	19	10	9	7	10	11	9	0
7	1	2	9	3	6	10	16	8	13	2	8	Law Union & Rock	6	11	8	8	4	4	9	12	6	11	14	0
7	4	8	9	6	4	10	11	0	—			Legal & General	6	11	4	8	8	0	9	10	4	—		
6	15	2	8	17	10	10	11	4	12	17	6	Life Association of Scotland	6	5	8	7	18	8	9	7	2	11	8	8
6	8	8	8	15	2	10	8	0	12	13	6	Liverpool & London & Globe	5	17	6	7	14	10	9	4	2	11	5	2
6	18	0	9	2	4	10	15	10	13	3	8	*London & Lancashire	6	8	6	8	3	2	9	11	6	11	13	10
6	6	6	8	7	8	9	19	8	12	4	0	London Assurance	5	17	4	7	9	2	8	16	6	10	16	6
7	10	1	9	12	11	11	6	7	13	11	9	‡London Life	7	0	7	8	13	4	10	1	10	12	2	7
7	1	10	9	3	10	10	15	7	12	17	0	Manufacturers'	6	9	10	8	5	2	9	14	10	11	15	7
6	14	6	8	15	0	10	6	4	12	9	0	Marine & General	6	5	4	7	16	8	9	3	6	11	2	6
6	12	8	8	14	4	10	6	4	12	11	0	†Mutual Life & Citizens	6	3	4	7	15	8	9	3	0	11	3	4
6	9	2	8	8	10	9	19	6	12	1	6	Mutual of New York	6	2	4	7	14	6	9	2	2	11	1	0
7	1	0	9	3	4	10	16	6	13	2	4	National Benefit	6	10	10	8	3	2	9	11	4	11	12	6
7	1	8	9	4	4	10	17	8	13	3	8	*National Mutual of Aust'lasia	6	12	2	8	5	0	9	13	4	11	14	10
6	13	0	8	15	2	10	8	2	12	13	0	*National Mutual	6	3	8	7	16	4	9	4	4	11	5	2
6	14	6	8	17	0	10	10	4	12	16	2	National Provident	6	5	0	7	17	10	9	6	2	11	7	8
6	9	1	8	8	10	9	19	7	12	1	6	New York	6	2	4	7	14	6	9	2	2	11	0	11
6	16	0	8	18	0	10	11	0	12	15	10	North British & Mercantile	6	3	2	8	0	4	9	10	2	11	14	2
7	1	3	9	0	11	10	13	3	12	17	2	Northern	6	5	6	7	18	1	9	6	3	11	7	8
6	16	1	8	16	4	10	9	1	12	13	6	Norwich Union	6	3	3	7	18	11	9	8	4	11	11	11
6	14	4	8	15	0	10	6	4	12	9	8	†Pearl	6	5	0	7	16	8	9	3	8	11	2	8
7	2	4	9	5	2	10	18	8	12	18	0	Phœnix	6	12	10	8	5	10	9	14	2	11	11	6
7	5	5	9	6	1	10	17	7	13	0	5	Post Office	5	12	8	8	5	8	9	12	0	11	8	9
7	9	2	9	11	10	11	5	2	13	11	4	Provident Association	6	19	10	8	13	10	10	2	4	12	4	4
6	15	10	8	15	1	10	6	10	12	9	5	Provident Clerks	6	3	3	7	18	1	9	7	0	11	8	7
7	5	0	9	4	6	10	14	6	12	19	0	Prudential	6	10	6	8	4	0	9	9	0	11	6	0
6	8	5	8	8	2	9	18	11	12	1	0	Refuge	5	19	6	7	10	4	8	16	8	10	14	11
6	19	1	9	1	9	10	14	11	13	0	7	Royal	6	9	7	8	2	8	9	11	0	11	12	3
7	0	1	9	1	3	10	13	5	12	17	11	‡Royal Exchange	6	11	0	8	2	6	9	9	10	11	10	0
7	1	4	9	0	8	10	10	4	12	11	0	Scottish Amicable	6	8	8	8	3	8	9	8	0	11	3	8
6	14	0	8	16	6	10	9	6	12	13	6	Scottish Equitable	6	3	6	7	17	6	9	5	6	11	7	0
6	14	6	8	17	0	10	10	4	12	16	4	Scottish Insurance	6	5	0	7	17	10	9	6	2	11	7	8
7	0	2	9	3	6	10	17	2	13	3	10	Scottish Life	6	10	6	8	3	10	9	12	6	11	14	8
6	18	9	9	1	6	10	15	0	13	1	3	Scottish Provident	6	9	3	8	2	2	9	10	7	11	12	5
6	15	6	8	16	3	10	7	6	12	9	2	Scottish Temperance	6	2	5	7	16	1	9	3	8	11	2	9
6	17	10	9	0	8	10	13	10	12	19	8	*Scottish Union & National	6	4	8	7	19	4	9	7	2	11	6	2
7	1	0	9	3	4	10	16	8	13	2	4	Scottish Widows' Fund	6	10	8	8	2	8	9	10	4	11	11	0
7	0	7	9	3	4	10	16	10	13	13	2	Standard	6	11	1	8	4	0	9	12	6	11	14	2
7	0	4	9	2	6	10	15	6	13	1	2	Star	6	10	10	8	3	4	9	11	4	11	12	6
6	14	6	8	17	2	10	10	4	12	14	4	Sun Life	6	5	0	7	18	0	9	6	4	11	7	10
7	8	7	9	12	7	11	4	2	13	7	7	Sun Life of Canada	6	18	9	8	12	7	10	1	9	12	1	9
6	16	0	8	17	2	10	9	2	12	13	2	Wesleyan and General	6	3	4	7	16	8	9	3	4	11	0	8
7	3	8	9	6	0	10	19	2	13	5	2	Yorkshire	6	14	2	8	6	8	9	15	0	11	16	6

* Stamp duty to be paid by purchaser. † Payable Quarterly. ‡ No annuity less than £20 is sold.

accident policy covering those personal accident risks which under the ordinary accident policy are excluded. The London Guarantee and Accident, for a premium of 5*s.*, offer a policy insuring the sum of £500 in the event of death directly caused by aircraft, hostile or otherwise, including bombs, etc., fired thereat, with certain allowances in the event of total disablement. The premium referred to is for a period of six months, that for twelve months being 7*s.* 6*d.*, or 10*s.* for the duration of the war. The Century offer a policy on the same lines for an annual premium of £1, the sum assured being £1,000 at death, or a payment of £30 per annum for 10 years in the event of total disablement, and £5 a week for a year in the event of temporary total disablement.

FIDELITY GUARANTEE

The rates of premium vary from 5*s.* to 40*s.* %, and are classified under the different employments.

Length of service, position, and means are all matters taken into consideration when fixing the premium to be paid. Any number of officials of an employer may be guaranteed under one policy. Additions and alterations are made by endorsement from time to time. This is a great convenience when there is a large staff.

HOUSE PURCHASE INSURANCE

Of recent years a system similar to that of building societies has been practised by certain insurance offices, known as House Purchase companies. These companies are now under the Assurance Companies Act, as they come within the definition of Bond Investment companies. The Provident Association of London and the British Life Office offer to advance to tenant borrowers the full value of the property desired to be purchased, provided they have for 5 years held a house-purchase endowment certificate with the office. This certificate automatically repays the loan on maturity, interest being payable in the meantime. Both the offices named offer similar benefits with their life policies.

In several life offices it is now possible to obtain a loan for the purchase of approved house property, the assured being required to find a small proportion of the value of the house, and to effect either a whole-life policy (in which case the loan is cancelled in event of death) or an endowment assurance under which the loan is also cancelled after the endowment term. Special attention may be directed to the particular policy offered by the National Benefit Life and Property Assurance Co.

POST OFFICE STATISTICS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

No return of letters posted has been taken since the outbreak of war, owing to the pressure upon the Post Office staff. The number of postal packets delivered in the United Kingdom during the year ended March 31, 1915, was estimated as follows :—

	Number.	Increase or Decrease % over 1913–14.	Average Number for each Person.
Letters	3,409,000,000	— 2·0	73·7
Postcards	880,000,000	— 5·0	19·0
Halfpenny packets	1,016,000,000	— 4·5	22·0
Newspapers	215,000,000	+ 3·8	4·6
Parcels*	137,000,000	+ 3·3	3·1
Total	5,657,000,000	— 4·4	122·4

* This figure includes parcels sent from this country abroad.

The weight of newspapers, magazines, and trade journals sent to Canada was 7,800,000 lb. Cash on delivery packets numbered 53,096 dispatched and 902 received. The number of reply coupons issued abroad and exchanged for stamps in the U.K. was 83,522. Insured letters dispatched abroad numbered 23,000 and insured boxes 2,627.

The numbers of **undelivered postal packets** in 1913–14 (statistics for 1914–15 not available) were : Letters, 15,698,000, and postcards, 3,533,000 ; halfpenny packets, 15,205,000 ; newspapers, 607,000 ; and parcels, 303,000. The number of packets of all descriptions posted without any address and of articles found loose in the post during the year is estimated at 444,000, as compared with 408,000 in the preceding year.

Inland money orders by post and telegraph in 1914–15 numbered 13,915,000, representing an amount of £47,777,000 ; and foreign and colonial orders numbered 3,761,000, representing a value of £11,096,000. **Postal orders** numbered 176,171,000, representing a value of £53,116,000. Owing to the use of currency notes for making remittances through the post, the percentage of postal orders at the higher denominations considerably decreased, while that at the lower denominations increased. The result was a loss of revenue from poundage without any corresponding decrease in working expenses. The number of **telegrams** sent was 91,179,000, as compared with 87,089,000 in 1913–14. The war was responsible for the increase. The war had a considerable effect on the **telephone** business : new orders for telephones fell off by 27%, whilst the number of subscribers who gave up their telephones increased by 29%. The number of telephones owned by the Post Office on Mar. 31, 1915 (exclusive of those provided specially for the temporary use of the naval and military authorities) was 796,347, made up of 749,565 exchange stations and 46,782 private wire stations. It is estimated that during the year 815,000,000 effective calls were originated, a decrease of 2·3% as compared with the previous year. The mileage of single wire in 1915 was—telegraphs 265,765, telephones 2,806,102, a total of 3,071,867 ; of this total 997,292 is aerial, and 2,060,918 underground.

Wireless Telegraphy.—At the outbreak of war there were in existence 2,158 licences for private land stations, all of which, with the exception of those required for Government work, had to be dismantled. The number of radiotelegrams dealt with at the Post Office coast stations between April 1 and July 31, 1914, was 26,145. There were 24,509 **post offices** open on March 31, 1915, of which 17,894 were in England and Wales, 2,463 in Scotland, and 3,051 in Ireland, with a staff of 253,750, of whom 62,718 were women ; 35,000 men were released, up to March 1, 1915, for naval or military duties. The number of **parcels sent to and received from places abroad** was : Dispatched, 3,497,600 ; received, 1,622,100, being decreases 21·71% and 30·70% respectively. The value of the **goods exported and imported by parcel post** was : exported, £7,612,290 ; imported, £1,748,982.

In the **Post Office Savings Bank** during 1914, £47,915,600 was deposited and £49,120,021 withdrawn. The interest-bearing accounts were as follows :—

	Active Accounts.	Amount Deposited.	Average Deposit.
		£	£ s. d.
England and Wales	8,359,412	168,987,383	20 4 4
Scotland	452,948	8,391,290	18 10 6
Ireland	469,010	12,725,668	27 2 8
U.K.	9,281,370	190,104,341	20 9 8

Since their introduction in 1911, nearly 110,000 home safes have been issued. In 1915 20,358 investments were made in Government stock, the amount being £1,553,473.

BANKING

THE BANK OF ENGLAND

Threadneedle Street, E.C.

The Bank was established in 1694 with a capital of £1,200,000, which has been increased from time to time until it reached £14,553,000 in 1816, at which amount it now stands. It has also a rest, or reserve, of about £3,000,000. Under the Bank Charter Act of 1844, the Bank is divided into the Issue and Banking Departments. From the former the Bank is permitted to issue £14,000,000 of notes of its own upon certain securities, of which the debt owing to it by the Government, amounting to £11,015,100, formed part. It is also provided that, if any of the note-issuing banks discontinue issuing their own notes, His Majesty in Council may authorise the Bank of England to increase its securities in the Issue Department by an amount not exceeding two-thirds of these lapsed issues. The fiduciary issue of the Bank has so risen at different periods from 1844 that it now stands at £18,450,000. Every note issued in excess of this amount must be represented by gold coin or bullion. The **annual sum payable by the Bank for its exclusive privileges** has been increased from £120,000, as settled in 1833, to £180,000 (of which £60,000 represents composition in lieu of stamp duty), and all profit from the increase of the issue of their notes against securities beyond £14,000,000 is directed to go to the public. As regards what are called **dead bank notes** it is enacted that, when Bank of England notes issued more than forty years have not been presented for payment, the Bank may write off the amount, or any portion of the amount, of these notes from the amount of such issued from the Issue Department, and the Bank Charter Act of 1844 is to apply as if the amount of notes thus written off had not been issued. The Bank will, however, be liable to pay any note so written off if it is presented for payment. The purchase and sale of foreign gold coin and gold bullion affords another source of profit to the Department. The Bank is required by the Act of 1844 to buy at £3.17.9. per oz. standard (being 1½*d.* per oz. under Mint price) all bar gold offered, subject to the fulfilment by the seller of certain conditions specified in the Act.

In the Banking Department the Bank of England, in addition to transacting business as other large English banks do, acts as the banker of the Government in the management and payment of dividends on the National Debt, the issue and withdrawal of Exchequer bills and bonds, the issue of Government loans, and the banking operations connected with the Government offices, the Indian Government, and much of the financial business of Colonial Governments. By the Bank Act of 1892 and the Revenue Act of 1906 the remuneration to be paid to the Bank of England for the **management of the National Debt** is to be a yearly sum at the rate of £325 per million pounds of such debt up to £500,000,000, and at the rate of £100 for every million above this amount up to and including the year ending March 31, 1912, and thereafter from year to year until Parliament otherwise directs. During such period this annual sum is not to be less than £160,000. For the management of Exchequer bonds and Exchequer bills the Bank is to receive £100 per million, and for the management of Treasury bills £200 for every million pounds of the maximum amount of bills outstanding at any one time during the financial year.

The **management of the Bank** is in the hands of a governor, deputy-governor, and 24 directors, elected by stockholders who have held £500 worth of stock for at least six months previous to the election. A director is required to hold £2,000, a deputy-governor £3,000, and a governor £4,000 of the stock. The Court, or Board of Directors, meet every Thursday, when the weekly account is presented. The two governors have the chief administration of the institution, and attend daily at the Bank.

Governor, Lord Cunliffe.
Deputy-Governor, Brien Cokayne.

Directors

C. G. Arbuthnot.
H. C. O. Bonsor.
G. M. Booth.
H. Brooks.
W. M. Campbell.
A. C. Cole.
E. C. Grenfell.
Sir E. A. Hambro, K.C.V.O.
Col. L.H. Hanbury, C.M.G.
G. W. Henderson.
W. D. Hoare.
Lord Hollenden.
Rt. Hon. F. H. Jackson.
R. E. Johnston.
C. Lubbock.
R. L. Newman.
M. C. Norman, D.S.O.
Lord Revelstoke, G.C.V.O.
A. G. Sandeman.
F. C. Tiarks.
H. A. Trotter.
V. C. Vickers.
A. F. Wallace.

Principal Officers

Chief Accountant, C. N. Latter.
Deputy ditto, F. S. Arnold.
Assist. ditto, A. M. Walker.
Chief Cashier, Sir J. G. Nairne
Deputy ditto, E. M. Harvey.
Assist. ditto, J. A. Stark.
Secretary, H. S. Inman.
Deputy ditto, H. Tilden.
Assist. ditto, R. C. G. Dale.
Branch Banks, W. H. Clegg.
Discount Office, Catesby Paget.

Branches

Burlington Gardens, T. E. Boscawen, Agent.
Law Courts, M. J. Hardcastle, Agent.
Birmingham, H. A. N. Smith, Agent.
Bristol, F. D. C. Strettell, Agent.
Hull, G. T. Charleton, Agent.
Leeds, J. H. Brand, Agent.
Liverpool, John Lea, Agent.
Manchester, F. W. Peel, Agent.
Newcastle, H A. Erskine, C.B., C.M.G., Agent.
Plymouth, H. K. N. Thurston.

ACCOUNT FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 17, 1916

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

Notes issued	£72,979,235	Govt. debt	£11,015,100
		Other securities	7,434,900
		Gold coin and bullion	54,529,235
		Silver bullion	—
	£72,979,235		£72,979,325

BANKING DEPARTMENT

Capital	£14,553,000	Govt. securities	£42,188,405
Rest	3,217,001	Other securities	106,233,903
Public deposits*	53,738,394	Notes	36,084,265
Other deposits	114,924,843	Gold and silver coin	1,947,186
Seven-day and other bills	20,431		
	£186,453,759		£186,453,759

* Including Exchequer, Savings Banks, Commissioners of National Debt, and Dividend Accounts.

LONDON BANKS, BANKING COMPANIES, BANKERS, Etc.

Clearing House, Post Office Ct.; Lombard St.

* Bankers that pass the Clearing House.

1 Adelaide, 11 Leadenhall Street, E.C.
2 African Banking Corporation, 63 London Wall, E.C.
3 Agricultural Bank of Egypt, 57½ Old Broad Street, E.C.
4 Alexanders and Co., Ltd., 24 Lombard St., E.C.
5 Allan, T. H., & Co., 17 Gracechurch Street, E.C.
6 American Express Co., 84 Queen Street, E.C.
8 Anglo-Egyptian Bank, 27 Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.
9 Anglo-Levantine, 10 and 12 Walbrook, E.C.
10 Anglo-South American, Ltd., Old Broad Street, E.C.
11 Anglo-Japanese, Ltd., 70 Cornhill, E.C.
12 Armstrong & Co., Palmerston House, Bishopsgate, E.C.
13 Australasia, 4 Threadneedle Street, E.C.
14 Australian Bank of Commerce, 2 King William Street, E.C.
15 Banca Commerciale Italiana, 1 Old Broad Street, E.C.
16 Banco de Chile, 94 Gracechurch Street, E.C.
17 Banco Espanol del Rio de la Plata, 7 Fenchurch Street, E.C.
18 Banque Belge pour l'Etranger, 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.
19 *Barclay & Co., Ltd., 54 Lombard St., E.C.
20 Baring Bros & Co., Ltd., 8 Bishopsgate, E.C.
21 Benson, Fredk. J., & Co., 11–12 Blomfield Street, E.C.
22 Biggerstaff, William and John, 59 West Smithfield, E.C.
23 Blydenstein, B. W., & Co., 55–6 Threadneedle Street, E.C.
24 Blyth, Greene, Jourdain & Co., Ltd., 41 Eastcheap, E.C.
25 Boulton Bros. & Co., 39 Old Broad St., E.C.
26 British Bank of Northern Commerce, Ltd., 41 and 43 Bishopsgate, E.C.
27 British Bank for Foreign Trade, 11 King William Street, E.C.
28 British of South America, 4 Moorgate St., E.C.
29 British, Foreign and Colonial Corporation, Ltd., 57 Bishopsgate, E.C.
30 British International, Ltd., 3 Lombard Street, E.C.
31 British Linen Bank, Threadneedle Street, E.C.
32 British-Mutual, Bank Blds., Ludgate Circus, E.C.
33 British Oriental, Ltd., 25 Bucklersbury, E.C.
34 British West Africa, 17 Leadenhall St., E.C.
35 Brown, Shipley & Co., Founder's Court, Lothbury, E.C.
36 Canadian Bank of Commerce, 2 Lombard Street, E.C.
37 *Capital and Counties Bank, 39 Threadneedle Street, E.C.
38 Chartered of India, Australia & China, 38 Bishopsgate, E.C.
39 Child & Co., 1 Fleet Street, E.C.
40 Clare (George) & Co., 79 Cornhill, E.C.
41 Clydesdale Bank, 30 Lombard Street, E.C.
42 Cocks, Biddulph & Co., 43 Charing Cross, W.C.
43 Colonial, 16 Bishopsgate, E.C.
44 Colonial of Australasia, 33 Bishopsgate, E.C.
45 Commercial of Australia, Bishopsgate, E.C.
46 Commercial of Spanish America, Ltd., 9 Bishopsgate, E.C.
47 Commercial of Scotland, 62 Lombard St. E.C.
48 Commercial of Sydney, Ltd., 18 Birchin Lane, E.C.
49 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, 52 Threadneedle Street, E.C.
50 Commonwealth Bank of Australia, 36 New Broad Street, E.C.
51 Cook, T., & Son, Ludgate Circus, E.C.
52 *Coutts & Co., 440 Strand, W.C.
53 Cox & Co., 16 Charing Cross, W.C.
54 Credito Italiano, 22 Abchurch, E.C.
55 Crédit Lyonnais, 40 Lombard St., E.C.
56 Cunliffe, Roger, Sons & Co., 28 Clement's Lane, E.C.
57 David Sassoon & Co., Ltd., 12 Leadenhall Street, E.C.
58 Delhi & London, Royal Bank Buildings, 5 Bishopsgate, E.C.
59 Dobree, Samuel, & Sons, Basildon House, Moorgate Street, E.C.
60 Dominion Bank (of Canada), 73 Cornhill, E.C.
61 Drummonds, 49 Charing Cross, W.C.
62 Eastern Bank, Ltd., 4 Crosby Square, E.C.
63 *England, Threadneedle Street; 1 Burlington Gardens; and Law Courts.
64 English, Scottish & Australian Bank, Ltd., 38 Lombard Street, E.C.
65 Equitable Trust Co. of New York, 95 Gresham Street, E.C.
66 Erlanger, Emile, & Co., 8 Crosby Square, E.C.
67 Farrow's Bank, Ltd., 1 Cheapside, E.C.
68 German of London, 34 Old Broad Street, E.C.
69 Gillett Brothers & Co., 58 Lombard St., E.C.
70 *Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., 67 Lombard Street, E.C.
71 Grindlay & Co., 54 Parliament Street, S.W.
72 Guaranty Trust Co., of New York, 33–5 Lombard Street, E.C.
73 Guinness, Mahon & Co., 81 Lombard St., E.C.
74 Harris, Winthrop & Co., 24 Throgmorton Street, E.C.
75 Higginson & Co., Bank Buildings, Princes Street, E.C.
76 Hoares, 37 Fleet Street, E.C.
77 Holt & Co., 3 Whitehall Place, S.W.
78 Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, 31 Lombard Street, E.C.
79 Huth, Fredk., & Co., 12 Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.
80 Imperial Ottoman, 26 Throgmorton St., E.C.
81 Imperial of Persia, 25 Abchurch Lane, E.C.
82 International Banking Corporation (New York), 36 Bishopsgate, E.C.
83 Ionian, 25 Abchurch Lane, E.C.
84 Japhet, S., & Co., 20 Copthall Avenue, E.C.
85 Keizer, N., & Co., 31 Threadneedle Street, E.C.
86 Keyser, A., & Co., 21 Cornhill, E.C.
87 King, H. S., & Co., 9 Pall Mall; 65 Cornhill, E.C.
88 Kleinwort, Sons & Co., 20 Fenchurch St., E.C.
89 Konig Brothers, 1 St. Michael's Alley, E.C.
90 Ladenburg, W., & Co., 10 Angel Court, E.C.
91 Lazard Brothers & Co., 40 Threadneedle Street, E.C.
92 *Lloyds, 71 Lombard Street, E.C.
93 London & Brazilian, 7 Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.
94 London of Australia, Ltd., 71 Old Broad Street, E.C.
95 *London County and Westminster, 41 Lothbury, E.C.
96 London of Central America, 9 Bishopsgate, E.C.
97 London & Hanseatic, 38 Lombard Street, E.C.
98 *London Joint Stock, 5 Princes Street, E.C.

100 *London & Provincial, 3 Bank Bldgs, Lothbury, E.C.
101 London & River Plate, 7 Princes Street, E.C.
102 *London City & Midland, 5 Threadneedle Street, E.C.
103 London, Singapore, and Java Bank, Ltd., 23 Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, S.W.
104 *London & South-Western, 170 Fenchurch Street, E.C.
105 Manchester & Liverpool District Banking Co., 75 Cornhill, E.C.
106 *Martin's Bank, 68 Lombard Street, E.C.
107 Mauritius, George Yard, Lombard St., E.C.
108 McGrigor, Sir Charles R., Bt., & Co., 25 Charles Street, St. James Square, S.W.
109 Mercantile of India, 15 Gracechurch St., E.C.
110 Mercantile of London, 42 North Audley St.
111 Middlesex Banking Co., Ltd., 89–90 Leadenhall Street, E.C.
112 Miller Brothers & Co., 5 Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.
113 Montague, Samuel & Co., 60 Old Broad Street, E.C.
114 Montreal, 47 Threadneedle Street, E.C.
115 Morgan, Grenfell & Co., 22 Old Broad Street, E.C.
116 Natal, 18 St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.
117 *National, 13 Old Broad Street, E.C.
118 National Discount Co., Ltd. 35 Cornhill, E.C.
119 National of Australasia, 5 Bishopsgate, E.C.
120 National of Egypt, 4 and 5 King William Street, E.C.
121 National of India, 26 Bishopsgate, E.C.
122 National of New Zealand, 17 Moorgate Street, E.C.
123 *National Provincial of England, 15 Bishopsgate, E.C.
124 National of Scotland, 37 Nicholas Lane, E.C.
125 National of South Africa, Circus Place, London Wall, E.C.
126 Netherlands Bank of South Africa, 2 Great Winchester St., E.C.
127 Neumann, Luebeck & Co., Salisbury House, E.C.
128 New South Wales, 29 Threadneedle St., E.C.
129 New Zealand, 1 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
130 North Queensland, Mansion House Buildings, 4 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
131 *Parr's Bank, Ltd., 4 Bartholomew Lane, E.C.
132 Parry & Co., 70 Gracechurch Street, E.C.
133 Pinto, Leite & Nephews, 45 Moorgate St., E.C.
134 Provincial of Ireland, 8 Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.
135 Queensland National, 8 Princes Street, E.C.
136 Quin (Gerald), Cope & Co., 20 Royal Exchange, E.C.
137 Raymond, Rynchon & Co., 1 Draper's Gardens, E.C.
138 Reeves, Whitburn & Co., 27 Clement's Lane, E.C.
139 Richardson & Co., 25 Suffolk Street, Pall Mall, S.W.
140 Rodocanachi, Sons & Co., Palmerston House, Old Broad Street, E.C.
141 Rosenberg, O. A., & Co., 55 Old Broad St., E.C.
142 Rothschild, N. M., & Sons, New Court, St. Swithin's Lane, E.C.
143 Royal of Canada, 2 Bank Bldgs., Princes Street, E.C.
144 Royal of Queensland, Ltd., 31 Budge Row, Cannon Street, E.C.
145 Royal of Scotland, 3 Bishopsgate, E.C.
146 Ruffer, A., & Sons, 39 Lombard Street, E.C.
147 Rumania, 7 Great Winchester Street, E.C.
148 Russo-Asiatique, 64 Old Broad Street, E.C.
149 Sale & Co., 4–6 Throgmorton Avenue, E.C.
150 Salmon & Co., 2 Austin Friars, E.C.
151 Schroeder, J. Henry, & Co., 145 Leadenhall Street, E.C.
152 Scotland, 30 Bishopsgate, E.C.
153 Seligman Brothers, 18 Austin Friars, E.C.
154 Seyd & Co., Ltd., 38 Lombard Street, E.C.
155 Sino-Belge Banque, 62½ Old Broad St., E.C.
156 Société Générale, 53 Old Broad Street, E.C.
157 Spain, 37 New Broad Street, E.C.
158 Speyer Brothers, 7 Lothbury, E.C.
159 Standard of South Africa, 10 Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.
160 Stilwell & Sons, 42 Pall Mall, S.W.
161 Swiss Bankverein, 43 Lothbury, E.C.
162 Union of Australia, 71 Cornhill, E.C.
163 Union of Canada, 51 Threadneedle Street, E.C.
164 *Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd., 2 Princes Street, E.C.
165 Union of Scotland, 62 Cornhill, E.C.
166 Union Deposit Bank, Ltd., 17 King William Street, Charing Cross, S.W.
167 United States Express Co., 67 Haymarket, S.W.
168 Victoria, Ld. (Australia), 10 King William Street, E.C.
169 White & Shaxson, 33 Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, E.C.
170 Whiteley, William, Ltd., Queen's Road, Bayswater, S.W.
171 Woodhead & Co., 44 Charing Cross, S.W.
172 *Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd., 20 Birchin Lane, E.C.
173 Yokohama Specie, 7 Bishopsgate, E.C.
174 Yorkshire Penny Bank, Ltd., 26 King St. E.C.

BANKS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

Banks which draw on their Head Office in London are printed in italics. In the case of other Banks the numbers which follow them indicate the London Banks upon which they draw, as given on pp. 597-598.

ABBEYFEALE—*National.*
ABBEYLEIX—Hibernian, 92.
ABERAVON—*Capital & Counties.*
ABERAYRON—*Nat. Prov. of England; Lond. & Prov.; London City & Mid.*
ABERCHIRDER—North of Scotland & Town & County, 19, 164.
ABERDARE—*Lloyds, Ld.; Lond. City & Mid., Ld.; Lond. & Prov.*
ABERDEEN—*B. of Scot.; Union of Scot.;* N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164; *Com. of Scot.; Nat. of Scot.; British Linen B.; Royal of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Clydesdale.*
ABERFELDY—*B. of Scot.; Com. of Scot.; Union of Scot.*
ABERGAVENNY—*Nat. Prov. of England; Cap. & Counties; Lloyds, Ld.; Barclay & Co., Ld.*
ABERGELE—*Lond. City & Mid.*
ABERLOUR—*Union of Scot.;* N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 95, 164.
ABERYSTWYTH—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lond. City & Mid.; Lond. & Prov.; Lloyds.*
ABINGDON—*Lond. County & West;* Gillett & Co., 70; *Barclay.*
ABINGTON—*Com. of Scot.*
ABOYNE—N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164.

ACCRINGTON—*Manchester & Liverpool Dist.*; Union of Manchester, 70; Lancs. & Yorks., 95; Manchester & County, 164.
ACLE—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*; *Cap. & Counties.*
AIRDRIE—*B. of Scot.*; *Nat. of Scot.*; *Clydesdale*; *Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Brit. Linen B.*
ALCESTER—*Lond. City & Mid., Ld.*; *Cap. & Counties.*
ALDEBURGH—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*; *Lond. & Prov.*
ALDERLEY EDGE—Union of Man., 70; *Man. & L'pool Dist.*
ALDERSHOT—*Lond. County & West.*; *Cap. & Counties*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
ALEXANDRIA (Dunbartonshire)—*Brit. Linen B.*; *B. of Scot.*; *Clydesdale.*
ALFORD, Lincs—*Lond. City & Mid.*; *Barclay & Co., Ld.*; *Cap. & Counties.*
ALFORD, Scotland—N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164.
ALFRETON—*Parr's B., Ld.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
ALLENDALE TOWN—*Lond. Joint Stock*; *Lloyds, Ld.*
ALLOA—*Clydesdale*; *Com. of Scot.*; *Nat. of Scot.*; *Union of Scot.*; *Roy. of Scot.*, 63; *Brit. Linen B.*
ALNESS—*Com. of Scot.*
ALNWICK—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*; *Lloyds, Ld.*; B. of Liverpool, 70.
ALRESFORD—*Union of Lond. & Smiths, Ld.*; *Cap. & Counties.*
ALSTON—*Lond. City & Mid.*
ALTON—*Union of Lond. & Smiths, Ld.*; *Cap. & Counties.*
ALTRINCHAM—*Lloyds, Ld.*; *Parr's Ld.*; *Williams Deacon's*; Union of Man., 70; Man. & County, 164; Lancs. & Yorks., 95; *Man. & L'pool Dist.*
ALVA—*Union of Scot.*
ALVECHURCH—*Lloyds, Ld.*
ALYTH—*Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; N. of Scot. & Town & County, 164
AMBLE—B. of L'pool, 70.
AMBLESIDE—*Man. & L'pool Dist.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; B. of L'pool, 52
AMERSHAM—*Cap. & Counties*; *Union of Lond. & Smiths, Ld.*
AMLWCH—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lloyds, Ld.*; *Lond. City & Mid., Ld.*
AMPTHILL—*Barclay & Co.*
ANDOVER—*Cap. & Counties*; *Lond. County & West.*
ANNAN—*B. of Scot.*; *Brit. Linen B.*; *Com. of Scot.*; *Roy. of Scot.*, 63.
ANSTRUTHER—*Clydesdale*; *Com. of Scot.*; *Nat. of Scot.*
ANTRIM—Belfast, 164; Ulster, 95.
APPLEBY—*Lond. Joint Stock.*
ARBROATH—*B. of Scot.*; *Brit. Linen B.*; *Clydesdale*; *Com. of Scot.*; *Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164; *Nat. of Scot.*
ARDARA—Ulster, 95.
ARDEE—Ulster, 95; Hib., 92.
ARDROSSAN—*B. of Scot.*; *Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Union of Scot.*; *Clydesdale.*
ARDWICK—*Williams Deacon's*; Union of Man., 70; *Lond. City & Mid.*; Man. & County, 164.
ARKLOW—B. of Ire., 52, 63.
ARMAGH—B. of Ireland, 52, 63; Belfast, 164; Northern, 19, 70; Prov. of Ireland, 19; Ulster, 95; Hib., 92.
ARMOY—Northern, 19, 70.
ARUNDEL—*Cap. & Counties*; *Lond. County & West.*
ARVA—Ulster, 95.
ASCOT—*Lond. & Prov.*; *Barclay & Co., Ld.*
ASHBOURNE—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*; *Parr's B., Ld.*
ASHBURTON—*Cap. & Counties*; *Lloyds, Ld.*
ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH—*London City & Mid.*; *Parr's B., Ld.*; *Lloyds, Ld.*
ASHFORD (Kent)—*Lond. County & West.*; *Lloyds, Ld.*; *Cap. & Counties.*
ASHFORD (Middlesex)—*Barclay, Ld.*
ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE—*Parr's B., Ld.*; *Man. & L'pool Dist.*; Man. & County, 164; Lancs. & Yorks., 95; Union of Man., 70.
ASPATRIA—*Lond. Joint Stock*; *Man. & L'pool Dist.*
ASTWOOD BANK—*Lloyds, Ld.*; *Cap. & Counties.*
ATHBOY—Ulster, 95.
ATHENBY—Ulster, 95.
ATHERSTONE—*Lond. City & Mid.*; *Lloyds, Ld.*
ATHERTON—Man. & County, 164; *Williams Deacon's*; *Parr's B., Ld.*
ATHLONE—*Nat.*; Prov. of Ire., 19; B. of Ire., 52, 63.
ATHY—Hib., 92; *Nat.*
ATTERCLIFFE—Sheffield Bkg. Co., 60; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Williams Deacon's.*
ATTLEBOROUGH—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*
AUCHINBLAE—N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164.
AUCHTERARDER—*B. of Scot.*; *Union of Scot.*
AUCHTERMUCHTY—*B. of Scot.*; *Union of Scot.*
AUDLEM—Union of Man., 70; *Man. & L'pool Dist.*
AUGHNACLOY—Ulster, 95.
AVOCH—*B. of Scot.*
AXBRIDGE—*Parr's, Ld.*; *Lloyds.*
AXMINSTER—*Lloyds, Ld.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
AYLESBURY—*Lloyds, Ld.*; *Union of Lond. & Smiths*; *Lond. County & West.*; *Cap. & Counties.*
AYLESHAM—*Barclay & Co.*
AYR—*B. of Scot.*; *Brit. Linen B.*; *Clydesdale*; *Com. of Scot.*; *Nat. of Scot.*; *Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Union of Scot.*
AYTON—*Com. of Scot.*; *Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131.

BACUP—Man. & County, 164; Lancs. & Yorks, 95.
BAGNALSTOWN—B. of Ire., 52, 63; *Nat.*
BAILIEBOROUGH—Northern, 19, 70; Ulster, 95.
BAKEWELL—*Williams Deacon's, Ld.*; *Parr's B., Ld.*
BALA—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
BALBRIGGAN—Northern, 19, 70.
BALDOCK—*Cap. & Counties.*
BALFRON—*Brit. Linen B.*
BALLA—*Nat.*; B. of Ireland, 52, 63.
BALLAGHADERREEN—*Nat.*; Hib., 92.
BALLANTRAE—*Com. of Scot.*
BALLATER—N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19,164; *Union. of Scot.*
BALLINA—Prov. of Ire., 19; Ulster, 95; B. of Ire., 52, 63; *Nat.*
BALLINAMORE—Northern, 19, 70.
BALLINASLOE—*Nat.*; B. of Ire., 52, 63; Hib., 92 Prov. of Ire., 19.
BALLINROBE—B. of Ire., 52, 63; Ulster, 95.
BALLINTRA—Ulster, 95.
BALLYBAY—Ulster, 95; Belfast, 164; Northern, 19, 70; B. of Ire., 52, 63.
BALLYBOFEY—Hib., 92; Northern, 19, 70.
BALLYCARRY—Northern, 19, 70.
BALLYCASTLE—Northern, 19, 70; Ulster, 95.
BALLYCLARE—Northern, 19, 70.
BALLYCONNELL—Ulster, 95.
BALLYGAR—*Nat.*; B. of Ire., 52. 63.
BALLYGAWLEY—Ulster, 95.
BALLYHAUNIS—Ulster, 95.
BALLYJAMESDUFF—Ulster, 95; Northern, 19, 70.
BALLYMAHON—*Nat.*
BALLYMENA—Belfast, 164; Northern, 19, 70; Prov. of Ire., 19; Ulster, 95; B. of Ire., 52, 63.

BALLYMONEY—Belfast, 164; Ulster, 95; B. of Ire., 52, 63.
BALLYMOTE—Ulster, 95; Hib., 92.
BALLYNAHINCH—Northern, 19, 70.
BALLYSHANNON—Prov. of Ire., 19; Belfast, 95.
BALTINGLASS—*Nat.*
BAMPTON—*Parr's, Ld.*
BANAGHER—B. of Ire., 52, 63.
BANBRIDGE—Northern, 19, 70; Prov. of Ire., 19; Ulster, 95.
BANBURY—*Lloyds, Ld.*; Gillett & Co., 70; *Lond. County & West.*; *Lond. City & Midland, Ld.*
BANCHORY—N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164; *Union of Scot.*
BANDON—B. of Ire., 52, 63; Prov. of Ire., 19; Munster & Leinster, 164.
BANFF—*Com. of Scot.*; *Nat. of Scot.*; *Union of Scot.*; N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164.
BANGOR—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lloyds, Ld.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
BANGOR (Belfast)—Belfast, 164.
BANTRY—Munster & Leinster, 164; Prov. of Ire., 19.
BANWELL—Fox, Fowler & Co., 19; *Lloyds, Ld.*; *Parr's, Ld.*
BARMOUTH—*Lond. City & Mid.*
BARNARD CASTLE—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lond. Joint Stock*; B. of Liverpool, 70.
BARNET—*Lond. County & West.*; *Barclay & Co.*
BARNOLDSWICK—B. of L'pool, 164; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Lond. Joint Stock.*
BARNSLEY—*Lond. Joint Stock*; *Barclay & Co., Ld.*; *U. of Lond. & Smith's, Ld.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
BARNSTAPLE—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; Fox, Fowler & Co., 19; *Lloyds, Ld.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
BARRHEAD—*B. of Scot.*; *U. of Scot.*; *Nat. of Scot.*
BARRHILL—*Union of Scot.*
BARROW-IN-FURNESS—*Lond. Joint Stock*; *Manch. & L'pool Dist.*; B. of L'pool, Ld., 52; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Barclay & Co., Ld.*
BARRY DOCKS—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lloyds, Ld.*; *Lond. & Prov.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
BARTON-ON-HUMBER—*Lond. Joint Stock*; *Barclay & Co.*; *Nat. Prov.*
BASINGSTOKE—*Cap. & Counties*; *Lond. County & West.*; *Barclay & Co., Ld.*
BATH—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Parr's B., Ld.*; *Lloyds, Ld.*; *Union of Lond. & Smiths, Ld.*; *Cap. & Counties*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
BATHGATE—*Nat. of Scot.*; *Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Union of Scot.*
BATLEY—*Lond. City & Mid.*; Lancs. & Yorks., 95; *Union of Lond. & Smiths, Ld.*
BATTLE (Sussex)—*Lond. County & West.*; *Barclay & Co., Ld.*
BAWTRY—*Lond. City & Mid.*; Beckett & Co., 70.
BEACONSFIELD—*Cap. & Counties*; *Lond. County & West.*; *Lond. & S. West.*
BEAMINSTER—*Lloyds, Ld.*
BEAULY—*B. of Scot.*; *Com. of Scot.*
BEAUMARIS—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lloyds, Ld.*
BECCLES—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*; *Cap. & Counties.*
BECKENHAM—*Lond. County & West.*; *Lond. & Prov.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
BEDALE—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*; *Lond. Joint Stock.*
BEDFORD—*Parr's B., Ld.*; *Lond. County & West.*; Northants Union, 172; *Lond. City & Mid.*
BEDLINGTON—B. of L'pool, 70; *Lond. Joint Stock.*
BEDWORTH—*Lond. City & Mid.*; *Barclay & Co., Ld.*
BEESTON—*Lond. City & Mid.*; *Barclay & Co., Ld.*; Nottingh. & Notts., 95.
BEITH—*Com. of Scot.*; *Clydesdale*; *Union of Scot.*
BELFAST—Belfast, 164; B. of Ire., 52, 63; *Nat.*; North., 19, 70; Prov. of Ire., 19; Ulster, 95, 164; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Lloyds B. Ld.*
BELFORD—B. of L'pool, 70.
BELLINGHAM—B. of L'pool, 70; *Lloyds, Ld.*
BELLSHILL—*B. of Scot.*; *Clydesdale.*
BELPER—*Parr's B., Ld.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
BELTURBET—Ulster, 95; B. of Ire., 52, 63.
BERKELEY—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
BERVIE—N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164.
BERWICK-ON-TWEED—*Brit. Linen B.*; *Nat. of Scot.*; *Barclay & Co., Ld.*; B. of L'pool, 70; *Com. of Scot.*
BETHESDA—*Lond. City & Mid.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lloyds.*
BETTWS-Y-COED—*Lond. City & Mid.*
BEVERLEY—Beckett & Co., 70; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Lond. Joint Stock*; *Barclay & Co., Ld.*
BEWDLEY—*Lond. City & Mid.*
BEXHILL—*Lloyds, Ld.*; *Lond. County & West.*; *Barclay & Co., Ld.*; *Lond. & Prov.*
BEXLEY HEATH—*Martin's B.*; *Lond. & Prov.*
BICESTER—Tubb & Co., 95.
BIDEFORD—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; Fox, Fowler & Co., 19; *Lloyds, Ld.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
BIDFORD—*Lloyds, Ld.*
BIGGAR—*Com. of Scot.*; *Nat. of Scot.*; *Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131.
BIGGLESWADE—*Lond. County & West.*; *Cap. & Counties*; *Barclay.*
BILLERICAY—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*
BILLINGBOROUGH—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*; *Lloyds, Ld.*
BILSTON—*Lond. City & Mid.*; *Barclay & Co., Ld.*
BINGLEY—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*; B. of L'pool, 164.
BIRCHINGTON-ON-SEA—*Lloyds, Ld.*
BIRKDALE—*Parr's B., Ld.*; B. of L'pool, 164; *Williams Deacon's*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Man. and L'pool Dist.*
BIRKENHEAD—*Lond. City & Mid.*; *Parr's B., Ld.*; B. of L'pool, 70; *Lloyds, Ld.*; *Man. & L'pool Dist.*
BIRMINGHAM—*Lond. City & Mid.*; *Barclay & Co., Ld.*; *B. of Eng.*; *Lloyds*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Cap. & Counties*; *Parr's B., Ld.*; *Lond. County and West.*; *Union of Lond. & Smith's.*
BIRR—*Nat.*; Prov. of Ire., 19.
BIRSTALL—Lancs. & Yorks., 95; *Lond. City & Mid.*
BISHOP AUCKLAND—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lond. Joint Stock*; B. of L'pool, 70.
BISHOP'S CASTLE—*Lond. City & Mid.*; *Barclay & Co., Ld.*
BISHOP'S STORTFORD—*Lond. County & West.*; *Barclay & Co., Ld.*; *Cap & Counties.*
BISHOPS WALTHAM—Gunner & Co., 19; *Cap. & Counties.*
BLACKBURN—*Lloyds, Ld.*; *Man. & L'pool Dist.*; Man. & County, 164; Lancs. & Yorks., 95; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Williams Deacon's*; Union of Man., 70.
BLACKFORD—*B. of Scot.*
BLACKHEATH—*Lond. & Prov.*; *Lond. County & West.*
BLACKLEY—Union of Man., 70.
BLACKLION—Ulster, 95.
BLACKPOOL—Man. & County, 164; Lancs. & Yorks., 95; *Man. & L'pool Dist.*; *Williams Deacon's*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
BLAENAU, FESTINIOG—*Lond. City & Mid.*
BLAENAVON—*Lond. City & Mid., Ld.*
BLAIR ATHOLL—*Union of Scot.*
BLAIRGOWRIE—*B. of Scot.*; *Com. of Scot.*; *Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Union of Scot.*; N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164.
BLANDFORD—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lloyds, Ld.*
BLANTYRE—*Clydesdale*; *Com. of Scot.*
BLAYDON-ON-TYNE—*Lloyds, Ld.*

BLOXWICH—*Lloyds, Ld.; Lond. City & Mid., Ld.*
BLYTH—*Barclay & Co., Ld.; Lloyds, Ld.*
BODMIN—*Barclay & Co., Ld.; Cap. & Counties; Lloyds, Ld.*
BOGNOR—*Lond. County & West.; Barclay & Co., Ld.*
BOLLINGTON—*Man. & L'pool Dist.*
BOLTON—Lancs. & Yorks., 95; *Williams Deacon's*; Man. & County, 164; Union of Man., 70; *Parr's B., Ld.; Man. & L'pool Dist.; Lond. City & Mid.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
BONAR BRIDGE—*B. of Scot.*
BO'NESS—*Clydesdale; Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Union of Scot.*
BONHILL—*Com. of Scot.*
BOOTLE (Cumberland)—*Lond. Joint Stock*; B. of L'pool, 52.
BOOTLE (Lancashire)—B. of L'pool, 70; *Parr's B., Ld.; Lond. City & Mid.*; Lancs. & Yorks., 95.
BOROUGHBRIDGE—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lond. Joint Stock.*
BOSCOMBE—*Lloyds, Ld.; Cap. & Counties.*
BOSTON—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Barclay & Co., Ld.; Lond. City & Mid.; Cap. & Counties.*
BOSTON SPA—*Lond. Joint Stock; Lond. City & Mid.*
BOTESDALE—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*
BOTHWELL—*Clydesdale.*
BOURNE—*Lloyds, Ld.; Barclay & Co., Ld.; Lond. City & Mid.*
BOURNEMOUTH—*Parr's B., Ld.; Nat. Prov.; Cap. & Counties; Lond. City & Mid.; Lloyds, Ld.; Lond. & S. West.; Union of Lond. & Smiths; Lond. County & West.; Barclay & Co., Ld.*
BOWDON—Lancs. & Yorks., 95.
BOWNESS (Westmorland)—*Lond. City & Mid.*; B. of L'pool, 52; *Man. & L'pool Dist.*
BOYLE—B. of Ire., 52, 63; *Nat.*
BRACKLEY—*Lloyds, Ld.*; Gillett & Co., 70.
BRACKNELL—*Lloyds, Ld.; Barclay & Co., Ld.*
BRADFORD (Yorks.)—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*; Bradford Dist., 164; *Lond. City & Mid.*; Beckett & Co., 70; Halifax Com., 172; B. of L'pool, 164; W. Yorks., 98; *Union of Lond. & Smiths, Ld.; Lloyds, Ld.; Nat. Prov.*
BRADFORD-ON-AVON—*Lloyds, Ld.; Cap. & Counties.*
BRAEMAR—*Union of Scot.*
BRAINTREE—*Lond. County & West.; Barclay & Co., Ld.*
BRAMPTON—*Lond. City & Mid.; Lond. Joint Stock.*
BRANDON—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*
BRAY—Hibernian, 92; Northern, 19, 70.
BRECHIN—*Brit. Linen B.; Clydesdale; Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Union of Scot.; Nat. of Scot.*
BRECON—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Barclay & Co., Ld.; Lloyds, Ld.*
BRENTFORD—*Lond. County & West.; Barclay & Co., Ld.*
BRENTWOOD—*Lond. County & West.; Barclay & Co., Ld.*
BREWOOD—*Lloyds, Ld.*
BRIDGEND—*Lond. & Prov.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lond. City & Mid., Ld.; Lloyds, Ld.*
BRIDGE OF ALLAN—*Union of Scot.*; Nat. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164.
BRIDGE OF WEIR—*Clydesdale.*
BRIDGNORTH—*Lloyds, Ld.; Lond. City & Mid., Ld.; Cap. & Counties; Barclay & Co., Ld.*
BRIDGWATER—*Parr's, Ld.*; Fox, Fowler & Co., 19; *Lloyds, Ld.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
BRIDLINGTON—*Barclay & Co., Ld.; Lond. Joint Stock; Union of Lond. & Smiths, Ld.*
BRIDPORT—*Lloyds, Ld.*
BRIERFIELD—Union of Man., 70; Man. & County, 164; B. of L'pool, 164.
BRIERLEY HILL—*Lond. City & Mid.; Barclay & Co., Ld.*
BRIGG—*Lond. City & Mid.; Union of Lond. & Smiths.*
BRIGHOUSE—Halifax Com., 172; *Union of Lond. & Smiths, Ld.*; W. Yorks., 98; *Lond. City & Midland.*
BRIGHTLINGSEA—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*
BRIGHTON—*Cap. & Counties; Lond. County & West.; Barclay; Lond. & S. Western; Lond. City & Midland; Lloyds, Ld.; Nat. Prov.; Lond. & Prov.; Union of Lond. & Smiths.*
BRISTOL—*B. of Eng.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Parr's, Ld.; Lond. & S. Western; Union of Lond. & Smiths, Ld.; Lloyds, Ld.; Lond. & Prov.; Lond. City & Mid.; Cap. & Counties; Barclay & Co., Ld.*
BRIXHAM—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lloyds, Ld.*
BROADSTAIRS—*Lloyds, Ld.; Cap. & Counties; Lond. County & West.*
BROMLEY (Kent)—*Lond. County & West.; Martin's B.; Lond. City & Mid.; Union of London & Smiths.*
BROMSGROVE—*Lond. City & Mid., Ld.; Lloyds, Ld.*
BROMYARD—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Cap. & Counties.*
BRORA—N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164.
BROSELEY—*Lloyds, Ld.*
BROUGHTON-IN-FURNESS—*Lond. Joint Stock*; B. of L'pool, Ld., 52; *Man. & L'pool Dist.*
BROUGHTY FERRY—*Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164.
BROWNHILLS—*Lond. City & Mid., Ld.*
BROXBURN—*Brit. Linen Bank.*
BRUFF—*Nat.*; Munster & Leinster, 164.
BRUNTON—*Parr's B., Ld.*
BRYNMAWR—*Cap. & Counties; Lond. City & Midland, Ld.*
BUCHLYVIE—*B. of Scot.*
BUCKFASTLEIGH—*Cap. & Counties; Lloyds, Ld.*
BUCKHAVEN—*Roy. of Scot*, 63, 131.
BUCKIE—N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164; *Union of Scot.; B. of Scot.*
BUCKINGHAM—*Lloyds, Ld.; Lond. County & West.*
BUDE—*Lloyds, Ld.*; Dingley & Co., 164; Fox, Fowler & Co., 92; *Barclay & Co., Ld.*
BUDLEIGH SALTERTON—*Lond. City & Mid.; Union of Lond. & Smiths, Ld.; Lloyds, Ld.*
BUILTH WELLS—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lond. & Prov.*
BUNGAY—*Barclay & Co., Ld.; Lond. & Prov.*
BURFORD—*Lloyds, Ld.*
BURGESS HILL—*Cap. & Counties; Barclay & Co., Ld.*
BURGH—*Cap. & Counties; Lond. City & Mid.; Barclay & Co., Ld.*
BURGHEAD—*B. of Scot.*
BURNHAM (Somerset)—*Lloyds, Ld.; Parr's B., Ld.*
BURNHAM (Essex)—*Barclays.*
BURNHAM MARKET (Norfolk)—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*
BURNLEY—B. of L'pool, 164; Man. & County, 164; Lancs. & Yorks., 95; Union of Man., 70; *Lond. City & Mid.*
BURNTISLAND—*Nat. of Scot.; Com. of Scot.*
BURRY PORT—*Lond. City & Mid.; Lloyds, Ld.*
BURSLEM—*Man. & L'pool Dist.; Barclay & Co., Ld.; Lloyds, Ld.*
BURTON-ON-TRENT—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lloyds, Ld.; Lond. City & Mid.; Parr's B., Ld.*
BURY (Lancs.)—*Man. & L'pool Dist.*; Union B. of Man., 70; Lancs. & Yorks., 95; *Williams Deacon's.*
BURY ST. EDMUNDS—*Barclay & Co., Ld.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Cap. & Counties.*

BUSHMILLS—Belfast, 164.
BUXTON—Man. & County, 164; *Williams Deacon's, Ld.; Parr's B., Ld.;* Lancs. & Yorks., 95; *Man. & L'pool Dist.*
CAERPHILLY—*Lond. & Prov.*
CAHIR—*Nat.;* B. of Ire., 52, 63.
CAHIRCIVEEN—*Nat.;* Munster & Leinster, 164
CAISTOR—*Lond. City & Mid.; Union of Lond. & Smiths, Ld.*
CALEDON—Belfast, 164.
CALLAN—B. of Ire., 52, 63; Munster & Leinster, 164
CALLANDER—*B. of Scot.; Com. of Scot.*
CALLINGTON—Dingley & Co., 164; *Barclay & Co., Ld.; Cap. & Counties.*
CALNE—*Cap. & Counties; Lloyds, Ld.*
CALSTOCK—Fox, Fowler & Co., 92; Dingley & Co., 164.
CAMBORNE—*Barclay & Co., Ld.; Lloyds, Ld.; Cap. & Counties.*
CAMBRIDGE—*Lond. County & West.; Barclay; Cap. & Counties; Lloyds, Ld.; Union of Lond. & Smiths; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
CAMBUSLANG—*Com. of Scot.; Nat. of Scot.*
CAMELFORD—Dingley & Co., 164; *Cap. & Counties; Barclay.*
CAMPBELTOWN—*Clydesdale; Com. of Scot.; Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *B. of Scot.; Union of Scot.*
CAMPDEN—*Cap. & Counties; Lond. City & Mid., Ld.*
CAMPSIE—*Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131.
CANNOCK—*Lloyds, Ld.*
CANTERBURY—*Cap. & Counties; Lond. County & West.; Lloyds, Ld.; Union of Lond. & Smiths, Ld.*
CARDIFF—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lond. & Prov.; Lloyds, Ld.; Lond. City & Mid.; Cap. & Counties; Nat.*
CARDIGAN—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lloyds, Ld.; Lond. City & Mid.*
CARLISLE—*Lond. City & Mid.; Clydesdale; Lond. Joint Stock.*
CARLOW—B. of Ire., 52, 63; *Nat.;* Prov. of Ire., 19.
CARLUKE—*Brit. Linen B.; Nat. of Scot.*
CARMARTHEN—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lond. & Prov.; Lloyds, Ld.; Lond. City & Mid.*
CARNARVON—*Lond. City & Mid.; Lloyds, Ld.; Nat. Prov.*
CARNDONAGH—Northern, 19, 70.
CARNFORTH—*Man. & L'pool Dist.;* B. of L'pool, 52.
CARNOUSTIE—*B. of Scot.;* N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164; *Nat. of Scot.*
CARNWATH—*Com. of Scot.*
CARRICK—Ulster, 95.
CARRICKFERGUS—Northern, 19, 70.
CARRICKMACROSS—*Nat.;* Ulster, 95.
CARRICK-ON-SHANNON—Northern, 19, 70; Prov. of Ireland, 19.
CARRICK-ON-SUIR—*Nat.;* Prov. of Ire., 19.
CARSHALTON—*Lond. & Prov.*
CARTMEL—*Man. & L'pool Dist.;* B. of L'pool, 52
CASHEL—*Nat.*
CASTLEBAR—B. of Ire., 52, 63; *Nat.*
CASTLEBLAYNEY—Belfast, 164; B. of Ire., 52, 63.
CASTLE CARY—*Parr's B., Ld.*
CASTLECOMER—*Nat.*
CASTLEDERG—Ulster, 95; Hib., 92.
CASTLE DOUGLAS—*B. of Scot.; Brit. Linen Bank; Nat. of Scot.; Union of Scot.; Clydesdale.*
CASTLEFIN—Ulster, 95.
CASTLEFORD—*Lond. City & Mid.; Barclay & Co., Ld.;* Halifax Com., 172.
CASTLE ISLAND—*Nat.*
CASTLEPOLLARD—Ulster, 95; Hib., 92.
CASTLEREA—*Nat.;* Ulster, 95.
CASTLETON (Lancs.)—*Lond. City & Mid.; Man. & L'pool Dist.*
CASTLETOWN (Caithness)—*Com. of Scot.*
CASTLETOWN (Isle of Man)—Lancs. & Yorks., 95; Isle of Man, 95; *Parr's Bank, Ld.*
CASTLEWELLAN—Northern, 19, 70.
CATERHAM—*Lloyds, Ld.*
CATRINE—*Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131.
CAVAN—B. of Ireland, 52, 63; Prov. of Ire., 19; Ulster, 95; Hib., 92
CAWOOD—*Lond. Joint Stock.*
CELLARDYKE—*Nat. of Scot.*
CHADDERTON—Man. & County, 164; *Lond. City & Mid.*
CHAGFORD—Dingley, Pearse & Co., 102; *Lloyds, Ld.*
CHAPEL-EN-LE-FRITH—Man. & County, 164; *Parr's.*
CHARD—*Parr's, Ld.; Lloyds, Ld.*
CHARLEBURY—*Lond. City & Mid.*
CHARLEVILLE—*Nat.;* B. of Ire., 52, 63; Munster & Leinster, 164.
CHATHAM—*Lond. County & West.; Lond. & Prov.; Cap. & Counties; Lloyds, Ld.*
CHATTERIS—*Barclay & Co., Ld.; Nat. Prov. of England.*
CHEADLE (Staffs.)—*Barclay & Co., Ld.; Manchester & L'pool.*
CHEADLE (nr. Manchester)—*Man. & L'pool Dist.*
CHELMSFORD—*Lond. County & West.; Barclay; Cap. & Counties.*
CHELTENHAM—*Cap. & Counties; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lloyds, Ld.; Lond. City & Mid.; Barclay & Co., Ld.*
CHEPSTOW—*Lond. & Prov.; Lond. City & Mid.*
CHERTSEY—*Lond. County & West.; Barclay & Co., Ld.*
CHESHAM—*Union of Lond. & Smiths, Ld.; Lloyds, La.*
CHESHUNT—*Lond. Joint Stock.*
CHESTER—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lond. City & Mid.; Lloyds, Ld.; Parr's B., Ld.;* B. of L'pool, 70; *Man. & L'pool Dist.*
CHESTER-LE-STREET—B. of L'pool, 70; *Lloyds, Ld.*
CHESTERFIELD—*Parr's B., Ld.; Lond. City & Mid.; Williams Deacon's.*
CHICHESTER—*Barclay & Co., Ld.; Cap. & Counties; Lond. County & West.*
CHIPPENHAM—*Cap. & Counties; Lloyds, Ld.; Union of Lond. & Smiths.*
CHIPPING NORTON—*Lond. City & Mid.;* Gillets & Co., 70.
CHIPPING ONGAR—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*
CHIPPING SODBURY—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
CHIRNSIDE—*Com. of Scot.*
CHISLEHURST—*Martin's; Lond. County & West.*
CHISWICK—*Lond. & S. Western; Lond. County & West.; Lond. City & Mid.; Parr's; Union of Lond. & Smith's.*
CHORLEY (Lancs.)—*Man. & L'pool Dist.; Williams Deacon's; Lond. City & Mid.;* Man. & County, 164.
CHORLTON-UPON-MEDLOCK—*Williams Deacon's.*
CHRISTCHURCH—*Lloyds, Ld.; Cap. & Counties.*
CHUDLEIGH—*Lloyds, Ld.; Cap. & Counties.*
CHURCH—Union of Man., 70; *Man. & L'pool Dist.*
CINDERFORD—*Cap. & Counties; Lloyds.*
CIRENCESTER—*Lloyds; Cap. & Counties.*
CLACTON-ON-SEA—*Barclay & Co.; Lond. County & West.*
CLARE—*Cap. & Counties; Barclay & Co.*
CLAREMORRIS—*Nat.*
CLAUDY—Northern, 19, 70.
CLEATOR MOOR—*Man. & L'pool Dist.; Parr's B., Ld.*

CLECKHEATON—*Lond. City & Mid.*; Lancs. & Yorks., 95; *Union of Lond. & Smiths, Ld.*
CLEVEDON—*Parr's, Ld.*; *Lloyds, Ld.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
CLIFDEN—*Nat.*
CLIFTON—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Parr's, Ld.*; *Lloyds, Ld.*; *Union of Lond. & Smiths, Ld.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
CLITHEROE—B. of L'pool, 164; Man. & County, 164; *Lond. City & Mid.*
CLOGHEEN—Prov. of Ire., 19.
CLOGHER—Ulster, 95.
CLONAKILTY—*Nat.*; B. of Ireland, 63; Munster & Leinster, 164.
CLONES—Northern, 19, 70; Ulster, 95; B. of Ire., 52, 63.
CLONMEL—B. of Ire., 52, 63; *Nat.*; Prov. of Ire., 19; Munster & Leinster, 164.
CLONMELLON—Ulster, 95.
CLUN (Salop)—*Lond. City & Mid.*
COALVILLE—*Lond. City & Mid.*; *Lloyds, Ld.*; Nottingham & Notts., 95.
COATBRIDGE—*Clydesdale*; *Nat. of Scot.*; *Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Union of Scot.*; *Com. of Scot.*; *British Linen B.*; *B. of Scotland.*
COCKERMOUTH—Lond. Joint Stock; *Lond. City & Mid.*
COLCHESTER—*Lond. County & West.*; *Barclay & Co., Ld.*; *Cap. & Counties*; *Parr's B., Ld.*
COGGESHALL—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*; *Lond. County & West.*
COLDSTREAM—*B. of Scot.*; *Brit. Linen B.*
COLEFORD—*Cap. & Counties*; *Lloyds.*
COLERAINE—Belfast, 164; Northern, 19, 70; Prov. of Ire., 19; Ulster, 95; B. of Ire., 52, 63.
COLESHILL—*Lond. City & Mid.*; *Lloyds, Ld.*
COLINSBURGH—*Com. of Scot.*
COLNBROOK—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*
COLNE—B. of L'pool, 164; Man. & County, 164; Union of Man., 70.
COLWYN BAY—*Lond. City & Mid.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Parr's.*
COLYTON—*Lloyds, Ld.*
COMBER—Northern, 19, 70.
COMRIE—*Com. of Scot.*
CONGLETON—*Man. & L'pool Dist.*; *Parr's B., Ld.*
CONISTON—B. of L'pool, Ld., 52; *Man. & L'pool Dist.*
CONSETT—B. of L'pool, 70; *Lloyds, Ld.*; *Lond. Joint Stock.*
CONWAY—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
COOKSTOWN—Belfast, 164; Ulster, 95; Hib., 92.
COOTEHILL—Prov. of Ire., 19; Ulster, 95.
CORK—B. of Ire., 52, 63; Hib., 92; *Nat.*; Prov. of Ire., 19; Munster & Leinster, 164; Ulster, 95.
CORSHAM—*Lloyds, Ld.*; *Cap. & Counties.*
CORWEN—*Lond. City & Mid.*
COUPAR-ANGUS—*B. of Scot.*; *Nat. of Scot.*; *Union of Scot.*
COVENTRY—*Lloyds, Ld.*; *Barclay & Co., Ld.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Parr's B., Ld.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
COWBRIDGE—*Lond. & Prov.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lond. City & Mid., Ld.*
COWDENBEATH—*Nat. of Scot.*; *Clydesdale*; *Roy. of Scot.*, 131
COWES—*Cap. & Counties*; *Lond. County & West.*
CRADLEY HEATH—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*; *Lond. City & Mid., Ld.*
CRAIL—*Com. of Scot.*
CRANBROOK—*Lond. County & West.*
CRAWLEY—*Lond. County & West.*; *Cap. & Counties.*
CREDITON—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lloyds, Ld.*; Fox, Fowler & Co., 19.
CREWE—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*; *Man. & L'pool Dist.*; *Parr's B., Ld.*
CREWKERNE—*Parr's, Ld.*; *Lloyds, Ld.*
CRICCIETH—*Lond. City & Mid.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
CRICKHOWELL—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
CRICKLADE—*Cap. & Counties*; *Lloyds, Ld.*
CRIEFF—*B. of Scot.*; *Clydesdale*; *Com. of Scot.*; *Union of Scot.*; N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164; *Brit. Linen B.*
CROMARTY—*Com. of Scot.*; *B. of Scot.*
CROMER—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*; *Cap. & Counties.*
CROOK—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Barclay & Co., Ld.*
CROSSHILLS—B. of L'pool, 164; *Lond. City & Mid.*
CROSSMAGLEN—Belfast, 164; Hib., 92.
CROWLAND—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*
CROWLE—*Union of Lond. & Smiths, Ld.*; *Lond. Joint Stock.*
CROYDON—*Lond. County & West.*; *Lond. & S. Western*; *Union of Lond. & Smiths, Ld.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Lond. Joint Stock.*
CRUDEN BAY—N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 98, 164.
CRUMLIN—Ulster, 95.
CUCKFIELD—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*
CULLEN—N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164; *Union of Scot.*
CULLOMPTON—*Lloyds, Ld.*; *Parr's, Ld.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
CUMBERNAULD—*Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131.
CUMINESTOWN—N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164.
CUMNOCK—*B. of Scot.*; *Clydesdale*; *Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131.
CUPAR (Fifeshire)—*Brit. Linen B.*; *Clydesdale*; *Com. of Scot.*; *Nat. of Scot.*; *Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131.
CUSHENDALL—Northern, 19, 70.

DALBEATTIE—*Union of Scot.*; *Com. of Scot.*
DALKEITH—*Clydesdale*; *Com. of Scot.*; *Nat. of Scot.*; R. of Scot., 63, 131.
DALMELLINGTON—*Roy. of Scotland*, 63, 131.
DALRY (Ayrshire)—*Brit. Linen B.*; *Clydesdale*; *Nat. of Scot.*
DALRY (Galloway)—*Union of Scot.*
DALTON—*Man. & L'pool Dist.*; B. of L'pool, 52; *Lond. Joint Stock.*
DARLASTON—*Lloyds, Ld.*; *Lond. City & Mid., Ld.*
DARLINGTON—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lond. Joint Stock*; B. of Liverpool, 70.
DARTFORD—*Lond. County & West.*; *Martin's B.*; *Lond. and Prov.*
DARTMOUTH—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lloyds, Ld.*
DARVEL—*Union of Scot.*; *Clydesdale B.*
DARWEN—*Lloyds, Ld.*; *Man. & L'pool Dist.*; Man. & County, 164; Lancs. & Yorks., 95.
DAVENTRY—*Cap. & Counties*; Northants Union, 172.
DAWLEY—*Lloyds, Ld.*; *Barclay & Co., Ld.*
DAWLISH—*Lloyds, Ld.*; *Cap. & Counties.*
DEAL—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lloyds, Ld.*; *Cap. & Counties.*
DEDHAM—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*
DELPH—Man. & County, 164.
DELVIN—Ulster, 95.
DENBIGH—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
DENNY—*Clydesdale*; *B. of Scot.*
DENTON—Man. & County, 164; *Man. & L'pool Dist.*
DEPTFORD—*Lond. County & West.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
DERBY—*Parr's B., Ld.*; *Union of Lond. & Smiths*; *Barclay & Co., Ld.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Lloyds, Ld.*
DEREHAM, EAST—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*; *Lond. & Prov.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Cap. & Counties.*

DEVIZES—*Cap. & Counties; Lloyds, Ld.*
DEVONPORT—*Lloyds, Ld.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Barclay & Co., Ld.; Cap. & Counties.*
DEWSBURY—*Lond. City & Mid.*; Lancs. & Yorks., 95; *Union of Lond. & Smiths, Ld.*
DIDSBURY—Union of Man., 70; Man. & County, 164.
DINGWALL—*Nat. of Scot.; B. of Scot.; Com. of Scot.*; N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164.
DISS—*Barclay & Co., Ld.; Lond. & Prov.*
DOLGELLY—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lond. City & Mid.*
DOLLAR—*Clydesdale.*
DONAGHADEE—Ulster, 95.
DONCASTER—Beckett & Co., 70; *Lond. City & Mid.; Union of Lond. & Smiths, Ld.; Lond. Joint Stock; Barclay & Co., Ld.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
DONEGAL—Ulster, 95; Belfast, 164.
DONERAILE—*Nat.*
DORCHESTER—*Lond. City & Mid.; Parr's, Ld.; Lloyds, Ld.; Cap. & Counties.*
DORKING—*Lond. County & West.; Cap. & Counties; Lond. Joint Stock.*
DORNOCH—*B. of Scot.*; N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164.
DOUGLAS (Lanark)—*Com. of Scot.*
DOUGLAS (I. of Man)—*Parr's*; I. of Man, 95; Lancs. & Yorks., 95; *Lloyds.*
DOUNE—*Union of Scot.*
DOVER—*Lond. County & West.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Cap. & Counties; Lloyds, Ld.; Lond. City & Mid.*
DOWLAIS—*Lloyds, Ld.; Lond. City & Mid.; Lond. & Prov.*
DOWNHAM MARKET—*Barclay & Co.; Lond. & Prov.*
DOWNPATRICK—Northern, 19, 70; Ulster, 95.
DOWNTON—*Lloyds, Ld.*
DRAPERSTOWN—Ulster, 95.
DRIFFIELD—Beckett & Co., 70; *Barclay & Co.; Union of Lond. & Smiths; Lond. Joint Stock.*
DROGHEDA—B. of Ireland, 52, 63; Belfast, 164; Hib., 92; Prov. of Ire., 19; Munster & Leinster, 164.
DROITWICH—*Lloyds, Ld.; Cap. & Counties.*
DROMARA—Northern, 19, 70.
DROMORE (Tyrone)—Ulster, 95.
DROMORE (Down)—Northern, 19.
DRONFIELD—*Williams Deacon's.*
DROYLSDEN—*Man. & L'pool Dist.*
DRUMCOLLOGHER—Munster & Leinster, 164.
DRUMQUIN—Northern, 19, 70.
DRUMSHAMBO—Northern, 19, 70.
DRYMEN—*Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131.
DUBLIN—B. of Ire., 52, 63; Boyle, Low, Murray & Co., 172; Hib., 92; Prov. of Ire., 19; Roy. of Ire., 95; Ulster, 95; *Guinness, Mahon & Co.*, 131; *Nat.*; Munster & Leinster, 164; Northern, 19, 70; Belfast, 164.
DUDLEY—*Barclay & Co.; Lloyds, Ld.; Lond. City & Mid.*
DUFFTOWN—N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164; *Com. of Scot.*
DUKINFIELD—*Man. & L'pool Dist.*; Man. & County, 164; *Parr's B.*
DULVERTON—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
DUMBARTON—*Clydesdale; Com. of Scot.; Union of Scot.; Brit. Linen B.; B. of Scot.*
DUMFRIES—*B. of Scot.; Brit. Linen B.; Com. of Scot.; Clydesdale; Nat. of Scot.; Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Union of Scot.*; N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164.
DUNBAR—*Brit. Linen B.; Com. of Scot.; B. of Scot.*
DUNBLANE—*B. of Scot.; Union of Scot.*
DUNDALK—Belfast, 164; B. of Ire., 52, 63; *Nat.*; Ulster, 95; Hib., 92.
DUNDEE—*Brit. Linen B.; B. of Scot.; Com. of Scot.; Clydesdale; Nat. of Scot.; Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Union of Scot.*; N. of Scot. & Town & Co., 19, 164.
DUNDRUM—Northern, 19, 70.
DUNFANAGHY—Belfast, 164.
DUNFERMLINE—*Brit. Linen B.; B. of Scot.; Com. of Scot.; Nat. of Scot.; Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; N. of Scot & Town & County, 19, 164; *Clydesdale.*
DUNGANNON—Belfast, 164; Prov. of Ire., 19.
DUNGARVAN—*Nat.; Prov. of Ire.*, 19; Munster & Leinster, 164.
DUNGIVEN—Northern, 19, 70.
DUNKELD—*B. of Scot.; Union of Scot.*
DUNKINEELY—Ulster, 95.
DUNLEER, Hib., 92; Ulster, 95.
DUNLOP—*Clydesdale.*
DUNMANWAY—Munster & Leinster, 164; B. of Ire., 52, 63.
DUNMORE—*Nat.*; B. of Ire., 52, 63.
DUNMOW—*Barclay & Co.*
DUNNING—*Union of Scot.*
DUNOON—*Union of Scot.; Clydesdale; Brit. Linen B.*
DUNS—*Bank of Scot.; Brit. Linen B.; Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131.
DUNSTABLE—*Barclay & Co.; Lond. County & West.*
DURHAM—*Barclay & Co.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lond. Joint Stock; Lloyds, Ld.*; B. of Liverpool, 70.
DURNO—N. of Scot. & Town & Co, 19, 164.
DURSLEY—*Lloyds, Ld.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
DYSART—*B. of Scot.*
EAGLESHAM—*Clydesdale.*
EARLESTOWN—*Parr's B.; Man. & L'pool Dist.*
EARLSTON—*Com. of Scot.*
EASINGWOLD—*Lond. City & Mid.; Barclay & Co.*
EASKY—Ulster, 95.
EASTBOURNE—*Barclay & Co.; Lond. & Prov.; Lond. County & West.; Lond. City & Mid.; Cap. & Counties; Lond. & S. West.; Lloyds; Union of Lond. & Smiths.*
EAST GRINSTEAD—*Barclay & Co.; Cap. & Counties; Lloyds.*
EAST KILBRIDE—*Clydesdale.*
EAST LINTON—*Nat. of Scot.*
EAST MOLESEY—*Barclay & Co.; Lond. & S. Western.*
EASTWOOD—*Lond. City & Mid.; Barclay & Co.*; Nottingham & Notts., 95.
ECCLEFECHAN—*Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131.
ECCLES—Man. & County, 164; *Williams Deacon's; Parr's Bank.*
ECCLESHALL—*Man. & L'pool Dist.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
ECHT—Nat. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164.
ECKINGTON—*Union of Lond. & Smiths; Barclay & Co.*
EDENDERRY—Ulster, 95; Hib., 92.
EDERNEY—Northern, 19, 70.
EDGEWORTHSTOWN—*Nat.*; Ulster, 95.
EDINBURGH—*B. of Scot.; Brit. Linen B.; Clydesdale; Com. of Scot.; Nat. of Scot.; Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Union of Scot.*; N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164.
EDZELL—*Union of Scot.*
EGHAM—*Barclay & Co.; Lond. & Prov.*
EGREMONT (Cumb.)—*Parr's B.; Lond. Joint Stock; Man. & L'pool Dist.*
EGREMONT (Ches.)—*Lond. City & Mid.*; B. of L'pool, 70.
ELGIN—*Brit. Linen B.; Com. of Scot.*; N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164; *Union of Scot.; B. of Scot.; Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131.

ELIE—*Nat. of Scot.; Clydesdale.*
ELLAND—Lancs. & Yorks., 95; *Union of Lond. & Smiths.*
ELLESMERE—*Cap. & Counties; Lloyds; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
ELLON—N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164; *Union of Scot.*
ELPHIN—Northern, 19, 70.
ELSWICK—B. of L'pool, 70.
ELTHAM—*Martin's B.; Lond. & Prov.; Lond. & South West.*
ELY—*Barclay & Co.; Cap. & Counties.*
ENFIELD—*Lond. & Prov.; Lloyds; Barclay & Co.*
ENNIS—*Nat.*; Prov. of Ire., 19; B. of Ire., 52, 63.
ENNISCORTHY—*Nat.*; Prov. of Ire., 19; B. of Ire., 52, 63; Ulster, 95.
ENNISKILLEN—Belfast, 164; Prov. of Ire., 19; Ulster, 95.
ENNISTYMON—*Nat.*
EPPING—*Barclay & Co.*
EPSOM—*Lond. County & West.; Cap. & Counties.*
EPWORTH—*Lond. City & Mid.*
ERITH—*Lond. County & West.; Lond. & Prov.*
ERROL—*Union of Scot.*
EVESHAM—*Cap. & Counties; Lloyds; Lond. City & Mid.*
EXETER—*Lloyds; Union of Lond. & Smiths; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; Fox, Fowler & Co., 19; *Cap. & Counties; Parr's.*
EXMOUTH—*Lond. City & Mid.; Lloyds; Union of Lond. & Smiths; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
EYE—*Lond. & Prov.; Barclay & Co.*
EYEMOUTH—*Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131.
FAIRFORD—*Cap. & Counties; Lloyds.*
FAKENHAM—*Lond. & Prov.; Barclay & Co.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Cap. & Counties.*
FALKIRK—*B. of Scot.; Com. of Scot.; Clydesdale; Nat. of Scot.; Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Brit. Linen B.*; N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164.
FALKLAND—*Brit. Linen B.*
FALMOUTH—*Lloyds; Barclay & Co.; Cap. & Counties.*
FAREHAM—*Cap. & Counties; Lloyds.*
FARINGDON—*Lloyds.*
FARNHAM—*Lond. County & West.; Cap. & Counties.*
FARNWORTH—Man. & County, 164; Union of Man., 70; *Williams Deacon's; Man. & L'pool Dist.*
FAULDHOUSE—*Nat. of Scot.*
FAVERSHAM—*Union of Lond. & Smiths; Lond. County & West.; Cap. & Counties.*
FELIXSTOWE—*Cap. & Counties; Barclay & Co.*
FELTHAM—*Barclay & Co.; Lond. County & West.*
FELTON—B. of L'pool, 70.
FENNY STRATFORD—*Barclay & Co.*
FENTON—*Man. & L'pool Dist.; Lloyds.*
FERMOY—*Nat.*; Prov. of Ire., 19; Munster & Leinster, 164; B. of Ire., 52, 63.
FESTINIOG—*Lond. City & Mid.*
FETHARD—Munster & Leinster, 164; Prov. of Ire., 19.
FETTERCAIRN—N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164.
FIFE KEITH—N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164.
FILEY—*Lond. Joint Stock; Barclay & Co.*
FINTONA—Ulster, 95; Northern, 19, 70; Hib., 92.
FISHGUARD—*Lond. & Prov.; Lloyds; Lond. City & Mid.*
FIVEMILETOWN—Northern, 19, 70.
FLAMBOROUGH—*Lond. Joint Stock.*
FLEETWOOD—*Man. & L'pool Dist.; Williams Deacon's; Lond. City & Mid.*; Man. & County, 164.
FLINT—*Lond. City & Mid.*
FOCHABERS—N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164; *Union of Scot.*
FOLKESTONE—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lloyds; Cap. & Counties; Lond. City & Mid.; Lond. County & West.*
FORDINGBRIDGE—*Lloyds.*
FORFAR—*B. of Scot.; Com. of Scot.; Nat. of Scot.; Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Union of Scot.; Brit. Linen Bank; Clydesdale.*
FORRES—*Brit. Linen B.; Nat. of Scot.; Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *B. of Scot.*; N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164.
FORTROSE—*B. of Scot.*
FORT AUGUSTUS—*B. of Scot.*
FORT WILLIAM—*Brit. Linen B.; B. of Scot.; Nat. of Scot.*
FOWEY—*Cap. & Counties; Barclay & Co.; Lloyds.*
FRAMLINGHAM—*Barclay & Co.*
FRASERBURGH—*B. of Scot.*; N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164; *Union of Scot.*
FRESHWATER (I. of Wight)—*Lloyds.*
FRENCHIE—*Brit. Linen B.*
FRIOCKHEIM—N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164.
FRODSHAM—*Parr's.*
FROME—*Lloyds; Parr's; Cap. & Counties.*
GAINSBOROUGH—*Lond. City & Mid.; Union of Lond. & Smiths*; Sheffield B. Co., 164.
GAIRLOCH—*B. of Scot.*
GALASHIELS—*B. of Scot.; Com. of Scot.; Nat. of Scot.; Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Brit. Linen B.*
GALSTON—*Union of Scot.; Brit. Linen B.*
GALWAY—B. of Ire., 52, 63; *Nat.*; Prov. of Ire., 19.
GARDENSTOWN—Nat. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164.
GARMOUTH—*B. of Scot.*
GARSTANG—*Man. & L'pool Dist.; Lond. City & Mid.*
GARSTON—*Parr's B.*
GARVAGH—Ulster, 95.
GATEHOUSE—*B. of Scot.; Union of Scot.*
GATESHEAD—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; B. of L'pool, 70; *Lloyds; Lond. Joint Stock; Lond. City & Mid.*
GILFORD—Belfast, 164; Northern, 19, 70.
GILLINGHAM (Dorset)—*Lloyds; Parr's; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
GIRVAN—*Com. of Scot.; Nat. of Scot.; Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Union of Scot.*; Merc. of Scot., 41.
GISBURN—B. of L'pool, 164; Man. & County, 164.
GLAMIS—*Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131.
GLASGOW—*B. of Scot.; Brit. Linen B.; Clydesdale; Com. of Scot.; Nat. of Scot.; Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Union of Scot.*; Merc. of Scot., 41.
GLASTONBURY—*Parr's; Lloyds.*
GLENARM—Belfast, 164.
GLENLIVET—N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164.
GLENLUCE—*Nat. of Scot.*
GLENNAMADDY—Ulster, 95.
GLENTIES—Ulster, 95.
GLEN-URQUHART—*B. of Scot.*
GLOSSOP—*Man. & L'pool Dist.*; Man. & County, 164.
GLOUCESTER—*Cap. & Counties; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lloyds; Lond. City & Mid.; Barclay & Co.*
GODALMING—*Cap. & Counties; Lond. County & West.; Lond. City & Mid.*
GOLSPIE—*Brit. Linen Bank*; N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164.
GOOLE—*Lond. Joint Stock; Barclay & Co.*; Beckett & Co., 70; *Lond. City & Mid.*
GOREY—*Nat.*; B. of Ire., 52, 63
GORT—*Nat.*

GORTIN—Ulster, 95.
GORTON—Man. & County, 164; *Williams Deacon's.*
GOSFORTH—*Lond. Joint Stock.*
GOSPORT—*Lloyds; Cap. & Counties; Lond. & Prov.*
GOUROCK—*Union of Scot.; Nat. of Scot.; Brit. Linen B.*
GOVAN—*Nat. of Scot.; Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131.
GRAIGUE-NA-MANAGH—*Nat.*
GRANARD—Ulster, 95; Hib., 92.
GRANGEMOUTH—*Com. of Scot.; B. of Scot.; Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Brit. Union Bank.*
GRANGE—B. of L'pool, 52.
GRANTHAM—*Barclay & Co.; Lond. City & Mid.; Union of Lond. & Smiths.*
GRANTON—*Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131.
GRANTOWN—*Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *B. of Scot.; Nat. of Scot.*
GRASMERE—B. of L'pool, 52; *Man. & L'pool Dist.*
GRAVESEND—*Lond. County & West.; Lond. & Prov.; Cap. & Counties; Lond. City & Mid.*
GRAYS—*Lond. & Prov.; Cap. & Counties.*
GREAT AYTON—*Lond. Joint Stock; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
GREAT BERKHAMPSTEAD—*Lond. County & West.; Union of Lond. & Smiths.*
GREAT BRIDGE—*Lloyds; Barclay & Co.*
GREAT HORWOOD—Lancs. & Yorks., 95; Man. & County, 164.
GREENLAW—*Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131.
GREENOCK—*B. of Scot.; Brit. Linen B.; Clydesdale; Com. of Scot.; Nat. of Scotland; Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Union of Scot.*
GREETLAND—Lancs. & Yorks., 95; W. Yorks, 98.
GRIMSBY—*Union of Lond. & Smiths; Lond. Joint Stock; Barclay & Co.; Lond. City & Mid.*
GUERNSEY—Guernsey Com., 95; *Lond. City & Mid.*; Guernsey, 95; *Cap. & Counties.*
GUILDFORD—*Lond. County & West.; Cap. & Counties; Lond. City & Mid.; Barclay & Co.*
GUISBOROUGH—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lond. Joint Stock.*
GUISELEY—*Lond. City & Mid.*; B. of L'pool, 164.
HUDDINGTON—*B. of Scot.; Brit. Linen B.; Com. of Scot.; Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131.
HADLEIGH—*Barclay & Co.*
HAILSHAM—*Barclay & Co.; Lond. County & West.*
HALESOWEN—*Lloyds.*
HALESWORTH—*Barclay & Co.; Lond. & Prov.; Cap. & Counties.*
HALIFAX—Halifax Com., 172; W. Yorks., 98; *Union of Lond. & Smiths*; Lancs. & Yorks., 95; *Lond. City & Mid.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
HALKIRK—*B. of Scot.*
HALSTEAD—*Lond. County & West.; Barclay & Co.*
HALTWHISTLE—*Lond. City & Mid.; Lond. Joint Stock*; B. of L'pool, 70.
HAMILTON—*B. of Scot.; Brit. Linen B.; Clydesdale; Com. of Scot.; Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Union of Scot.; Nat. of Scot.*
HAMPTON—*Barclay & Co.*
HANDSWORTH—*Lloyds.*
HANLEY—*Man. & L'pool Dist.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lloyds; Barclay & Co.; Lond. City & Mid.*
HARLECH—*Lond. City & Mid.*
HARLESTON—*Barclay & Co.; Lond. & Prov.*
HARLING—*Barclay & Co.; Lond. & Prov.*
HARLOW—*Barclay & Co.*
HARRINGTON—*Lond. Joint Stock.*
HARROGATE—*Lond. Joint Stock; Barclay & Co.; Lond. City & Mid.*; Beckett & Co., 70; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; Brad. Dist., 164.
HARROW—*Lond. County & West.; Lond. & S. West.; Barclay & Co.*
HARTLEPOOL—*Barclay & Co.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lond. Joint Stock.*
HARWICH—*Cap. & Counties; Barclay & Co.*
HASLEMERE—*Cap. & Counties; Lond. County & West.*
HASLINGDEN—*Man. & L'pool Dist.*; Lancs. & Yorks., 95.
HASTINGS—*Lond. County & West.; Cap. & Counties; Lloyds; Lond. City & Mid.; Parr's; Barclay & Co.; Lond. & S. West.*
HATFIELD—*Barclay & Co.*
HATHERLEIGH—Dingley, Pearse & Co., 102; *Lloyds.*
HAVANT—*Cap. & Counties; Barclay & Co.*
HAVERFORDWEST—*Lloyds; Lond. & Prov.; Nat. Prov.; Lond. City & Mid.*
HAVERHILL—*Lond. County & West.; Cap. & Counties; Barclay & Co.*
HAWES—*Barclay & Co.; Lond. Joint Stock.*
HAWICK—*Brit. Linen B.; Com. of Scot.; Nat. of Scot.; Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *B. of Scot.*
HAWKHURST—*Lond. County & West.*
HAY—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
HAYLE—*Barclay & Co.; Cap. & Counties.*
HAYWARD'S HEATH—*Barclay & Co.; Cap. & Counties.*
HEADFORD—*Nat.*
HEANOR—*Lond. City & Mid.; Parr's B., Ld.; Barclay & Co., Ld.*
HEATON CHAPEL—Lancs. & Yorks., 95.
HEBBURN—B. of L'pool, 70; *Lloyds.*
HEBDEN BRIDGE—W. Yorks., 98; *Man. & L'pool Dist.*; Lancs. & Yorks., 95.
HECKMONDWIKE—*Lond. City & Mid.*; Lancs. & Yorks., 95.
HEDNESFORD—*Lond. City & Mid., Ld.; Lloyds, Ld.*
HELENSBURGH—*B. of Scot.; Clydesdale; Union of Scot.; Nat. of Scot.*
HELMSDALE—*Brit. Linen Bank.*
HELMSLEY—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*; Beckett & Co. 70.
HELSTON—*Barclay & Co., Ld.; Cap. & Counties.*
HEMEL HEMPSTEAD—*Lloyds, Ld.; London County & West.*
HENFIELD—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*
HENLEY-IN-ARDEN—*Lond. City & Mid., Ld.*
HENLEY-ON-THAMES—*Lond. County & West.; Barclay & Co., Ld.*
HEREFORD—*Cap. & Counties; Barclay & Co., Ld.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lloyds, Ld.; Lond. City & Mid.*
HERNE BAY—*Lond. County & West.; Parr's Bank, Ld.*
HERTFORD—*Lond. County & West.; Barclay & Co.; Cap. & Counties.*
HEXHAM—*Lond. Joint Stock*; B. of L'pool, 70; *Lond. City & Mid.; Lloyds, Ld.; Barclay & Co.*
HEYWOOD—*Man. & L'pool Dist.*; Union of Man., 70; Lancs. & Yorks., 95.
HIGHBRIDGE—*Parr's, Ld.; Lloyds.*
HIGH WYCOMBE—*Lond. County & West.; Cap. & Counties; Barclay & Co., Ld.*
HILLSBOROUGH (Sheffield)—*Lond. City & Mid.; Lond. Joint Stock.*
HINCKLEY—*Lond. City & Mid.; Parr's Bank, Ld.; Barclay & Co.*
HINGHAM—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*
HITCHIN—*Lond. County & West.; Barclay; Cap. & Counties.*
HODDESDON—*Barclay & Co., Ld.; Lond. County & West.*
HODNET—*Man. & L'pool Dist.*
HOLBEACH—*Barclay & Co., Ld.; Lond. City & Mid.*
HOLLINWOOD—Man. & County, 164; *Lond. City & Mid.*; Union of Man., 70.
HOLMFIRTH—*Lond. City & Mid.*; Lancs. & Yorks., 95.

HOLMROOK—*Man. & L'pool Dist.*
HOLSWORTHY—Dingley & Co., 164; *Barclay & Co., Ld.; Lloyds, Ld.;* Fox, Fowler & Co., 92.
HOLT—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*
HOLYHEAD—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lond. City & Mid.*
HOLYTOWN—*Clydesdale.*
HOLYWELL—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lond. City & Mid.*
HOLYWOOD—Northern, 19, 70.
HONITON—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lond. & S. West.; Lloyds, Ld.*
HOPEMAN—*B. of Scot.;* N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164.
HORNCASTLE—*Lond. City & Mid.; Cap. & Counties; Barclay & Co., Ld.*
HORNSEA—*Lond. Joint Stock.*
HORSHAM—*Cap. & Counties; Lond. County & West.; Barclay.*
HORWICH—Union of Man., 70; *Williams Deacon's;* Man. & County, 164.
HOSPITAL—Munster & Leinster, 164.
HOUGHTON-LE-SPRING—*Barclay & Co., Ld.;* B. of L'pool, 70.
HOUNSLOW—*Lond. County & West.; Barclay & Co., Ld.; Lond. & Prov.*
HOVE—*Barclay & Co., Ld.; Cap. & Counties; Lond. County & West.; Lloyds, Ld.; Nat. Prov.; Lond. City & Mid.; Lond. & S. West.; Union of Lond. & Smiths.*
HOWDEN—*Lond. Joint Stock; Lond. City & Mid.*
HOYLAKE—*Lond. City & Mid.;* B. of L'pool, 70; *Parr's B.*
HOYLAND—*Union of Lond. & Smiths, Ld.; Barclay & Co., Ld.*
HUCKNALL-TORKARD—*Lond. City & Mid.; Union of Lond. & Smiths.*
HUDDERSFIELD—*Lond. City & Mid.;* Lancs. & Yorks., 95; West Yorks., 98; *Union of Lond. & Smiths; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
HULL—*B. of Eng.; Union of Lond. & Smiths, Ld.; Lond. Joint Stock; Lond. City & Mid.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Barclay & Co., Ld.;* Halifax Com., 172; *Lloyds, Ld.*
HULME—*Williams Deacon's.*
HUNGERFORD—*Lond. County & West.; Cap. & Counties.*
HUNSTANTON—*Lond. & Prov.; Barclay & Co., Ld.*
HUNTINGDON—*Lond. County & West.; Barclay & Co., Ld.*
HUNTLY—N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164; *Union of Scot.*
HURSTPIERPOINT—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*
HYDE—*Man. & L'pool Dist.; Lond. City & Mid.;* Lancs. & Yorks., 95.
HYTHE—*Lond. County & West.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lloyds, Ld.*
IDLE—*Union of Lond. & Smiths, Ld.; Barclay & Co., Ld.*
ILFORD—*Lond. County & West.; Lond. & Prov.; Lond. & S. West.*
ILFRACOMBE—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.;* Fox, Fowler & Co., 119; *Lloyds, Ld.*
ILKESTON *Lond. City & Mid.; Union of Lond. & Smiths, Ld.; Barclay & Co., Ld.; Parr's B., Ld.*
ILKLEY—B. of L'pool, 164; *Barclay & Co., Ld.; Lond. Joint Stock; Lond. City & Mid.*
ILMINSTER—*Parr's, Ld.; Lloyds, Ld.*
IMMINGHAM—*Union of Lond. & Smiths; Lond. City & Mid.; Barclay.*
INGATESTONE—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*
INNELLAN—*Clydesdale.*
INNERLEITHEN—*B. of Scot.*
INSCH—N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164; *Com. of Scot.*
INVERARY—*Nat. of Scot.; Union of Scot.*
INVERGARRY—*B. of Scotland.*
INVERGORDON—*Com. of Scot.;* N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19.
INVERKEITHING—*Clydesdale; Nat. Prov. of Scot.*
INVERNESS—*B. of Scot.; Brit. Linen B.; Com. of Scot.; Nat. of Scot.; Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Union of Scot.;* N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164.
INVERURIE—N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164; *Union of Scot.*
IPSWICH—*Barclay & Co., Ld.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Cap. & Counties; Parr's B., Ld.; Lond. City & Mid.; Lond. & Prov.*
IRON BRIDGE—*Lloyds, Ld.*
IRVINE—*Brit. Linen B.; Clydesdale; Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Union of Scot.*
IRVINESTOWN—Northern, 19, 70.
ISLAY—*Nat. of Scot.*
JARROW—B. of L'pool, 70; *Lloyds, Ld.; Barclay & Co., Ld.*
JEDBURGH—*Brit. Linen B.; Com. of Scot.; Nat. of Scot.; Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *B. of Scot.*
JERSEY (Channel Islands)—*Lond. City & Mid.; Parr's B.; Cap. & Counties.*
JOHNSTONE—*Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Union of Scot.; Nat. of Scot.; Clydesdale.*
KANTURK—Prov. of Ireland, 19; *Nat.*
KEADY—Northern, 19, 70.
KEIGHLEY—B. of L'pool, 164; Bradford Dist. B., 164; *Barclay & Co., Ld.; Union of Lond. & Smiths; Lond. City & Mid.; Lloyds, Ltd.*
KEITH—N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164; *Union of Scot.; Com. of Scot.*
KELLS—*Nat.*
KELLS (County Meath)—Hib., 92.
KELSO—*B. of Scot.; Brit. Linen B.; Com. of Scot.; Nat. of Scot.*
KELVEDON—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*
KENDAL—*Man. & L'pool, Dist.; Lond. City & Mid.;* B. of L'pool, Ld., 52.
KENILWORTH—*Lond. City & Mid.; Lloyds, Ld.*
KENMARE—Munster & Leinster, 164.
KESWICK—*Lond. Joint Stock;* B. of L'pool, 52; *Lond. City & Mid.*
KETTERING—*Barclay & Co., Ld.; Lond. City & Mid.;* Northants Union, 172; *Cap. & Counties.*
KIDDERMINSTER—*Lond. City & Mid.; Lloyds, Ld.; Barclay & Co., Ld.*
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KILWINNING—*Clydesdale; Com. of Scot.*
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KINCARDINE—*Union of Scot.*
KINGHORN—*Brit. Linen B.*
KINGSBRIDGE—*Lloyds, Ld.; Lond. City & Mid.*
KINGSCOURT—Northern, 19, 70; Hib., 92.
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KINGSTOWN—*Nat.*; Roy. of Ire., 95; Ulster, 95.
KINGSWOOD—*Lloyds, Ld.*
KINGTON—*Lond. City & Mid.; Barclay & Co., Ld.*
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KINSALE—Munster & Leinster, 164; Prov. of Ire., 19.
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KIRBY LONSDALE—*Man. & L'pool Dist.*; B. of L'pool, Ld., 52; *Lond. City & Mid.*
KIRBY STEPHEN—B. of L'pool, Ld., 52; *Lond. City & Mid.*
KIRKCALDY—*B. of Scot.; Brit. Linen B.; Com. of Scot.; Nat. of Scot.; Union of Scot.; Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164; *Clydesdale.*
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KIRKHAM—*Man. & L'pool Dist.; Lond. City & Mid.*
KIRKINTILLOCH—*Com. of Scot.; Nat. of Scot.; Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131.
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KIRKWALL—*Com. of Scot.; Nat. of Scot.; Union of Scot.; B. of Scot.*
KIRRIEMUIR—*B. of Scot.; Nat. of Scot.; Brit. Linen B.; Union of Scot.*
KIRTON-IN-LINDSEY—*Lond. City & Mid.*
KNARESBOROUGH—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Barclay & Co., Ld.; Lond. Joint Stock*; Beckett, 70.
KNIGHTON—*Lond. City & Mid.; Barclay & Co., Ld.*
KNOCKCROGHERY—*Nat.*
KNOTTINGLEY—*Barclay & Co., Ld.; Lond. City & Mid.*
KNUTSFORD—*Parr's B., Ld.*; Union of Man., 70; *Man. & L'pool Dist.*
LADYBANK—*Union of Scot.*
LAING—*B. of Scot.*
LAMLASH—*B. of Scot.*
LAMPETER—*Lloyds, Ld.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lond. & Prov.; Lond. City & Mid.*
LANARK—*Clydesdale; Com. of Scotland; Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Brit. Linen B.*
LANCASTER—*Man. & L'pool Dist.*; B. of L'pool, 52; *Lond. City & Mid.; Parr's, Ld.*
LANDPORT (Portsmouth)—*Lloyds, Ld.*
LANGHOLM—*Nat. of Scot.; Brit. Linen B.*
LANGPORT—*Parr's B., Ld.*
LANGO—*Nat. of Scot.*
LANGS—*Union of Scot.; Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 141; *Brit. Linen Bank.*
LARKHALL—*Union of Scot.; Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 141.
LARNE—Ulster, 95; Belfast, 164; Northern, 19, 70.
LASSWADE—*B. of Scot.*
LAUDER—*B. of Scot.*
LAUNCESTON—*Lloyds, Ld.; Barclay & Co., Ld.*; Dingley & Co., 164; Fox, Fowler & Co., 92.
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LAVENHAM—*Barclay & Co., Ld.; Cap. & Counties.*
LAVEY (I. of Man)—*Parr's, Ld.*
LEAMINGTON—*Lloyds, Ld.; Lond. City & Mid.; Barclay & Co., Ld.; Lond. County & West.*
LEATHERHEAD—*Lond. County & West.; Cap. & Counties.*
LECHDALE—*Cap. & Counties; Lloyds, Ld.*
LEDBURY—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Cap. & Counties.*
LEEDS—*B. of Eng.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; Beckett & Co., 70; *Lloyds, Ld.; Lond. Joint Stock; Lond. City & Mid.*; Bradford Dist., 164; Halifax Com., Co., 172; Lancs. & Yorks., 95; *Barclay & Co.*
LEEK (Staffs.)—*Man. & L'pool Dist.; Parr's; Lond. City & Mid.*
LEES—*Man. & L'pool Dist.*; Union of Man., 70; *Lond. City & Mid.*
LEICESTER—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lloyds, Ld.; Parr's, Ld.; Barclay & Co., Ld.; Lond. City & Mid.*; Northants Union, 172; *Cap. & Counties; Lond. Joint Stock.*
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LEINTWARDINE—*Lond. City & Mid.*
LEISTON—*Barclay & Co., Ld.; Lond. & Prov.*
LEITH—*B. of Scot.; Brit. Linen B.; Clydesdale; Com. of Scot.; Nat. of Scot.; Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Union of Scot.*
LEOMINSTER—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lloyds, Ld.; Barclay & Co., Ld.*
LERWICK—*Com. of Scot.; Union of Scot.*; N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164.
LESLIE—*Union of Scot.*
LESMAHAGOW—*Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Brit. Linen B.*
LETCHWORTH—*Barclay & Co., Ld.; Lond. City & Mid.*
LETTERKENNY—Ulster, 95; Belfast, 95; Hib., 92.
LEVEN—*Com. of Scot.; Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *N. of Scot.; Brit. Linen B.*
LEWES—*Lond County & West.; Barclay & Co., Ld.*
LEYBURN—*Barclay & Co., Ld.; Lond. Joint Stock.*
LEYLAND—*Man. & L'pool Dist.; Lond. City & Mid.*
LICHFIELD—*Lloyds, Ld.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lond. City & Mid.*
LIMAVADY—Northern, 19, 70; Belfast, 164.
LIMERICK—B. of Ire., 52, 63; *Nat.*; Prov. of Ire., 19; Munster & Leinster, 164; Ulster, 95.
LINCOLN—*Union of Lond. & Smiths, Ld.; Barclay & Co., Ld.; Cap. & Counties; Nat. Prov.; Lloyds, Ld.; Lond. City & Mid.*
LINLITHGOW—*Com. of Scot.; Brit. Linen B.*
LISBURN—Northern, 19, 70; Ulster, 95.
LISKEARD—*Lloyds, Ld.; Barclay & Co., Ld.; Cap. & Counties.*
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LISTOWEL—*Nat.*; B. of Ire., 52, 63; Prov. of Ire., 19.
LITTLEBOROUGH—*Man. & L'pool Dist.*; Union of Man., 70; Lancs. & Yorks., 95; *Williams Deacon's.*
LITTLEHAMPTON—*Cap. & Counties; Lond. County & West.*
LITTLEPORT—*Cap. & Counties; Barclay & Co., Ld.*
LIVERPOOL—Lancs. & Yorks., 95; *B. of Eng.*; B. of L'pool, 70; *Lloyds, Ld.; Man. & L'pool Dist.*; Union of Man., 70; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; King, Baillie & Co., 87; *Baring Bros., Ld.; Parr's B., Ld.*; G. W. Wheatley & Co., 102; *Lond. City & Mid.; Compt. Nat.; Barclay & Co., Ld.*

LLANBERIS—*Lond. City & Mid.*
LLANDILO—*Lloyds, Ld.; Cap. & Counties; Lond. & Prov.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lond. City & Mid.*
LLANDOVERY—*Lloyds, Ld.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lond. & Prov.*
LLANDUDNO—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lloyds, Ld.; Parr's, B., Ld.; Lond. City & Mid.*
LLANFLLY—*Lloyds, Ld.; Lond. & Prov.; Cap. & Counties; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lond. City & Mid.*
LLANFAIR-CAEREINION—*Lond. City & Mid.*
LLANFAIRFECHAN—*Lloyds, Ld.; Lond. City & Mid.*
LLANFYLLIN—*Lond. City & Mid.*
LLANGEFNI—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lloyds, Ld.; Lond. City & Mid.*
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LLANIDLOES—*Lond. City & Mid.; Lond. & Prov.*
LLANRWST—*Lond. City & Mid.*
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LOCHBOISDALE (South Uist)—*Com. of Scot.*
LOCHCARRON—*B. of Scot.*
LOCHEE—*Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164.
LOCHGELLY (Fifeshire)—*Union of Scot.*
LOCHGILPHEAD—*Union of Scot.; Clydesdale.*
LOCHMABEN—*Nat. of Scot.*
LOCHMADDY—*B. of Scot.*
LOCHWINNOCH—*Nat. of Scot.*
LOCKERBIE—*Clydesdale; Com. of Scot.; Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *B. of Scot.*
LODDON—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*
LOFTUS—B. of L'pool, 70; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
LONDONDERRY—B. of Ire., 52, 63; Belfast, 164; Northern, 19, 70; Prov. of Ire., 19; Ulster, 95; Hib., 92.
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LONG MELFORD—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*
LONG PRESTON—B. of L'pool, 164; *Lond. City & Mid.*
LONG SUTTON—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Barclay & Co., Ld.*
LONGFORD—B. of Ire., 52, 63; *Nat.*; Ulster, 95.
LONGRIDGE—*Man. & L'pool Dist.*; Man. & County, 164; *Lond. City & Mid.*
LONGSIDE—N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164.
LONGTON—*Lloyds, Ld.; Barclay & Co., Ld.; Man. & L'pool Dist.*
LONGTOWN—B. of L'pool, 52.
LONMAY—N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164.
LOOE—*Barclay & Co., Ld.; Cap. & Counties.*
LOSSIEMOUTH—*B. of Scot.*
LOSTWITHIEL—*Barclay & Co., Ld.; Cap. & Counties.*
LOUGHBOROUGH—Nottingham & Notts., 95; *Parr's B., Ld.; Lloyds, Ld.; Lond. City & Mid.; Barclay & Co., Ld.*
LOUGHREA—*Nat.*; Hib., 92.
LOUTH—*Cap. & Counties; Lond. City & Mid.; Barclay & Co., Ld.*
LOWESTOFT—*Barclay & Co., Ld.; Cap. & Counties; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lond. & Prov.; Lond. Joint Stock.*
LUDLOW—*Cap. & Counties; Lloyds, Ld.; Barclay & Co., Ld.; Lond. City & Mid.*
LUMPHANAN—N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164.
LURGAN—Belfast, 164; Northern, 19, 70; Ulster, 95.
LUTON—*Lond. County & West.; Barclay; Cap. & Counties; Lond. City & Mid.*
LUTTERWORTH—*Parr's B., Ld.; Barclay & Co., Ld.*
LYBSTER—N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164; *Com. of Scot.*
LYDNEY—*Cap. & Counties; Lloyds.*
LYME REGIS—*Lond. City & Mid.; Lloyds.*
LYMINGTON—*Lloyds, Ld.; Cap. & Counties.*
LYMM—Lancs. & Yorks., 95; *Parr's B., Ld.*
LYNN, KING'S—*Barclay & Co., Ld.; Lond. & Prov.; Cap. & Counties; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
LYNTON—*Lloyds, Ld.*; Fox, Fowler & Co., 19.
LYTHAM—Man. & County, 164; *Man. & L'pool Dist.; Lond. City & Mid.; Williams Deacon's.*
MACCLESFIELD—*Man. & L'pool Dist.; Parr's B., Ld.*; Lancs. & Yorks., 95; Man. & County, 164.
MACDUFF—N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164; *Union of Scot.*
MACHYNLLETH—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lond. & Prov.*
MACROOM—*Nat.*; Munster & Leinster, 164.
MAESTEG—*Lond. & Prov.; Lond. City & Mid., Ld.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lloyds, Ld.*
MAGHERA—Ulster, 95.
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MAIDENHEAD—*Lond. County & West.; Lloyds; Lond. City & Mid.*
MAIDSTONE—*Lond. County & West.; Union of Lond. & Smiths, Ld.; Lloyds, Ld.; Lond. & Prov.*
MALDON—*Lond. County & West.; Barclay & Co., Ld.*
MALLOW—*Nat.*; Prov. of Ire., 19; B. of Ire., 52, 63.
MALMESBURY—*Cap. & Counties; Lloyds, Ld.*
MALTON—Beckett & Co., 70; *Lond. Joint Stock; Barclay & Co., Ld.; Union of Lond. & Smiths, Ld.*
MALVERN—*Cap. & Counties; Lloyds, Ld.; Lond. City & Mid.*
MANCHESTER—*B. of Eng.; Lloyds, Ld.; Parr's B., Ld.; Williams Deacon's; Man. & L'pool Dist.*; Man. & County, 164; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Comptoir National*; Union of Man., 70; Lancs. & Yorks., 95; Stuart & Co., 164; *Lond. City & Mid.*; Palatine, 95; *Nat.*
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MANNINGTREE—*Barclay & Co.*
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MANSFIELD—Nottingham & Notts., 95; *Union of Lond. & Smiths; Parr's; Lond. City & Mid.; Barclay & Co.; Cap. & Counties.*
MARCH—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Barclay & Co.*
MARGATE—*Lond. County & West.; Lloyds; Lond. City & Mid.*
MARKET BOSWORTH—*Lond. City & Mid.*
MARKET DRAYTON—*Man. & L'pool Dist.; Barclay & Co.; Parr's.*
MARKET HARBOROUGH—*Lond. City & Mid.; Barclay & Co.; Lloyds.*
MARKET RASEN—*Lond. City & Mid.; Union of Lond. & Smiths.*
MARKET WEIGHTON—*Barclay & Co.; Lond. Joint Stock.*
MARKETHILL—Belfast, 164.
MARKINCH—*Com. of Scot.; Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131.
MARLBOROUGH—*Cap. & Counties; Lloyds.*
MARLOW—*Lloyds; Cap. & Counties.*
MARTHAM—*Barclay & Co.*
MARTOCK—*Parr's; Lloyds.*
MARYBOROUGH—B. of Ireland, 52, 63; Munster & Leinster, 164.
MARYHILL—*Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131.
MARYPORT—*Lond. Joint Stock; Lond. City & Mid.; Parr's.*
MASHAM—*Barclay & Co.; Lond. Joint Stock.*
MATLOCK BATH—*Parr's.*
MATLOCK BRIDGE—*Parr's; Williams Deacon's; Lond. City & Mid.*

MAUCHLINE—*Com. of Scot.*
MAYBOLE—*Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Union of Scot.*; *Com. of Scot.*
MEARNS—*Union of Scot.*
MEIGLE—*Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131.
MELBOURNE—*Parr's*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Barclay & Co.*
MELKSHAM—*Cap. & Counties*; *Lloyds.*
MELROSE—*Brit. Linen B.*; *Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Com. of Scot.*
MELTON MOWBRAY—*Parr's*; *Lloyds*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Barclay & Co.*
MENAI BRIDGE—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
MERE—*Lloyds.*
MERTHYR TYDFIL—*Lond. & Prov.*; *Lloyds*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
METHLICK—N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164.
METHWOLD—*Barclay & Co.*
MEVAGISSEY—*Cap. & Counties*; *Barclay & Co.*
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MID CALDER—*Clydesdale.*
MIDDLESBOROUGH—*Barclay & Co.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lond. Joint Stock.*; B. of L'pool, 70; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Lloyds.*
MIDDLETON—Union of Man., 70; Man. & County, 164; *Williams Deacon's.*
MIDDLEWICH—Union of Man., 70; *Barclay & Co.*
MIDHURST—*Lond. County & West.*; *Barclay & Co.*
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MIDSOMER NORTON—*Parr's*; *Lloyds.*
MILBORNE PORT—*Parr's.*
MILDENHALL—*Cap. & Counties*; *Barclay & Co.*
MILFORD—Northern, 19, 70.
MILFORD HAVEN—*Lond. & Prov.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Lloyds.*
MILLOM—*Lond. Joint Stock*; *Man. & L'pool Dist.*; B. of L'pool, 52.
MILLPORT—*Union of Scot.*
MILLSTREET (Cork).—*Nat.*
MILNATHORT—*Clydesdale.*
MILNGAVIE—*B. of Scot.*
MILNROW—*Man. & L'pool Dist.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
MILNSBRIDGE—Lancs. & Yorks., 95; *Lond. City & Mid.*
MILNTHORPE—*Man. & L'pool Dist.*; B. of L'pool, 52.
MILTOWN MALBAY—*Nat.*
MINEHEAD—*Parr's*; Fox, Fowler & Co., 19; *Lloyds*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
MINTLAW—N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164.
MIRFIELD—*Union of Lond. & Smiths*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; Lancs. & Yorks., 95.
MITCHAM—*Lond. & Prov.*
MITCHELSTOWN—*Nat.*; B. of Ire., 52, 63; Munster & Leinster, 164.
MOATE—*Nat.*
MODBURY—*Lloyds.*
MOFFAT—*B. of Scot.*; *Brit. Linen B.*; *Union of Scot.*
MOHILL—Hibernian, 92; Northern, 19, 70.
MOLD—*Lond. City & Mid.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
MONAGHAN—Belfast, 164; Prov. of Ireland, 19; Ulster, 95; Hibernian, 92.
MONASTEREVAN—Hibernian, 92.
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MONIAIVE—*Union of Scot.*
MONKWEARMOUTH—*Barclay & Co.*; B. of L'pool, 70; *Lloyds.*
MONMOUTH—*Lloyds*; *Cap. & Counties*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
MONTGOMERY—*Lond. City & Mid.*
MONTROSE—*B. of Scot.*; *Brit. Linen B.*; *Nat. of Scot.*; N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164; *Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Com. of Scot.*
MORECAMBE—*Man. & L'pool Dist.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; B. of L'pool, 52.
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MOUNTAIN ASH—*Lond. City & Mid.*; *Lond. & Prov.*; *Lloyds.*
MOUNTBELLEW—B. of Ire., 52, 63.
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MUCH WENLOCK—*Lond. City & Mid.*; *Lloyds*; *Barclay & Co.*
MUIRKIRK—*Clydesdale.*
MULLAGH—Northern, 19, 70.
MULLINGAR—Hibernian, 92; *Nat.*; B. of Ire., 52, 63; Ulster, 95.
MUNLOCHY—*Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131.
MUSSELBURGH—*Com. of Scot.*; *Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Nat. of Scot.*
MUTLEY (Devon)—*Lloyds.*
NAAS—Hibernian, 92; Munster & Leinster, 164; Ulster, 95.
NAILSWORTH—*Cap. & Counties*; *Lloyds.*
NAIRN—*Brit. Linen B.*; *Nat. of Scot.*; *Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *B. of Scot.*; N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164.
NANTWICH—Union of Man.; *Man. & L'pool Dist.*; *Barclay & Co.*; *Parr's.*
NARBERTH—*Lond. & Prov.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
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NEATH—*Cap. & Counties*; *Lond. & Prov.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Lloyds.*
NEEDHAM MARKET—*Barclay & Co.*
NEILSTON—*Clydesdale.*
NELSON—Lancs. & Yorks., 95; Man. & County, 164; B. of L'pool, 164; Union of Man., 70.
NENAGH—Prov. of Ire., 19; *Nat.*; Munster & Leinster, 164.
NESTON—*Lond. City & Mid.*
NEVIN—*Lond. City & Mid.*
NEWARK-ON-TRENT—*Union of Lond. & Smiths*; *Lloyds*; Nottingham & Notts., 95; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Barclay & Co.*
NEW BARNET—*Barclay & Co.*; *Lond. & S. Western*
NEWBIGGIN—B. of L'pool, 70; *Lloyds.*
NEWBRIDGE—*Nat.*; Hibernian, 92.
NEWBURGH—N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164.
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NEWBURY—*Lond. County & West.*; *Cap. & Counties*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
NEWCASTLE (Limerick)—*Nat.*
NEWCASTLE (Staffs.)—*Man. & L'pool Dist.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lloyds*; *Barclay & Co.*
NEWCASTLE EMLYN—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lloyds*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE—*B. of Eng.*; *Lloyds*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; B. of L'pool, 70; *Barclay & Co.*; *Lond. Joint Stock*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
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NEW CUMNOCK—*B. of Scot.*
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NEWHAVEN—*Lond. County & West.; Barclay & Co.*
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NEWPORT (Mon.)—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lond. & Prov.; Lloyds; Lond. City & Mid.; Barclay & Co.; Cap. & Counties.*
NEWPORT (Salop)—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lloyds; Barclay & Co.*
NEWPORT PAGNELL—*Barclay & Co.*
NEWQUAY—*Barclay & Co.; Cap. & Counties; Lloyds.*
NEW RADNOR—*Barclay & Co.; Lond. City & Mid.*
NEW ROSS—*Nat.*; B. of Ire., 52, 63; Munster & Leinster, 164.
NEWRY—B. of Ire., 52, 63; Belfast, 164; Northern, 19, 70; Prov. of Ire., 19.
NEW SWINDON—*Lloyds; Cap. & Counties.*
NEWTON ABBOTT—*Lloyds; Lond. City & Mid.; Cap. & Counties; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
NEWTON HEATH—*Williams Deacon's.*
NEWTON STEWART—*Brit. Linen B.; Clydesdale; Nat. of Scot.; Com. of Scot.*
NEWTOWN—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lond. City & Mid.*
NEWTOWN (Scot.)—*Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Brit. Linen B.*
NEWTOWNARDS—Ulster, 95; Belfast, 164.
NEWTOWNBUTLER—Northern, 19, 70.
NEWTOWNHAMILTON—Ulster, 95.
NORMANTON—*Barclay & Co.; Lond. City & Mid.*
NORTH BERWICK—*Brit. Linen B.; Clydesdale.*
NORTH SHIELDS—*Lloyds; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Barclay & Co.; Lond. Joint Stock.*
NORTH WALSHAM—*Barclay & Co.; Cap. & Counties; Lond. & Prov.*
NORTHALLERTON—*Barclay & Co.; Lond. City & Mid.; Lond. Joint Stock.*
NORTHAMPTON—Northampton Union, 172; *Barclay & Co.; Cap. & Counties; Lloyds; Lond. City & Mid.*
NORTHWICH—*Parr's*; Union of Man., 70; Man. & County, 164.
NORWICH—*Barclay & Co.; Cap. & Counties; Lond. & Prov.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lond. City & Mid.; Lond. Joint Stock.*
NOTTINGHAM—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; Nottingham & Notts., 95; *Union of Lond. & Smiths; Cap. & Counties; Lond. City & Mid.; Barclay & Co.; Lloyds.*
NUNEATON—*Barclay & Co.; Lond. City & Mid.; Union of Lond. & Smiths.*
OAKENGATES—*Lloyds; Barclay & Co.*
OAKHAM—*Lond. City & Mid.; Barclay & Co.*
OBAN—*B. of Scot.; Nat. of Scot.; Com. of Scot.*; N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164; *Clydesdale; Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Brit. Linen B.*
ODIHAM—*Cap. & Counties.*
OKEHAMPTON—Dingley, Pearse & Co., 102; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lloyds; Lond. City & Mid.*
OLDBURY—*Lloyds; Barclay & Co.*
OLDCASTLE—Northern, 19, 70; Hibernian, 92.
OLDHAM—*Man. & L'pool Dist.*; Man. & County, 164; Union of Man., 70; *Lond. City & Mid.*; Palatine, 95; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; Lancs. & Yorks., 95.
OLD MELDRUM—N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164.
OLLERTON—Beckett & Co., 70.
OLNEY—*Barclay & Co.*; North'shire Union, 172.
OMAGH—B. of Ire., 52, 63; Prov. of Ire., 19; Ulster, 95.
OPENSHAW—*Williams Deacon's.*
ORMSKIRK—*Man. & L'pool Dist.; Williams Deacon's; Parr's; Lond. City & Mid.*
OSSETT—*Barclay & Co.; Lond. City & Mid.; Lond. Joint Stock.*
OSWALDTWISTLE—Man. & County, 164; *Man. & L'pool Dist.*
OSWESTRY—*Parr's; Lond. City & Mid.; Lloyds; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Barclay & Co.; Cap. & Counties.*
OTLEY—*Lond. City & Mid.; Barclay & Co.*; B. of L'pool, 164.
OTTERY ST. MARY—*Lond. & S. Western; Lloyds.*
OUNDLE—*Barclay & Co.*; Northants Union, 172.
OXFORD—*Barclay & Co.; Lond. County & West.*; Gillett & Co., 70; *Lloyds; Cap. & Counties; Union of Lond. & Smiths; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lond. City & Mid.*
PADIHAM—B. of L'pool, 164; Man. & County, 164.
PADSTOW—*Barclay & Co.; Cap. & Counties.*
PAIGNTON—*Lloyds; Lond. City & Mid.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
PAINSWICK—*Cap. & Counties.*
PAISLEY—*B. of Scot.; Brit. Linen B.; Clydesdale; Nat. of Scot.; Union of Scot.; Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Com. of Scot.*
PARK—Northern, 19, 70.
PARKSTONE—*Lloyds.*
PARTICK—*Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; Merc. of Scot., 41; *Nat. of Scot.*
PATELEY BRIDGE—*Barclay & Co.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lond. City & Mid.*
PATHHEAD—*Com. of Scot.; Nat. of Scot.*
PATRICROFT—*Parr's; Williams Deacon's*; Man. & County, 164.
PEEBLES—*B. of Scot.; Brit. Linen B.; Com. of Scot.*
PEEL (I. of M.)—*Parr's*; Lancs. & Yorks., 95; *Lloyds.*
PEMBROKE—*Lond. & Prov.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
PENARTH—*Lond. & Prov.; Lloyds; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lond. City & Mid.*
PENDLEBURY—Union of Man., 70; *Williams Deacon's.*
PENDLETON—Lancs. & Yorks., 95; *Williams Deacon's*; Man. & County, 164; *Parr's.*
PENICUIK—*Clydesdale.*
PENISTONE—*Lond. City & Mid.; Union of Lond. & Smiths.*
PENKRIDGE—*Lloyds; Barclay & Co.*
PENRITH—*Lond. Joint Stock; Parr's*; B. of L'pool, 52; *Lond. City & Mid.*
PENRYN—*Barclay & Co.; Cap. & Counties.*
PENTRE—*Lond. City & Mid.; Lloyds; Lond. & Prov.*
PENYBONT—*Lond. City & Mid.*
PEN-Y-GROES—*Lond. City & Mid.; Lloyds.*
PENZANCE—*Barclay & Co.; Lloyds; Cap. & Counties.*
PERSHORE—*Lloyds; Cap. & Counties.*
PERTH—*B. of Scot.; Brit. Linen B.; Com. of Scot.; Clydesdale; Nat. of Scot.; Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Union of Scot.*; N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164.
PETERBOROUGH—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lond. & Mid.; Barclay & Co.; Cap. & Counties.*
PETERHEAD—*Com. of Scot.*; N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164; *Union of Scot.*

PETERSFIELD—*Cap. & Counties; Lond. County & West.*
PETTIGO—Belfast, 164.
PETWORTH—*Lond. County & West.*
PEVENSEY—*Barclay & Co.*
PEWSEY—*Lloyds; Cap. & Counties.*
PICKERING—Beckett & Co., 70; *Barclay & Co.*
PITLOCHRY—*B. of Scot.; Com. of Scot.; Union of Scot.*
PITTENWEEM—*Clydesdale; Nat. of Scot.*
PLUMBRIDGE—Ulster, 95.
PLYMOUTH—*B. of Eng.; Lloyds; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Union of Lond. & Smiths; Barclay & Co.; Cap. & Counties; Lond. City & Mid.*
POCKLINGTON—*Barclay & Co.*; Beckett & Co., 70.
POLLOKSHAWS—*Clydesdale; Com. of Scot.*
POMEROY—Ulster, 95.
PONTARDAWE—*Cap. & Counties; Lond. & Prov.*
PONTARDULAIS—*Cap. & Counties.*
PONTEFRACT—*Barclay & Co.; Lond. City & Mid.*; Halifax Com., 172.
PONTYPOOL—*Lond. & Prov.; Lloyds; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
PONTYPRIDD—*Lond. & Prov.; Cap. & Counties; Lloyds; Lond. City & Mid.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
POOLE—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lond. City & Mid.; Lloyds.*
PORLOCK—Fox, Fowler & Co., 19; *Parr's.*
PORTADOWN—Belfast, 164; B. of Ire., 52, 63; Ulster, 95.
PORTAFERRY—Belfast, 164.
PORTARLINGTON—*Nat.*
PORT ELLEN—*Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131
PORT GLASGOW—*Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Brit. Linen B.; Union of Scot.; Clydesdale; B. of Scot.*
PORTGLENONE—Northern, 19, 70.
PORTH—*Lond. & Prov.; Lond. City & Mid.; Lloyds.*
PORTISHEAD—*Lloyds.*
PORTLAND—*Lloyds; Cap. & Counties.*
PORTMADOC—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lond. City & Mid.*
PORTOBELLO—*Clydesdale; Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131.
PORTREE—*Nat. of Scot.*; N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164.
PORTRUSH—Belfast, 164.
PORTSEA—*Cap. & Counties; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
PORTSMOUTH—*Lond. Joint Stock; Lloyds; Cap. & Counties; Lond. & Prov.; Lond. City & Mid.*
PORTSOY—N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164; *Union of Scot.*
PORT TALBOT—*Lloyds; Lond. City & Mid.*
PORT ST. MARY—*Parr's.*
PORT WILLIAM—*Brit. Linen B.*
PORTUMNA—Hibernian, 92.
POULTON-LE-FYLDE—*Man. & L'pool Dist.; Lond. City & Mid.*; Man. & County, 164.
PRESCOT—*Parr's; Williams Deacon's.*
PRESTEIGNE—*Lloyds; Barclay & Co.*
PRESTON (Suss.)—*Barclay & Co.; Lond. County & West.*
PRESTON (Lancs.)—*Man. & L'pool Dist.*; Man. & County, 164; *Lond. City & Mid.*; Lancs. & Yorks., 95; *Williams Deacon's; Parr's.*
PRESTONPANS—*Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131.
PRINCES RISBOROUGH—*Cap. & Counties.*
PUDSEY—*Union of Lond. & Smiths; Lond. City & Mid*; Lancs. & Yorks., 95.
PULBOROUGH—*Lond. County & West.*
PWLLHELI—*Lond. City & Mid.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
QUEENSBURY—*Union of Lond. & Smiths.*
QUEENSTOWN—B. of Ire., 52, 63.
RADCLIFFE—Lancs. & Yorks., 95; *Man. & L'pool Dist.*; Union of Man., 70; *Parr's.*
RADSTOCK—*Parr's; Lloyds.*
RAMELTON—Northern, 19, 70.
RAMSBOTTOM—*Man. & L'pool Dist.*; Lancs. & Yorks., 95.
RAMSEY (Hunts.)—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
RAMSAY (I. of M.)—*Parr's B., Ld.*; Isle of Man, 95; *Lloyds, Ld.*; Lancs. & Yorks., 95.
RAMSGATE—*Cap. & Counties; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lloyds, Ld.; Lond. County & West.*
RANDALSTOWN—Northern, 19, 70.
RAPHOZ—Northern, 19, 70.
RATHANGAN—Ulster, 95; Hibernian, 92.
RATHDOWNEY—Munster & Leinster, 164.
RATHFRILAND—Belfast, 164; Hibernian, 92.
RATHKEALE—*Nat.*; Munster & Leinster, 164.
RAWTENSTALL—Man. & County, 164; Lancs. & Yorks., 95.
READING—*Lond. County & West.; Barclay & Co., Ld.; Lloyds, Ld.; Cap. & Counties; Lond. City & Mid.; Lond. & S. West.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
REDCAR—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lond. Joint Stock.*
REDDITCH—*Cap. & Counties; Lond. City & Mid.; Lloyds, Ld.*
REDHILL—*Lond. County & West.; Cap. & Counties; Barclay & Co., Ld.*
REDLAND—*Cap. & Counties; Lloyds, Ld.; Union of Lond. & Smiths.*
REDRUTH—*Barclay & Co., Ld.; Lloyds, Ld.; Cap. & Counties.*
REEPHAM—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*
REIGATE—*Lond. County & West.; Cap. & Counties.*
RENFREW—*Union of Scot.; Brit. Linen B.; Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131.
RENTON—*Clydesdale.*
RETFORD—Beckett & Co., 70; Nottingham & Notts., 95; *Lond. City & Mid.; Barclay & Co., Ld.*
RHAYADER—*Lond. City & Mid.*
RHYL—*Lond. City & Mid.; Lond. & Prov.; Parr's B., Ld.*
RHYMNEY—*Lond. & Prov.; Lloyds, Ld.*
RHYNIE—N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164.
RICHMOND (Surrey)—*Lond. County & West.; Lond. & Prov.; Lond. City & Mid.; Lond. & S. West.*
RICHMOND (Yorkshire)—*Barclay & Co.; Lond. Joint Stock.*
RICKMANSWORTH—*Lond. County & West.; Barclay & Co., Ld.*
RIDDINGS—*Lond. City & Mid.*
RINGWOOD—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lloyds, Ld.*
RIPLEY—*Lond. City & Mid.; Parr's B., Ld.*
RIPON—*Nat. Prov. of England; Lond. City & Mid.; Lond. Joint Stock; Barclay & Co., Ld.*
RIPPONDEN—W. Yorks., 98.
ROBERTSBRIDGE—*Lond. County & West.; Barclay & Co., Ld.*
ROCHDALE—*Man. & Liverpool Dist.; Williams Deacon's*; Lancs. & Yorks., 95; *Union of Man.*, 70; *Lond. City & Mid.*
ROCHESTER—*Lond. County & West.; Lond. & Prov.; Cap. & Counties.*
ROCHFORD—*Barclay & Co., Ld.; Lond. County & West.*
ROCK FERRY—*Lond. City & Mid.; Parr's B., Ld.*; B. of L'pool, 70.
ROMFORD—*Lond. County & West.; Lloyds, Ld.; Lond. & Prov.*
ROMSEY—*Cap. & Counties; Lloyds, Ld.*
ROSCOMMON—B. of Ire., 52, 63; *Nat.*
ROSCREA—B. of Ire., 52, 63; *Nat.*
ROSEHEARTY—*Union of Scot.*
ROSS—*Cap. & Counties; Nat.; Prov. of Eng.; Lloyds, Ld.*
ROTHBURY—*Lloyds, Ld.*; B. of L'pool, 70.
ROTHERHAM—Sheffield, 164; *Williams Deacon's, Ld.; Lond. City & Mid.; Lond. Joint Stock.*
ROTHES—N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164; *B. of Scot.*

ROTHESAY—*Clydesdale; Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *B. of Scot.*
ROYSTON—*Barclay & Co., Ld.; Cap. & Counties.*
ROYTON—Union of Man., 70; *Lond. City & Mid.*; Man. & County, 164.
RUABON—*Lond. City & Mid.*
RUGBY—*Lloyds, Ld.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Barclay & Co., Ld.; Lond. City & Mid.*
RUGELEY—*Lloyds, Ld.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
RUNCORN—*Parr's B., Ld.; Williams Deacon's.*
RUTHENGLEN—*Nat. of Scot.; Com. of Scot.*
RUTHIN—*Lond. City & Mid.; Lond. & Prov.*
RYDE—*Cap. & Counties; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lloyds, Ld.*
RYE—*Lond. County & West.; Lloyds, Ld.*
SAFFRON WALDEN—*Barclay & Co., Ld.; Lond. County & West.; Cap. & Counties.*
ST. ALBANS—*Lond. County & West.; Barclay & Co., Ld.; Lond. City & Mid.*
ST. ANDREWS—*B. of Scot.; Clydesdale; Com. of Scot.; Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Brit. Linen B.*
ST. ANNE'S-ON-THE-SEA—Lancs. & Yorks., 95; *Lond. City & Mid.*; Man. & County, 164; *Man. & L'pool Dist.*
ST. ASAPH—*Lond. City & Mid.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
ST. AUSTELL—*Lloyds, Ld.; Barclay & Co., Ld.; Cap. & Counties*; Shilson, Coode & Co., 52.
ST. BLAZEY—*Cap. & Counties.*
ST. CLEARS—*Lond. & Prov.*
ST. COLUMB—*Barclay & Co., Ld.; Cap. & Counties.*
ST. DAVIDS—*Lond. & Prov.; Lloyds, Ld.*
ST. HELENS—*Williams Deacon's; Parr's B., Ld.*; Man. & County, 164; *Lond. City & Mid.*
ST. IVES (Hunts.)—*Cap. & Counties; Lond. County & West.; Barclay & Co., Ld.*
ST. IVES (Cornwall)—*Barclay & Co., Ld.; Cap. & Counties; Lloyds, Ld.*
ST. JOHNSTON—Northern, 19, 70.
ST. JUST—*Barclay & Co., Ld.; Cap. & Counties.*
ST. LEONARDS—*Lond. County & West.; Cap. & Counties; Lloyds, Ld.; Parr's B., Ld.*
ST. MARGARET'S HOPE (Orkney)—*Union of Scot.*
ST. MARY CHURCH—*Lloyds, Ld.*
ST. MARY CRAY—*Martin's B.*
ST. NEOTS—*Lond. County & West.; Barclay & Co., Ld.; Cap. & Counties.*
SALCOMBE—*Lloyds, Ld.*
SALE—*Lloyds, Ld.; Parr's B., Ld.*; Lancs. & Yorks., 95; Man. & County, 164.
SALFORD—*Williams Deacon's*; Union of Man., 70; *Man. & L'pool Dist.; Parr's, Ld.*
SALISBURY—*Cap. & Counties; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lloyds, Ld.; Lond. City & Mid.*
SALTASH—*Lloyds, Ld.; Barclay & Co., Ld.*
SALTBURN—*Lond. Joint Stock; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
SALTCOATS—*Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *B. of Scot.; Nat. of Scot.*
SANDBACH—*Man. & L'pool Dist.; Parr's B., Ld.*
SANDOWN (I. of Wight)—*Cap. & Counties; Lloyds, Ld.*
SANDGATE—*Lloyds, Ld.*
SANDWICH—*Lond. County & West.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Cap. & Counties.*
SANGUHAR—*Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Brit. Linen B.*
SAUCHEN—N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164.
SAWBRIDGEWORTH—*Barclay & Co., Ld.; Lond. County & West.*
SAXMUNDHAM—*Barclay & Co., Ld.; Lond. & Prov.*
SCALLOWAY (Shetland)—*Union of Scot.*
SCARBOROUGH—*Barclay & Co., Ld.; Lond. Joint Stock; Union of Lond. & Smiths, Ld.*; Beckett & Co., 70; *Lond. City & Mid.*
SCARIFF—*Nat.*
SCILLY (ISLES OF)—*Barclay & Co., Ld.; Cap. & Counties; Lloyds, Ld.*
SCUNTHORPE—*Union of London & Smiths, Ld.; Lond. City Mid.; Lond. Joint Stock.*
SEACOMBE—*Lond. City & Mid.; Parr's, Ld.*; B. of L'pool, 70.
SEAFORD—*Barclay; Lond. Prov.*
SEAHAM HARBOUR—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*; B. of Liverpool, 70; *Lond. Joint Stock.*
SEA HOUSES (Northumberland)—B. of L'pool, 70.
SEATON—*Lond. City & Mid.; Lloyds, Ld.*
SEDBERGH—*Lond. City & Mid.*; B. of L'pool, 52; *Man. & L'pool Dist.*
SELBY—*Lond. City & Mid.; Lond. Joint Stock; Barclay & Co., Ld.*
SELKIRK—*Brit. Linen B.; Nat. of Scotland; Com. of Scot.*
SETTLE—B. of L'pool, 70; *Lond. City & Mid.; Lond. Joint Stock.*
SEVENOAKS—*Lond. County & West.; Lloyds; Cap. & Counties.*
SHAFTESBURY—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lloyds, Ld.*
SHANKLIN—*Cap. & Counties; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
SHAP—*Parr's B., Ld.; Lond. City & Mid.*
SHEERNESS—*Lond. County & West.*
SHEFFIELD—Sheffield, 164; *Williams Deacon's, Ld.; Union of Lond. & Smiths, Ld.; Barclay & Co., Ld.; Lond. City & Mid.; Lond. Joint Stock; Nat. Prov.*
SHEPTON MALLET—*Parr's, Ld.; Lloyds, Ld.*
SHERBORNE—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lloyds, Ld.*
SHERBURN—*Lond. Joint Stock.*
SHERINGHAM—*Barclay; Cap. & Counties.*
SHIFNAL—*Lloyds, Ld.; Barclay & Co., Ld.*
SHIPSTON-ON-STOUR—*Lond. City & Mid.; Lloyds, Ld.*
SHIPLEY—*Barclay & Co., Ld.; Lond. City & Mid.*
SHIPTON-UNDER-WYCHWOOD—*Lond. City & Mid., Ld.*
SHOREHAM—*Barclay; Lond. City & West.*
SHOTLEY BRIDGE—*Lloyds, Ld.*; B. of L'pool, 70.
SHOTTS—*Com. of Scot.*
SHREWSBURY—*Cap. & Counties; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lloyds, Ld.; Barclay & Co., Ld.; Lond. City & Mid.*
SIDCUP—*Martin's B.; Lond. & Prov.*
SIDMOUTH—*Lloyds, Ld.; Lond. & S. West.*
SILLOTH—*Lond. City & Mid.; Lond. Joint Stock.*
SITTINGBOURNE—*Lond. County & West.; Martin's B.*
SKEGNESS—*Cap. & Counties; Barclay & Co., Ld.*
SKELMERSDALE—*Lond. City & Mid.; Williams Deacon's.*
SKIBBEREEN—Prov. of Ire., 19; B. of Ire., 52, 63; Munster & Leinster, 164.
SKIPTON—B. of L'pool, 164; *Lond. City & Mid.; Lond. Joint Stock.*
SLAITHWAITE—West Yorks., 98; *Lond. City & Mid.*
SLAMANNAN—*B. of Scot.*
SLEAFORD—*Lond. City & Mid.; Lloyds, Ld.; Barclay & Co., Ld.; Union of Lond. & Smiths.*
SLIGO—B. of Ire., 52, 63; Prov. of Ire., 19; Ulster, 95; Belfast, 164; Hib., 92.
SLOUGH—*Lond. County & West.; Barclay & Co.; Lond. City & Mid.*
SMETHWICK—*Barclay & Co., Ld.; Lloyds, Ld.; Lond. City & Mid.*
SNAITH—*Lond. Joint Stock, Lond. City & Mid.; Barclay & Co., Ld.*
SOHAM—*Barclay & Co., Ld.; Cap. & Counties.*
SOLIHULL—*Lloyds, Ld.*
SOMERTON—*Lloyds, Ld.; Parr's, Ld.*
SOUTH CAVE—*Lond. City & Mid.*
SOUTH MOLTON—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; Fox, Fowler & Co., 19; *Lloyds, Ld.*

SOUTH PETHERTON—*Parr's, Ld.*
SOUTH QUEENSFERRY—*Clydesdale.*
SOUTH SHIELDS—*Lloyds, Ld.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Barclay & Co., Ld.;* B. of L'pool, 70; *Lond. Joint Stock; Lond. City & Mid.*
SOUTHALL—*Barclay & Co, Ld.; Lond. & S. West.; Lond. City & Mid.*
SOUTHAM—*Lond. City & Mid.; Lloyds, Ld.*
SOUTHAMPTON—*Cap. & Counties; Lloyds, Ld.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lond. City & Mid.; Union of Lond. & Smiths; Barclay & Co., Ld.*
SOUTHBANK—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*
SOUTHBOROUGH—*Lloyds, Ld.*
SOUTHEND—*Barclay & Co.; Lond. County & West.; Lond. & Prov.; Cap. & Counties; Lond. & S. West.*
SOUTHMINSTER—*Barclay & Co., Ld.*
SOUTHPORT—*Man. & L'pool Dist.; Williams Deacon's;* Man. & County, 164; *Parr's B., Ld.; Lond. City & Mid.;* Union of Man., 70; Lancs. & Yorks., 95; B. of L'pool, 70.
SOUTHSEA—*Lloyds, Ld.; N. Prov. of Eng.; Cap. & Counties.*
SOUTHWELL—Nottingham & Notts., 95; *Union of Lond. & Smiths.*
SOUTHWOLD—*Barclay & Co., Ld.; Cap. & Counties.*
SOWERBY BRIDGE—Lancs. & Yorks., 95; W. Yorks., 98.
SPALDING—*Cap. & Counties; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Barclay & Co.; Lond. City & Mid.; Lloyds, Ld.*
SPENNYMOOR—B. of L'pool, 70; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lloyds.*
SPILSBY—*Cap. & Counties; Lond. City & Mid.; Barclay & Co.*
STAFFORD—*Lloyds; Man. & L'pool Dist.; Barclay & Co.; Lond. City & Mid.*
STAINES—*Barclay & Co.; Lond. & Prov.*
STAITHES—*Lond. Joint Stock.*
STALBRIDGE—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lloyds.*
STALHAM—*Barclay & Co.*
STALYBRIDGE—*Man. & L'pool Dist.;* Man. & County, 164; Lancs. & Yorks., 95; *Parr's.*
STAMFORD—*Cap. & Counties; Barclay & Co.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lond. City & Mid.*
STANHOPE—*Barclay & Co.; Lond. Joint Stock.*
STANSTED—*Barclay & Co.*
STAPLEFORD—*Lond. City & Mid.*
STEVENAGE—*Barclay & Co.; Lond. County & West.*
STEWARTON—*Clydesdale; Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Union of Scot.*
STEWARTSTOWN—Ulster, 95; Hib., 92.
STEYNING—*Cap. & Counties; Lond. County & West.; Barclay & Co.*
STIRLING—*B. of Scotland; Com. of Scot.; Clydesdale; Nat. of Scot.; Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Union of Scot.; Brit. Linen B.;* N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164.
STOCKPORT—*Man. & L'pool Dist.;* Man. & County, 164; Union of Man., 70; *Williams Deacon's;* Lancs. & Yorks., 95.
STOCKTON-ON-TEES—*Barclay & Co.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.;* B. of L'pool, 70; *Lond. Joint Stock; Lloyds; Lond. City & Mid.*
STOKE-ON-TRENT—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Man. & L'pool Dist.; Barclay & Co.*
STOKESLEY—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lond. Joint Stock.*
STONE—*Man. & L'pool Dist.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
STONEHAVEN—*B. of Scot.;* N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164.
STONEHOUSE (Devon)—*Lloyds; Cap. & Counties.*
STONEHOUSE (Glos.)—*Cap. & Counties; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
STONEHOUSE (Scot.)—*Union of Scot.*
STONY STRATFORD—*Lloyds; Lond. County & West.*
STORNOWAY—*Nat. of Scot.; Brit. Linen Bank; B. of Scot.*
STOURBRIDGE—*Lond. City & Mid.; Barclay & Co.*
STOURPORT—*Lond. City & Mid.*
STOW-ON-THE-WOLD—*Cap. & Counties.*
STOWMARKET—*Barclay & Co.; Cap. & Counties.*
STRABANE—Belfast, 164; Prov. of Ireland, 19; Ulster, 95; Northern, 19, 70; Hib., 92.
STRANGEWAYS—*Williams Deacon's.*
STRANRAER—*Brit. Linen B.; Clydesdale; Com. of Scot.; Nat. of Scot.; Union of Scot.; Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131.
STRATFORD (Essex)—*Lond. County & West.; Lond. & Prov.*
STRATFORD-ON-AVON—*Lloyds; Lond. City & Mid.; Barclay & Co.*
STRATHAVEN—*B. of Scot.; Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Union of Scot.*
STRATHDON—N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164.
STRATTON—Dingley & Co., 164; *Barclay & Co.*
STREET—*Parr's; Lloyds.*
STRETFORD—*Williams Deacon's; Man. & L'pool Dist.*
STRICHEN—N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164.
STROKESTOWN—*Nat.;* Northern, 19, 70.
STROMNESS (Orkney)—*Com. of Scot.; Nat. of Scot.; Union of Scot.*
STRONE—*Clydesdale.*
STROUD—*Cap. & Counties; Lloyds; Lond. City & Mid.*
STURMINSTER NEWTON—*Lloyds; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
SUDBURY—*Barclay & Co.; Lond. County & West.; Cap. & Counties.*
SUMMERHILL—Ulster, 95.
SUNBURY—*Barclay & Co.*
SUNDERLAND—*Barclay & Co.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.;* B. of L'pool, 70; *Lond. Joint Stock; Lond. City & Mid.; Lloyds.*
SURBITON—*Lond. County & West.; Lond. & Prov.; Lond. & S. West.; Parr's.*
SUTTON (Surrey)—*Lond. & Prov.; Lond. & S. Western; Lond. County & West.*
SUTTON BRIDGE—*Barclay & Co.*
SUTTON COLDFIELD—*Lloyds; Lond. City & Mid.*
SUTTON-IN-ASHFIELD—Nottingham & Notts., 95; *Union of Lond. & Smiths; Parr's.*
SWADLINCOTE—*Lond. City & Mid.; Lloyds.*
SWAFFHAM—*Barclay & Co.*
SWANAGE—*Lloyds.*
SWANSEA—*Cap. & Counties; Lond. & Prov.; Lloyds; Lond. City & Mid.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
SWINDON—*Lloyds; Cap. & Counties.*
SWINFORD—Hib., 92; Prov. of Ire., 19.
SWINTON—Lancs. & Yorks., 95; *Williams Deacon's.*
TADCASTER—*Barclay & Co.; Lond. Joint Stock; Lond. City & Mid.*
TAIN—*Com. of Scot.; B. of Scot.;* N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164; *Brit. Linen B.*
TALLOW—Munster & Leinster, 164.
TAMWORTH—*Lloyds; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lond. City & Mid.*
TANDRAGEE—Belfast, 164.
TARBERT—*Union of Scot.; Clydesdale.*
TARLAND—N. of Scot. & Town & County; *Union of Scot.*
TARVES—N. of Scot. & Town & County.
TAUNTON—*Parr's; Lond. City & Mid.;* Fox, Fowler & Co., 19; *Lloyds; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
TAVISTOCK—Dingley & Co., 164; *Lloyds;* Fox, Fowler & Co.
TAYPORT—N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164.

TEDDINGTON—*Lond. & Prov.; Parr's; Lond. County & West.*
TEIGNMOUTH—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Cap. & Counties; Lloyds.*
TEMPLEMORE—Prov. of Ire., 19; *Nat.*
TEMPO—Ulster, 95.
TENBURY—*Lloyds; Cap. & Counties.*
TENBY—*Lond. & Prov.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lloyds.*
TENTERDEN—*Lond. County & West.; Lloyds.*
TETBURY—*Lloyds.*
TEWKESBURY—*Cap. & Counties; Lloyds.*
THAME—*Lloyds; Lond. County & West.*
THETFORD—*Barclay & Co.; Cap. & Counties.*
THIRSK—*Lond. City & Mid.; Barclay & Co.; Lond. Joint Stock.*
THOMASTOWN—Hib., 92.
THORNBURY—*Union of Lond. & Smiths.*
THORNE—Beckett & Co., 70; *Lond. City & Mid.; Barclay & Co.*
THORNHILL—*Brit. Linen B.; Union of Scot.*
THORNTON—*Barclay & Co.*
THRAPSTON—Northants Union, 172; *Barclay & Co.; Lond. City & Mid.*
THURLES—B. of Ire., 52, 63; *Nat.*; Munster & Leinster, 164.
THURSO—*Com. of Scot.; Nat. of Scot.; B. of Scot.; Brit. Linen B.*; N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164.
TIDESWELL—Man. & County, 164.
TIGNABRUAICH—*Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131.
TILLICOULTRY—*Clydesdale; Union of Scot.*
TIPPERARY—B. of Ire., 52, 63; *Nat.*; Prov. of Ire., 19; Munster & Leinster, 164.
TIPTON—*Barclay & Co.; Lond. City & Mid.*
TISBURY—*Lloyds; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
TIVERTON—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lloyds; Parr's*; Fox, Fowler & Co., 19.
TOBERMORY—N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164; *Clydesdale.*
TODMORDEN—*Man. & L'pool Dist.*; Lancs. & Yorks., 95; W. Yorks, 98.
TOLLESBURY—*Barclay & Co.*
TONBRIDGE—*Lloyds; Lond. County & West.; Union of Lond. & Smiths; Cap. & Counties.*
TORPHINS—N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164.
TORQUAY—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lloyds; Lond. City & Mid.; Cap. & Counties.*
TORRINGTON—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; Fox, Fowler & Co., 19; *Lloyds.*
TOTNES—*Lloyds; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Cap. & Counties.*
TOWCESTER—Northants Union, 172.
TOWLAW—*Barclay & Co.*; B. of L'pool, 70.
TRALEE—B. of Ire., 52, 63; Prov. of Ire., 19; *Nat.*; Munster & Leinster, 164.
TRANENT—*Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131.
TREDEGAR—*Lond. & Prov.; Lond. City & Mid.*
TREHARRIS—*Lloyds; Lond. & Prov.; Lond. City & Mid.*
TREHERBERT, *Lond. & Prov.; Lond. City & Mid.*
TREORKY—*Lond. & Prov.; Lond. City & Mid.; Lloyds.*
TRIM—Ulster, 95; B. of Ire., 52, 63.
TRING—*Union of Lond. & Smiths.*
TROON—*Union of Scot.; Brit. Linen B.*
TROWBRIDGE—*Cap. & Counties; Lloyds.*
TRURO—*Lloyds; Cap. & Counties; Barclay & Co.*
TUAM—*Nat.*; Ulster, 95; B. of Ire., 52, 63.
TUBBERCURRY—Hibernian, 92.
TULLAMORE—Hibernian, 92; B. of Ire., 52, 63; Ulster, 95.
TULLOW—*Nat.*
TUNBRIDGE WELLS—*Lloyds; Lond. County & West.; Barclay & Co.; Cap. & Counties; Union of Lond. & Smiths.*
TUNSTALL—*Man. & L'pool Dist.; Nat. Prov. of England; Barclay & Co.*
TURRIFF—*Com. of Scot.*; N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164; *Union of Scot.*
TUXFORD—Beckett & Co., 70; *Lond. City & Mid.*
TWICKENHAM—*Lond. & Prov.; Lond. & S. West.; Lond. City & Mid.*
TYLDESLEY—Union of Man., 70; Man. & County, 164; *Parr's.*
UCKFIELD—*Barclay & Co.; Lond. County & West.*
UDNY—N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164.
UDDINGTON—*B. of Scot.; Brit. Linen B.*
UFFCULME—Fox, Fowler & Co., 19; *Parr's.*
ULLAPOOL—*Nat. of Scot.*
ULVERSTON—*Man. & L'pool Dist.*; B. of L'pool, 52; *Lond. Joint Stock; Lond. City & Mid.*
UPPERMILL—Man. & County, 164.
UPPINGHAM—*Lond. City & Mid.; Barclay & Co.*
UPTON-ON-SEVERN—*Cap. & Counties.*
USK—*Lond. & Prov.; Cap. & Counties.*
UTTOXETER—*Lloyds; Barclay & Co.; Parr's.*
UXBRIDGE—*Barclay & Co.; Lond. County & West.*
VENTNOR—*Cap. & Counties; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
VIRGINIA (Ireland).—Northern, 19, 70
WADEBRIDGE—*Barclay & Co.; Cap. & Counties.*
WAINFLEET—*Barclay & Co.; Cap. & Counties.*
WAKEFIELD—*Barclay & Co.; Lond. Joint Stock; Lond. City & Mid.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
WALKDEN—Man. & County, 164; *Williams Deacon's.*
WALLINGFORD—*Lloyds; Lond. County & West.*
WALLINGTON—*Lond. & S. West.; Lond. County & West.*
WALSALL—*Lloyds; Barclay & Co.; Lond. City & Mid.; Nat. Prov.*
WALSINGHAM—*Barclay & Co.*
WALTHAM ABBEY—*Lond. Joint Stock.*
WALTHAM CROSS—*Lond. Joint Stock.*
WALTHAMSTOW—*Lond. & Prov.; Lond. & S. West.*
WALTON-ON-THAMES—*Barclay & Co.; Lond. & S. West.; Lond. County & West.*
WALTON-ON-THE-NAZE—*Barclay & Co.*
WANTAGE—*Lond. County & West.; Barclay & Co.; Lloyds.*
WARDLE—*Lond. City & Mid.*
WARE—*Lond. County & West.; Barclay & Co.*
WAREHAM—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Lloyds.*
WARMINSTER—*Cap. & Counties; Lloyds.*
WARRENPOINT—Belfast, 164; Prov. of Ire., 19.
WARRINGTON—*Man. & L'pool Dist.; Parr's*; Lancs. & Yorks., 95; Union of Man., 70; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
WARWICK—*Lloyds; Lond. City & Mid.*
WATCHET—Fox, Fowler & Co., 19; *Lloyds; Parr's.*
WATERFOOT—Lancs. & Yorks., 95; Man. & County, 164.
WATERFORD—B. of Ire., 52, 63; *Nat.*; Prov. of Ire., 19; Munster & Leinster, 164; Ulster, 95.
WATERLOO—*Parr's*; B. of L'pool, 70.
WATFORD—*Lloyds; Lond. County & West.; Lond. & S. West.*
WATLINGTON—*Lloyds.*
WATTON—*Barclay & Co.; Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Cap. & Counties.*
WEDMORE—*Parr's; Lloyds.*
WEDNESBURY—*Lloyds; Lond. City & Mid.*
WELLINGBOROUGH—Northants Union, 172; *Lond. City & Mid.; Cap. & Counties.*
WELLINGTON (Salop)—*Barclay & Co.; Lloyds; Lond. City & Mid.*
WELLINGTON (Som.)—Fox, Fowler & Co., *Parr's.*
WELLS (Som.)—*Parr's; Lloyds.*
WELLS (Norfolk)—*Barclay & Co.; Lond. & Prov.*
WELSHPOOL—*Lond. City & Mid.; Lloyds.*
WEM—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.; Barclay & Co.*

WEMYSS BAY—*Clydesdale.*
WEOBLEY—*Lloyds.*
WEST BROMWICH—*Barclay & Co.*; [*Lond. City & Mid.*; *Lloyds.*
WEST CALDER—*Com. of Scot.*
WEST HARTLEPOOL—*Barclay & Co.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; B. of L'pool, 70; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Lond. Joint Stock.*
WEST HOUGHTON—Man. & County, 164; *Parr's.*
WEST KILBRIDE—*Com. of Scot.*; *Clydesdale.*
WEST LINTON—*B. of Scot.*
WEST MALLING—*Lond. County & West.*
WEST MERSEA—*Barclay & Co.*
WESTBURY—*Cap. & Counties*; *Lloyds.*
WESTERHAM—*Lond. County & West.*
WESTGATE-ON-SEA—*Lloyds.*
WESTON-SUPER-MARE—*Parr's*; *Lloyds*; Fox, Fowler & Co., 19; *Cap. & Counties*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
WESTPORT—B. of Ire., 52, 63; Ulster, 95.
WETHERBY—*Lond. City & Mid.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
WEXFORD—B. of Ire., 52, 63; Prov. of Ire., 19; *Nat.*; Ulster, 95.
WEYBRIDGE—*Lond. County & West.*; *Lond. & Prov.*
WEYMOUTH—*Lond. City & Mid.*; *Parr's*; *Lloyd's*; *Cap. & Counties.*
WHALEY BRIDGE—Man. & County, 164.
WHITBURN—*Com. of Scot.*
WHITBY—*Lond. Joint Stock*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Barclay & Co.*
WHITCHURCH—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Barclay & Co.*; *Lloyds.*
WHITEFIELD—Lancs. & Yorks., 95.
WHITEHAVEN—*Man. & L'pool Dist.*; *Lond. Joint Stock*; *Parr's*; *Clydesdale.*
WHITHORN—*Clydesdale*; *Nat. of Scot.*
WHITSTABLE—*Cap. & Counties*; *Lond. County & West.*
WHITTLESEA—*Barclay & Co.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
WHITWORTH—*Man. & L'pool Dist.*; Union of Man., 70.
WICK—*Brit. Linen B.*; *Com. of Scot.*; *Union of Scot.*; *B. of Scot.*; N. of Scot. & Town & County, 19, 164.
WICKLOW—*Nat.*; Hibernian, 92.
WIDNES—*Parr's*; Lancs. & Yorks., 95.
WIGAN—Man. & County, 164; *Man. & L'pool Dist.*; *Parr's*; *Williams Deacon's*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
WIGTON—*Man. & L'pool Dist.*; *Lond. Joint Stock.*
WIGTOWN—*Brit. Linen B.*; *Clydesdale*; *Nat. of Scot.*
WILLENHALL—*Lond. City & Mid.*; *Lloyds.*
WILLITON—*Parr's.*
WILMSLOW—Union of Man., 70; *Man. & L'pool Dist.*
WILTON—*Lloyds.*
WIMBLEDON—*Lond. & S. West.*; *Lond. County & West.*; *Lond. & Prov.*
WIMBORNE—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lloyds.*
WINCANTON—*Parr's*; *Lloyds.*
WINCHCOMB—*Cap. & Counties*; *Lloyds.*
WINCHESTER—*Union of Lond. & Smiths*; *Cap. & Counties*; *Lond. County & West.*
WINDERMERE—*Man. & L'pool Dist.*; B. of L'pool, 52.
WINDSOR—*Lond. County & West.*; *Barclay & Co.*
WINSFORD—Union of Man., 70; *Parr's*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
WINSLOW—*Lloyds.*
WINTERTON—*Lond. Joint Stock.*
WIRKSWORTH—*Cap. & Counties*; *Parr's.*
WISBECH—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Barclay & Co.*; *Cap. & Counties.*
WISHAW.—*Com. of Scot.*; *Roy. of Scot.*, 63, 131; *Brit. Linen B.*; *Clydesdale*; *Nat. of Scot.*
WITHAM—*Barclay & Co.*; *Cap. & Counties.*
WITHERIDGE—Fox, Fowler & Co., 19; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
WITHINGTON—Man. & County, 164; Union of Man., 70.
WITNEY—Gillett & Co., 70; *Lond. City & Mid.*
WIVELISCOMBE—*Lloyds*; *Parr's.*
WOBURN—*Lond. County & West.*; *Barclay & Co.*
WOKING—*Barclay & Co.*; *Cap. & Counties*; *Lond. & S. Western*; *Lond. County & West.*
WOKINGHAM—*Barclay & Co.*; *Lond. County & West.*
WOLSINGHAM—*Barclay & Co.*; B. of L'pool, 70; *Lond. Joint Stock.*
WOLVERHAMPTON—*Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Barclay & Co.*; *Lloyds*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
WOLVERTON—*Barclay & Co.*; *Lloyds.*
WOMBWELL—*Union of Lond. & Smiths*; *Barclay & Co.*
WOODBRIDGE—*Barclay & Co.*; *Cap. & Counties.*
WOODFORD—*Lond. Joint Stock*; *Parr's*; *Lond. & S. Western.*
WOODSTOCK—Gillett & Co., 70.
WOOLER—B. of L'pool, 70; *Brit. Linen B.*
WOOLTON—B. of L'pool, 70.
WOOLWICH—*Lond. County & West.*; *Lond. & Prov.*; *Cap. & Counties*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
WOOTTON BASSETT—*Cap. & Counties*; *Lloyds.*
WORCESTER—*Cap. & Counties*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lloyds*; *Barclay & Co.*; *Lond. City & Mid.*
WORKINGTON—*Lond. City & Mid.*; *Lond. Joint Stock*; *Man. & L'pool Dist.*; *Clydesdale.*
WORKSOP—Beckett & Co., 70; Nottingham & Notts., 96; *Barclay & Co.*; Sheffield B., Co., 164; *Lond. Joint Stock.*
WORTHING—*Cap. & Counties*; *Lond. County & West.*; *Lloyds*; *Barclay & Co.*
WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE—*Lloyds*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*
WRENTHAM—*Barclay & Co.*
WREXHAM—*Lond. City & Mid.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Parr's*; *Lloyds*; B. of L'pool, 70.
WYMONDHAM—*Barclay & Co.*; *Lond. & Prov.*
YARMOUTH—*Barclay & Co.*; *Lond. & Prov.*; *Cap. & Counties*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; *Lond. Joint Stock.*
YARMOUTH (I. of W.)—*Lloyds.*
YATTON—*Lloyds*; *Parr's.*
YEADON—*Barclay & Co.*
YEOVIL—*Parr's*; *Lloyds*; *Cap. & Counties.*
YORK—*Lond. Joint Stock*; *Lond. City & Mid.*; *Barclay & Co.*; *Nat. Prov. of Eng.*; Beckett & Co., 70; *Union of Lond. & Smiths.*
YORK TOWN—*Barclay & Co.*
YOUGHAL—B. of Ire., 52, 63; Prov. of Ire., 19.
YOXFORD—*Barclay & Co.*

THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

The **London Stock Exchange** was established in Capel Court in 1801, and has since been enlarged and extended until it reaches as far as Broad Street, and occupies nearly the whole of one side of Throgmorton Street. The interior is not divided in any way, but the dealers in the different classes of stocks are found grouped in their own particular place on the floor of the House, **"House"** being the colloquial name for the Stock Exchange itself. The building **belongs to proprietors,** under a deed of settlement, and is **managed by 9 elected trustees and managers.** The **capital** is now **£260,000** in 20,000 shares of **£13** each, unlimited, but no call may exceed £2 in one

year. Holders must be members of the Stock Exchange, and no person can hold more than 200 shares. The **dividends** for the past three years have been for 1914 £10, 1915 £7, 1916 £2. There is also an issue of 3% **debentures** amounting to £356,000.

The **members of the Stock Exchange** are quite distinct from the proprietors, and are governed by the **"Committee for General Purposes,"** consisting of a chairman, deputy-chairman, and 28 members, who make rules guiding the conduct of business and of the members themselves, and decide what stocks and shares shall be recognised and officially quoted. **To become a member** the applicant must be of British birth, or, if a foreigner, he must have been naturalised for at least 2 years and have resided in this country for 7 years. He has to be recommended by three members of standing, who will become surety for him to the extent of £500 each for 4 years after his election, the **entrance fee** being 500 guineas. Gentlemen who have served as **"clerks in the House"** for 4 years are admitted on a reduced fee of 250 guineas, and require only two sureties for £300 each. Members elected since Nov. 23, 1904, have to become proprietors by acquiring one share if admitted with two sureties, or three shares if admitted with three sureties. A member employing a clerk in the House "authorised to deal" has to pay for him an entrance fee of 50 guineas, and for an "unauthorised" clerk 10 guineas. The **annual subscription** for members (except those admitted before 1899) is 40 guineas, for authorised clerks 30 guineas, and for unauthorised 12 guineas. Members have to go through the form of re-election every year, in March, without further fee beyond the annual subscription, which is due and payable on March 25. At the present time the **number of members** is about 4,085, and of clerks 1,753, the numbers always varying. The whole of the money paid for entrance fees and subscriptions goes to the proprietors, who maintain the building in proper condition. The **"Trustees and Managers"** and the **"Committee for General Purposes"** are two distinct and separate bodies, one being, in fact, the landlords of the building, and the others the tenants.

All bargains are settled according to the **Rules and Regulations**, which are very voluminous, and all **transactions must be closed bi-monthly**, either by the delivery of the stock bought or sold, or by **"carrying-over"**—that is, the postponement of the delivery until the next settling day. Bargains in Consols **"for money"** are settled the same day, but **"for the account"** monthly. All stock or shares bought must be paid for on the settling day, and in the case of no stock passing, any **"difference"** must be paid (on either side) on that day. In the case of a sale or purchase of registered stock 10 days are allowed for the preparation and execution of the necessary transfer deeds.

[Temporary Regulations and Emergency Rules have been passed for the conduct of business during the war and for twelve months afterwards. The Stock Exchange was closed from July 30, 1914, to Jan. 4, 1915.]

Secretary to Committee for General Purposes, Edward Satterthwaite, C.B.
Secretary to Trustees and Managers, R. M. Brydone.
Office, 23 Throgmorton St., London, E.C.

COMPANIES

It appears from the returns of the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies that the number of **new companies** registered in England and Wales during the year ending Dec. 31, 1914, was 5,701. The number of companies which went into liquidation was 2,017, and 1,323 companies were removed from the register on the ground that they were no longer carrying on business. The net increase in the number of companies during the year was therefore 2,361. The number of companies on the register in England and Wales on Dec. 31, 1914, excluding companies which were in course of liquidation or removal from the register, was about 66,000.

The **total number of companies** registered in the United Kingdom during 1914—viz. 6,214—showed a decrease on 1913, when 7,425 companies were registered, being the largest number registered during any one year since the Companies Act, 1862. In Scotland 384 companies were registered in 1914, and in Ireland 129. The **total nominal capital** of companies registered in the United Kingdom in 1914 was £113,251,583, being £43,935,070 less than in 1913, while the average amount of each company decreased from £21,169 in 1913 to £15,788 in 1914.

THE BANKERS' CLEARING HOUSE

The Bankers' Clearing House is an establishment in which the business of banks with other banks is adjusted. Each of the sixteen banks, together with the Bank of England—though they clear on one side only—composing the London Bankers' Clearing House (Post Office Court, Lombard St.) sends clerks daily, who take with them the various bills and cheques in possession of their bank drawn on other bankers. The Clearing House and the banks which compose it have accounts at the Bank of England, and the balances, which were formerly settled by cash or Bank of England notes, are now settled by transfers from one account to another. The **arrangements for clearing** are directed by a committee appointed by the banks. There are two paid managers or inspectors to carry out these arrangements. On all days except Saturdays in normal times the accounts are closed at four o'clock. Three-quarters of an hour is allowed for the banks to consider drafts upon them, and to determine whether they are to be honoured. In the meantime the bills and cheques have been classified at the Clearing House, and accounts are then adjusted, each paying or receiving the balance due to it. The notification of the total amount of bills, cheques, and drafts passing through the Clearing House, taken in conjunction with the Board of Trade returns, is some indication of the state of trade, and as the Metropolis is the main cosmopolitan centre of commerce, this record has a world-wide range. The sums passed through the London Bankers' Clearing House for 1915 amounted to £13,407,725,000, a decrease of £1,257,323,000 as compared with the year 1914. On Stock Exchange account days the payments were £1,025,775,000, a decrease of £456,005,000 on the year 1914, but on account of the war and conditions on the Stock Exchange these figures are not an index to the amount of business transacted. On Consols settling days the payments were £589,654,000, an increase of £74,088,000 as compared with 1914, and on the 4ths of the months the payments for 1915 amounted to £537,247,000, a decrease of £75,279,000 as compared with 1914. The Town Clearing for 1915 totalled £10,911,090,000, the Metropolitan Clearing for 1915, £929,064,000, and the Country Cheque Clearing for 1915, £1,567,571,000. The record day was Oct. 30,

1912, with a total of £131,042,000; the record week that ending July 1, 1914, with a total of £445,419,000; the record month, July 1914, with a total of £1,546,032,000, and the record year, 1913, with a total of £16,436,404,000. In the **provincial clearing houses** the cheques presented are drawn not only on the branches of the members' banks, but also on their branches within a specified distance of the centre. There are clearing houses at Bristol, Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, Leeds, Sheffield, Newcastle-on-Tyne, and Leicester; and in Scotland at Edinburgh, Glasgow, Aberdeen, Dundee, Greenock, Leith, Paisley, and Inverness. In Ireland the only clearing house is in Dublin.

Chairman, R. V. Vassar Smith (Lloyds).
Deputy do. Wm. Hy. Neville Goschen (London & Provincial).
Chief Inspector, Philip W. Matthews.
Deputy Inspector, A. E. Salt, Lombard Street.
Hon. Sec. R. Martin Holland, C.B.

[The clearings of the New York Clearing House for 1915 show a total of $90,842,707,724, and the Clearing Houses of all the U.S. cities show a total for 1915 of $162,777,508,000.]

BUILDING SOCIETIES

Building Societies are established primarily for the purpose of obtaining funds by subscription for enabling members to purchase their own houses by regular and convenient instalments. Generally, they are based on the **co-operative system,** all profits being at the disposal of the members. A properly constituted building society should never prove a loss to its supporters. The sums advanced for the purchase of property are always less than the value of their security, and by the repayment of principal and interest the moneys so lent become more covered still.

The **first building society** on record was the **Greenwich,** founded 1809. The **oldest existing building society** is the **Chelmsford and Essex,** which began in 1846. Its membership is 309, with a share capital of £13,668, and **deposits** totalling £13,269; the undivided **profit** is £2,836. The old Greenwich had many imitators, and in 1836 an Act of Parliament was passed to encourage and protect building societies. Much wider legislation was enacted in 1874 and 1894.

Present-day building societies can be divided into (*a*) **Permanent** and (*b*) **Terminating,** including **Bowkett** and **Starr-Bowkett,** Institutions. The **Permanent Building Societies** have two classes of members: (i) borrowers, (ii) investors. The former are lent money on the security of property repayable by fixed instalments. The latter take up shares or deposit money, receiving therefor a fixed rate of interest and sometimes bonus out of profits. Members may be both borrowers and investors. They can cease membership at any time after reasonable notice. The **Terminating Building Societies** consist of supporters making regular subscriptions throughout the existence of the society, the object being to continue the building societies until every member possess his or her house. When the accumulated subscriptions are large enough to buy one house, this sum is loaned to one member, chosen by ballot, in order that the property may be purchased. He continues his payments, plus an additional subscription varying to the amount borrowed. As funds increase, more houses are bought, the society coming to a natural end when every member has a fully paid-for residence. It is impossible to say definitely upon initiation the proposed existence of the society, and when once joined a member must so remain until the winding up. In the **Bowkett** and **Starr-Bowkett Building Societies** a weekly subscription is payable, houses being bought for members as the funds accrue. There is no additional subscription as the member takes up his house. It is understood that each member lends his weekly subscriptions without receiving interest on the condition that the building society lends him a large sum on the same terms when he requires it. At its termination, the funds are divisible amongst the supporters.

The last available statistics were issued by the **Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies** on Feb. 25, 1916, and refer to the year ended December 31, 1914. He gave the following details:

	England and Wales	Scotland	Ireland
Membership .	593,161	27,413	8,311
Mortgages granted during 1913 }	£8,625,139	£136,811	£112,668
Total mortgages }	59,245,577	1,804,465	930,384
Share capital .	45,055,114	1,434,240	675,626
Deposits . .	15,484,115	383,507	226,027
Profits . . .	3,715,072	119,082	106,616

In the report a classification is not made between the permanent and terminating building societies, as has been the case in previous years.

A steady and consistent decrease took place in the membership of building societies from 1896 to 1901, since when a continual increase is recorded, except in 1911, probably owing to the failure of the **Birkbeck Building Society.** Yorkshire has been the dominating feature in building society statistics. In 1902 the membership of Yorkshire Building Societies was 67,105; twelve years later the total was 110,730, a net increase of 79%. There has been a slight falling-off in Scotland. The Scot is not so anxious as he was to obtain his own house. He has a tendency to put his funds in savings banks and share investments.

The largest building societies with the amounts outstanding on mortgage are:

Halifax Permanent Benefit, £3,259,720; Bradford Third Equitable Benefit, £2,233,858; Temperance Permanent, £1,922,624; Leeds Permanent Benefit, £1,885,652; Burnley, £1,353,222; Woolwich Equitable, £1,381,427; National Freehold Land and Building Society, £1,146,734; Leicester Permanent, 1,032,596; Bradford Second Equitable Benefit, £1,015,772. There are no others with over £1,000,000.

Altogether twenty-four building societies (the same as in 1912) have loans outstanding of £500,000 or more. Of these amounts, 68% is loaned on sums under £1,000 each. The London Building Societies are the chief exponents of the small mortgage policy, seven out of the twenty-four leading ones having percentages from 75 to 97. The **Co-operative Permanent Building Society** has 90·6% of its mortgages (£590,610) in sums of £500 or less. At the other end of the scale, the **Burnley Building Society** has 16·2% of its total mortgages scheduled as over £5,000 each.

The effect of the war and the war loans upon building societies is not yet generally known. It can be assumed that depositors and shareholders made withdrawals in large numbers for reinvestment in Government loans.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL MOVEMENTS

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND

I.—THE PRESENT POSITION

The Royal Assent was given on Sept. 18, 1914, under the Parliament Act, to the Government of Ireland Bill—more usually known as the Home Rule Bill—which had passed the House of Commons in three successive sessions, and had twice been rejected by the House of Lords.

The passing of the Act was not accepted by Ulster, where preparations were made to fulfil the terms of the Ulster Covenant to refuse to recognise the authority of any Home Rule Parliament that might be set up. To meet a threatening situation the Liberal Government, which had passed the Home Rule Bill, introduced on June 23 in the House of Lords *an amending Bill* to make provision for the exclusion for six years of such Ulster counties as so decided by ballot. This Bill was passed by the Lords on July 14, after considerable amendments had been introduced, including the removal of the definite time-limit. It had not, however, been introduced into the Commons when the European War broke out on August 4.

As part of the political truce, to which the Nationalist Party adhered, a *Suspensory Act* was introduced in the House of Commons on Sept. 17, and passed through all its stages in both Houses on the following day. It suspended the coming into operation of the Home Rule Act for twelve months, or "if the European War is not then terminated until such further date, not later than the date of the termination of the war, as may be fixed by Order in Council." The further pledge was given by Mr. Asquith that "the Government will never countenance or consider the coercion of Ulster."

Sir Edward Carson stated to the Ulster Unionist Council on Sept. 28, 1914, that at the conclusion of the war he proposed to summon the Ulster Provisional Government together. If necessary, it would be the duty of the Ulster Volunteers to see that no Home Rule Act should ever have effect in Ulster.

Mr. Redmond and other members of the Nationalist Party joined in a recruiting campaign in Ireland, and during 1915 and the early months of 1916 the Irish question remained in political abeyance. An offer was made to Mr. Redmond to join the Coalition Cabinet, when it was formed in May 1915, but was not accepted. Sir Edward Carson, on the other hand, became Attorney-General.

Early in 1916 it became apparent that the political truce and the gallantry of Irish troops at the Front did not represent the whole situation in Ireland itself. There was a large and open growth of the revolutionary party of Sinn Fein, whose "troops" carried out drills and other military operations without interference by the Irish executive. The Sinn Fein Volunteers grew in number at the expense of the Redmondite Nationalist Volunteers, and they were undisguisedly hostile to recruiting for the Imperial Forces.

THE SINN FEIN RISING

The first intimation of the seriousness of the rebel movement came on Good Friday, April 23 when an attempt was made to land arms and ammunition from a ship, which arrived, accompanied by two German submarines, off the west coast of Ireland. The vessel was sunk with its cargo, but the arrest was effected of *Sir Roger Casement*, an ex-British Consul and Commissioner, who since the war had been reported as in Germany plotting against the British Government and endeavouring to seduce Irish prisoners of war in Germany from their allegiance, on promise of release to take part in a rebellion in Ireland. With Casement at the time of his arrest was an Irish soldier named Bailey, who, it was alleged, was one of those who had been seduced in the manner suggested.

News of these arrests brought matters to a head suddenly. The Sinn Fein Volunteers had planned Easter manœuvres. It was announced on Saturday, April 24, that these had been abandoned "owing to the very critical position." On *Easter Monday the rebellion was suddenly proclaimed*, and in a few hours the insurgents had seized the Post Office, the Four Courts, Stephen's Green, a large biscuit factory, and a number of houses in Sackville St. When troops arrived hastily from the Curragh, they were fired upon and, together with the civil population, sustained serious casualties. Communication with England was to some considerable extent interrupted. The authorities had, it subsequently appeared, contemplated action against the leaders of the Sinn Fein movement, but postponed it too long and appeared to be taken by surprise. Mr. Birrell, the Chief Secretary, was in England at the time. A half-hearted attempt was made by the rebels to seize Dublin Castle and the Executive, but this was frustrated. On Tuesday the rebels were driven out of Stephen's Green, and one of their strongholds, Liberty Hall, was shelled by a gunboat patrolling the River Liffey. They remained, however, established in the centre of the city, and at other points seized. *A proclamation of the Irish Republic* was put out, signed by P. H. Pearse as Provisional President, James Connolly as Commandant-General in the Dublin area, and seven other leaders. The answer of the Government was to proclaim *martial law* in the city and county of Dublin, and appoint *General Sir John Maxwell* to administer it.

The rebellion lasted altogether a week. As gradually the troops gained the ascendancy in Dublin, the movement spread, though spasmodically, in the south and west. In consequence of these "serious features," martial law was extended on April 29 to the whole of Ireland, including Ulster. Street fighting was continuing in Dublin, and before the rebel leaders had been brought to surrender unconditionally on Monday, May 2, half of Sackville St., including the Post Office, was in ruins. Throughout Ireland there were some 3,000 arrests, and many of these prisoners were shipped to England, where they remained interned. The signatories of the Republican proclamation and a few others were *tried by court-martial and shot*, to the number of 14. Other prisoners were sentenced to death, but reprieved, and there were similar reductions in periods of penal servitude to which other leaders were sentenced. John McNeill, President of the Sinn Fein organisation, was one of those sentenced to penal servitude for life. After the collapse of the rising in Dublin, the outbreak in the provinces subsided. Casement was brought to trial

for treason in London, convicted, deprived of his titles and honours, and hanged on August 3.

The rising and its failure had remarkable political consequences. On May 3 *Mr. Birrell resigned office*, confessing the total breakdown of the principles on which for nine years he had endeavoured to govern Ireland. Sir Matthew Nathan, the Under-Secretary in Ireland, also resigned, and on May 10 the same step was taken by Lord Wimborne, the Lord Lieutenant. The Nationalists were becoming restive, especially after the shooting of Mr. Sheehy Skeffington and two other civilians, by the order of an officer who was subsequently declared insane by a court-martial. Strong charges were made in regard to the operation of martial law, on a motion by Mr. Dillon debated in the House of Commons on May 11, but no actual division was challenged at this time. Instead of filling the vacant posts in the Irish Executive immediately, Mr. Asquith decided himself to visit Ireland. He came back with the opinion, expressed in the House of Commons on May 25, that "*Castle Government had entirely broken down.*" He announced that "at the unanimous request of his colleagues" in the Cabinet, Mr. Lloyd George had undertaken to see whether some means of arriving at a settlement by consent could not be found for Unionists and Nationalists. The announcement received a sympathetic response from Mr. Redmond and Sir Edward Carson, and also from Mr. O'Brien for the Independent Nationalists. In the meantime the House had negatived without a division a proposal made by Sir John Lonsdale to extend the operations of the Military Service Act to Ireland.

Mr. Lloyd George's Negotiations

Parliament rose for the Easter recess on June 1, and *Mr. Lloyd George's negotiations* proceeded in the meantime. The first intimation of a possible breakdown came with the resignation of Lord Selborne from the Cabinet on June 27, five days after the House had resumed. Other Unionist members of the Cabinet were understood to be also on the point of resigning. On the other hand, the Nationalist Party, including a special convention of Ulster Nationalists, had agreed to a compromise by which on the setting-up of a temporary Home Rule Parliament in Dublin, six Ulster counties and the three cities of Belfast, Londonderry, and Newry were to be excluded.

A *Royal Commission*, consisting of Lord Hardinge of Penshurst, Mr. Justice Shearman, and Sir Mackenzie Chalmers, had been appointed to inquire into the causes of the rebellion, and its report was published on July 4. The "general conclusion" it drew was "that the main cause of the rebellion appears to be that lawlessness was allowed to grow unchecked, and that Ireland for several years past has been administered on the principle that it was safer and more expedient to leave the law in abeyance—if collision with any faction of the Irish people could thereby be avoided."

The Report absolved the Lord Lieutenant from responsibility. "We are, however," it said, "of opinion that the Chief Secretary, as the administrative head of your Majesty's Government in Ireland, was primarily responsible for the situation that was allowed to arise and the outbreak that occurred." Sir Matthew Nathan was blamed because "he did not sufficiently impress upon the Chief Secretary, during the latter's prolonged absence from Dublin, the necessity for more active measures to remedy the situation in Ireland, which in December last in a letter to the Chief Secretary he described as 'most serious and menacing.'"

On July 10 Mr. Asquith stated the proposals of the Government in the House. They involved certain additional changes in the existing Home Rule Act and provided:

> The Home Rule Act as amended to come into force as soon as possible after Parliament had agreed to the Ulster exclusions.
>
> The Irish House of Commons to consist for the present of the Nationalist members elected to sit at Westminster.
>
> The Appeal Court in Dublin to consist of Judges appointed by the Imperial Executive.
>
> Words to be inserted to make it abundantly clear that the Irish Executive could not encroach on the undivided power and responsibility of the Imperial authority in all pertaining to the successful prosecution of the war, especially with reference to the Defence of the Realm Act and other emergency legislation.
>
> The Bill to remain in force during the war and for 12 months thereafter. The period to be extended by Order in Council if Parliament had not by that time made further and permanent provisions for the Government of Ireland.
>
> Ulster (the six counties) was to be definitely struck out of the Bill, and it would require a new Bill to include it again.

No further information was given in the Commons, but in the Lords on the following night Lord Lansdowne amplified the Prime Minister's statement by summarising the measures to be taken for Irish Government during the period before the new Bill could be passed. He foreshadowed:

> The appointment of an Irish Minister responsible to the Imperial Parliament, acting in conjunction with a capable military officer in command of sufficient power to maintain order.
>
> No general amnesty for the Irish prisoners.
>
> The carrying of arms, without permission, to be prohibited by Order in Council.
>
> The appointment of a new Chief to the Royal Irish Constabulary in place of Sir Neville Chamberlain, who desired to retire.
>
> Trials before resident magistrates.

Lord Lansdowne impressed very definitely on the House of Lords that the military authorities and the Imperial Cabinet were retaining a very strong control.

This speech brought an immediate renewal of the crisis. Mr. Redmond, in a manifesto next day, described it as "an insult to Ireland." The climax was reached on July 24, when Mr. Redmond asked definitely when the Bill was to be introduced and as to the statement that changes were to be made in the draft term of the agreement. Mr. Asquith intimated that the new proposal was that the Irish members at Westminster should be reduced in number, as soon as the Home Rule Parliament was set up, but should be allowed to come back at full strength when the temporary settlement came up for review after the war. He also explained precisely that Ulster would be excluded permanently or so long as she refused to come in voluntarily. Mr. Redmond at once moved the adjournment of the House, and in the subsequent debate Mr. Asquith announced that *no Bill would be introduced at all*

unless the Irish parties (Nationalists and Unionists) were in agreement. No such agreement was reached and the proposals dropped. The Nationalists resumed, but only in a tentative way, the old methods of "obstruction." On July 27 Mr. Ginnell, an Independent Nationalist, refused to obey the ruling of the Chair and was suspended. On July 31 Mr. Dillon called for an immediate disclosure of the Government plan for the government of Ireland during the war. Mr. Asquith thereupon announced the *resetting-up of the Castle system.* Mr. Duke (a Unionist) became the new Chief Secretary, Mr. J. H. Campbell (also a Unionist) was already Attorney-General, and Lord Wimborne consented to return to the Viceroyalty with somewhat enlarged powers. Mr. Redmond at once protested against this latest "blunder" of setting up a Unionist administration. During a hot debate Mr. Bonar Law defended the Unionist members of the Government for their action during the crisis, and declared that Home Rule should never come into operation until there was an amending Bill which would "carry out fairly the settlement and views of the other section in Ireland."

During the summer recess, from Aug. 23 to Oct. 11, a new turn was given to the situation by the almost complete cessation of voluntary recruiting in Ireland, the weakening in consequence of the Irish Division, and the renewed demand in some British quarters that the Military Service Acts should be extended to Ireland. Mr. Redmond denounced this latter proposal as madness, and declared that the Government were themselves responsible through their mishandling of the Irish recruiting problem for its failure. On Oct. 18 he formally moved in the House of Commons a *vote of censure* which asserted: "That the system of Government at present maintained in Ireland is not consistent with the principles for which the Allies are fighting in Europe, and has been mainly responsible for the recent unhappy events and for the present state of feeling in that country." He demanded the abolition of martial law and the immediate release of 500 Sinn Fein prisoners who still remained interned, the treatment of the sentenced rebels as "political" offenders, and the trusting of the people by putting the Home Rule Act into force. The answer of the Government was that Ireland could have Home Rule if Irishmen themselves agreed to it, but Ulster blocked the way; that two-thirds of the arrested Sinn Feins had been released and that a considerable number of others could be released on giving an assurance not again to engage in rebellion. The vote of censure was defeated by 303 to 106 votes. The Government continued their conciliatory policy while maintaining martial law. On November Sir John Maxwell left Ireland to take the Northern Command in England and was succeeded in Ireland by Gen. Sir Bryan Mahon.

II.—HISTORY OF THE MOVEMENT

Although a demand for a repeal of the Act of Union has been continuous on the part of Irish Nationalists since 1801, when the two Parliaments were merged, the Irish question became an issue of first-class importance in English politics in 1885, when, after the General Elections, which left the Liberals in a small minority, if faced with a combination of Conservatives and Nationalists, Mr. Gladstone allowed it to become known that, if returned to office, he was prepared to "deal in a liberal spirit" with the demand for Home Rule. The chief subsequent events have been:

1886. Feb.—Mr. Gladstone, Prime Minister, with support of Mr. Parnell and 86 Nationalists. Lord Hartington (afterwards Duke of Devonshire) declined office, and, with other seceders, formed the Liberal Unionist Party. Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, President of the Local Government Board.

Mar.—Mr. Chamberlain joined the Liberal Unionists.

April.—First Home Rule Bill introduced.

June 8.—Bill defeated by 30 votes. Mr. Gladstone appealed to country.

Aug.—New Parliament assembled with 316 Conservatives, 77 Liberal Unionists, 192 Gladstonians, and 85 Nationalists. Mr. Gladstone resigned. Lord Salisbury, Prime Minister.

Round Table Conference between Liberal Unionists and Gladstonians failed.

1889.—Divorce proceedings against Mr. Parnell.

1890. Irish Party split into 30 Parnellites and 54 Anti-Parnellites.

1891. Oct. 6.—Death of Mr. Parnell. Mr. John Redmond succeeded as leader of his section.

1892.—General Election. Home Rule majority (Liberal, Labour, and Irish) of 40. Mr. Gladstone, Prime Minister.

1893. Feb.—Second Home Rule Bill introduced.

Sept.—Lords rejected the Bill on Second Reading. Bill dropped.

1894. Mar.—Mr. Gladstone retired from Parliament. Lord Rosebery, Premier.

1895. June.—Liberal Government defeated.

General Election gave Unionist majority of 152. Lord Salisbury, Premier.

1899.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman elected Leader of the Liberal Party in Commons.

1900. Jan. 30.—Irish Party reunited under Mr. Redmond.

1901. Dec.—Lord Rosebery declared at Chesterfield that the Liberal Party must "clean its slate" of Home Rule. Liberal Imperialist League formed.

1902. July.—Lord Salisbury retired. Mr. Balfour, Premier, with support of Mr. Chamberlain.

1903. Sept.—Mr. Chamberlain resigned from Ministry to devote himself to Tariff Reform campaign.

1905. Dec.—Mr. Balfour resigned. Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman formed Ministry, and appealed to country.

1906. Jan.—General Election. Home Rule not an issue. Liberal and Labour majority of 358.

1908.—Retirement and death of Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman. Mr. Asquith, Premier. Campaign against the House of Lords' Veto.

1910. Jan.—General Election. Liberal, Labour, and Irish majority of 124.

April.—Parliament Act introduced.

May.—Death of King Edward.

Dec.—Second General Election. Liberals, 272; Labour, 42; Nationalists, 84. Unionists, 272. Ministerial majority of 126, based on Irish and Labour support.

1911. Feb.—Parliament Act reintroduced.

Aug. 9.—Parliament Act passed by Lords under threat of creation of peers.

Nov.—Mr. Bonar Law elected Unionist Leader.

1912. April.—Mr. Asquith reintroduced Home Rule Bill.

Sept. 28.—Ulster Covenant signed as follows:

Being convinced in our consciences that Home Rule would be disastrous to the material well-

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being of Ulster as well as of the whole of Ireland, subversive of our civil and religious freedom, destructive of our citizenship, and perilous to the unity of the Empire, we, whose names are underwritten, men of Ulster, loyal subjects of his Gracious Majesty King George V, humbly relying on the God Whom our fathers in days of stress and trial confidently trusted, hereby pledge ourselves in Solemn Covenant throughout this our time of threatened calamity to stand by one another in defending, for ourselves and our children, our cherished position of equal citizenship in the United Kingdom, and in using all means which may be found necessary to defeat the present conspiracy to set up a Home Rule Parliament in Ireland; and, in the event of such a Parliament being forced upon us, we further solemnly and mutually pledge ourselves to refuse to recognise its authority. In sure confidence that God will defend the right, we hereto subscribe our names, and, further, we individually declare that we have not already signed this Covenant.

1913. Jan.—Sir E. Carson's motion for the exclusion of Ulster rejected by Commons by 294 to 197.

Jan. 16.—Bill passed by Commons by 367 to 251 votes.

Jan. 30.—Lords rejected Bill on Second Reading by 326 to 69.

May 7.—Bill reintroduced into Commons.

May 16.—Sir E. Carson at Belfast said Ulster would in the last resort resist by force.

July 7.—Bill again passed Third Reading by Commons by 352 to 243.

July 12.—Formal inauguration of Ulster Volunteers, previously a "secret" force.

July 15.—Lords again rejected Bill by 302 to 64 votes, after passing a resolution declining to proceed with the Bill "until it has been submitted to the judgment of the country."

Sept.—Training camps formed in connection with the Ulster Volunteers. Sir E. Carson announced the establishment of a Provisional Government committee.

SESSION OF 1914

Feb. 13.—Mr. Walter Long moved a resolution calling for a General Election before any further step was taken with a Home Rule measure. This was defeated, as was an Amendment to the Address.

Mar. 9.—The Bill introduced for the third time into the House of Commons.

13.—Mr. Asquith, to meet the growing tension, made an offer to secure a settlement by consent of an **exclusion for a period of six years of Ulster,** after a poll by counties of those Ulster counties which so decided.

Mar. 19.—Mr. Bonar Law moved a vote of censure on the Government for refusing to give complete details of their exclusion proposals before proceeding with the general Bill. This was rejected by a majority of 93.

Mar. 20.—Announcement of **a grave crisis in connection with the troops** in Ireland; that in consequence of orders to move troops into Ulster, and the sending of a warship to Belfast, many officers of the Curragh garrison had tendered their resignations.

Mar. 24.—Announcement that Col. Seely (Minister for War), Sir John French (Inspector-General), and Sir J. S. Ewart (Quartermaster-General) had initialled a memorandum, given to Brig.-General H. P. Gough, commanding the cavalry on the Curragh, pointing out that it was the duty of all soldiers to obey lawful commands, but concluding: "But they (the Cabinet) have no intention whatever of taking advantage of this right to crush political opposition to the policy or principles of the Home Rule Bill."

Mar. 26.—Col. Seely, Sir John French, and Sir J. S. Ewart tendered their resignations in consequence of the Government disavowal of the final clause of the memorandum they had initialled. **Mr. Asquith** took temporary office as **War Minister.**

April 6.—Home Rule Bill came up for Second Reading and was carried by 356 to 278 votes.

April 24.—**Gun-running exploit** of the Ulster Volunteers. Between 35,000 and 40,000 rifles and 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition were landed at Larne, Bangor, and Donaghadee.

May 12.—Mr. Asquith announced that an Amending Bill would be introduced to provide for the exclusion of Ulster, and to come into force simultaneously with the Home Rule Bill.

May 20.—Financial resolutions of the Home Rule Bill were carried by a majority of 88.

May 25.—The **Home Rule Bill passed its Third Reading** by 351 to 274.

June 9.—Mr. Redmond extended his formal recognition to the **Nationalist Volunteer Force,** which had been growing rapidly as an offset to the Ulster Volunteers.

June 16.—Lord Lansdowne, in the Lords, called attention to the gravity of the situation in Ireland, and the delay of the Government in producing its Amending Bill; while Lord Robert Cecil in the Commons moved the adjournment to discuss the Volunteer Forces, and to move a vote of censure, which was rejected by 288 to 223.

June 23.—The Amending Bill was introduced into the House of Lords by Lord Crewe. In Committee a series of amendments were passed by large majorities. These **completely altered the character of the Bill,** chiefly by excluding the whole of Ulster—including the counties predominantly Nationalist—without a ballot and indefinitely; and by giving the Crown power to suspend the operation of the Home Rule Bill until a Commission had reported on the Constitutional relation of Ireland to the other parts of the United Kingdom.

July 20.—The King summoned **a conference at Buckingham Palace** of two leaders from each of the parties directly interested. The Speaker was to preside, and the leaders chosen were: Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George; Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Bonar Law; Mr. Redmond and Mr. Dillon; Sir E. Carson and Capt. Craig. In his speech at the opening, the King referred to the "cry of civil war on the lips of the most responsible and sober-minded of my people," a phrase which was seized upon by Home Rulers in the country as an expression of partisanship in favour of the Unionists. The Conference sat for four days, and being unable to agree either in principle or in detail upon the defining of an area to be excluded from the Home Rule Bill, brought its meetings to a close.

July 26.—Nationalist Volunteers landed some 3,000 rifles, when the police, who had intercepted the volunteers on their march back to Dublin, came into conflict with a mob of sympathisers with the volunteers. Stones were thrown. The King's Own Scottish Borderers in garrison were called out; a volley was fired, with the result that four persons were killed, and many injured. Mr. Harrel, the Assistant Commissioner of Police, who was held directly responsible for calling in the military, was immediately suspended; but

Mr. Redmond demanded in the Commons that his superior officer, Sir John Ross, should also be suspended and put on trial; that there should be an immediate inquiry into the whole circumstances, and that the King's Own Scottish Borderers should be moved from Ireland. An inquiry was ordered, two constables were suspended, and the Second Reading of the Amending Bill was again postponed.

July 30.—Mr. Asquith announced that, after consultation with Mr. Bonar Law, the Government had decided to **defer the Amending Bill indefinitely** without prejudice to the interests of any of the parties.

Aug. 3.—Mr. Redmond made a memorable declaration that the Government might withdraw all their troops from Ireland, and leave it to be defended by the Nationalist and Ulster Volunteers working loyally together.

Sept. 15.—Suspensory Bill passed.

Sept. 18.—Home Rule Bill received Royal Assent.

HOME RULE AND THE AMENDING BILLS

The following is a summary of the provisions of the Home Rule Bill as passed, and of the Amending Bill (1) as introduced by the Government in the House of Lords; (2) as altered by the amendments before it left the Lords.

The Lords also passed the amendment to the Home Rule Bill providing for the adoption of proportional representation in the Dublin Parliament; and added a clause to the Amending Bill, to suspend the operation of the Home Rule Act until a Commission shall have reported on the constitutional relations of Ireland to the other parts of the United Kingdom.

HOME RULE BILL

1. Irish Parliament, with Executive responsible to it, to be set up. Senate to consist of 40 members, nominated for the first term, and elected afterwards by proportional representation. House of Commons to consist of 164 members.

2. Irish representation in the Imperial Parliament to be reduced to 42.

3. Besides the sum to be determined by the Joint Exchequer Board to represent the net cost of Irish Services, a sum of £500,000, diminishing in each year after the third by £50,000 until it is reduced to £200,000, to be paid to the Irish Exchequer.

4. The Irish Parliament to have power to vary any Customs and Excise duties levied as Imperial taxes only by way of addition, but not to levy new duties.

5. Judges of the Supreme Court, County Courts, etc., to be appointed by the Lord Lieutenant. The appeal from Courts in Ireland to the House of Lords to cease, and to lie instead to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

6. The Irish Parliament to have power to make laws as to postal communication between places in Ireland.

7. Management and control of the Royal Irish Constabulary to be transferred to the Irish Government six years from the appointed day.

8. Old Age Pensions, National Insurance, Labour Exchanges, and other reserved services to be transferred to the Irish Government if a resolution providing for such transfer is passed by both Houses of the Irish Parliament.

9. Civil Service Committee to be established to deal with existing officers.

10. The Bill to come into operation on the first Tuesday in the eighth month after the month in which it is passed, and the Irish Parliament to be summoned to meet not later than four months after the said Tuesday.

GOVERNMENT AMENDING BILL

1. Poll to be taken, within three months of the passing of the Home Rule Bill, of Ulster counties for or against exclusion for six years.

2. If a majority of the votes recorded in a county are in favour of exclusion, the Home Rule Bill not to apply to that county for six years after the first meeting of the Irish Parliament.

3. The excluded area to be administered by the Lord Lieutenant through such officers and departments as may be directed by Order in Council.

4. The number of nominated members of the Irish Senate not to be altered, and the term of office of the first Senators to be six years instead of five.

5. Members not to be elected to the Irish House of Commons for the excluded area, which shall continue to return members to the Imperial Parliament.

6. The Joint Exchequer Board to determine the cost of Irish Services, and divide the sum between the excluded area and the rest of Ireland in proportion to population, subject to adjustments in cases of the ascertainment of the actual cost of any Service in one area or the other.

7. The judicial provisions of the Home Rule Bill to apply to the excluded area, subject to a provision that, where a cause is tried in the excluded area or a party to a cause is resident in it, the Judge shall be either an existing Judge of the Supreme Court or one appointed by the King. Judges of the Supreme Court, County Courts, etc., to be appointed by the King.

8. The Civil Service Committee to allot to the excluded area such number of officers as they think proper.

AMENDING BILL AS ALTERED BY THE LORDS

1. The Home Rule Bill not to apply to the province of Ulster.

2. The excluded area to be administered by a Secretary of State through such officers and departments (not those exercising executive authority under the Home Rule Bill) as may be directed by Order in Council. Orders in Council to be disallowed if either House of the Imperial Parliament presents an address to the King against the draft within 21 days of its being laid.

3. The excluded area to continue to return members to the Imperial Parliament. Irish representation in the United Kingdom House of Commons to be 27 instead of 42.

4. All Judges of the Supreme Court, County Courts, etc., to be appointed in the same manner and to hold office by the same tenure as that by which the office is held at the date of the passing of the Home Rule Bill, and the existing appeal from Courts in Ireland to the House of Lords to continue.

5. The general subject-matter of the Acts relating to land purchase to be included among the reserved matters.

6. Control and management of the Royal

Irish Constabulary not to be transferred to the Irish Government. The Lord Lieutenant to be responsible for the control and management of the Dublin Metropolitan Police.

7. Nothing in the Bill or in the Home Rule Bill to affect prejudicially the powers, rights, privileges, or immunities of any person in the excluded area.

8. Provisions as to finance and as to the allotment of Civil servants to the excluded area to remain the same as in the Government Amending Bill.

WELSH CHURCH ACT, 1914

On Sept. 18, 1914, the Bill for the disestablishment of the Welsh Church became law. The Suspensory Act, which became law on the same day, postponed the date of disestablishment. On Sept. 24, 1914, Commissioners of Church Temporalities in Wales were appointed for giving effect to the Act.

The Act provides, *inter alia*, that on disestablishment the Welsh bishops, as such, will cease to be summoned to, or to be qualified to sit or vote in, the House of Lords, but they and all other Welsh ecclesiastical dignitaries at the date of the passing of the Act will retain for their lives their titles and precedence. The bishops and clergy of the disestablished Church will, however, be eligible to be elected as members of the House of Commons.

Under Section 3 of the Act it is provided that from the date of disestablishment ecclesiastical courts and persons in Wales will cease to exercise any jurisdiction, and ecclesiastical law will cease to exist as law. To provide for the period which must necessarily elapse between the date of disestablishment and the establishment of a new constitution for the disestablished Church, it is enacted that the ecclesiastical law, the articles, doctrines, rites, and ritual of the Established Church shall continue to exist as a sort of trust deed, in accordance with which the members of the Church had mutually agreed to be bound, but any synods of the disestablished Church when formed will at any time be able to make any alteration in Church law or doctrine as they think fit. They will have power to set up any voluntary Church Courts they may desire. There may also be appeals from these courts to the Provincial Court of the Metropolitan, if the Archbishop of Canterbury, with the consent of the Privy Council, assents to it, but the further right of appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council is finally abolished. After the date of disestablishment, the Act further provides that the bishops and clergy of the Church in Wales shall cease to be members of, or to be represented in the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury.

Lay patrons can, if application is made by them to the Welsh Commissioners within six months of the passing of the Act, be compensated for the extinction of their rights of patronage up to a maximum of one year's emoluments of the benefice.

Under the Act a part only of the property of the Church in Wales is to be alienated and applied to purposes other than ecclesiastical. The Welsh Church is to be left in possession of all Churches, all Parsonages, all Fabric Funds, all property representing, directly or indirectly, grants made by Queen Anne's Bounty out of moneys provided by Parliament, or out of the Royal Bounty Fund where derived from Welsh sources, and all "private benefactions"—a term which is defined to mean all property attributable to gifts by private persons or to voluntary subscriptions made since the year 1662 (the date of the Caroline Act of Uniformity), together with property representing the proceeds of sale of advowsons under the Lord Chancellor's Augmentation Act which have been applied to the augmentation of livings in Wales or Monmouthshire.

In addition the Governors of Queen Anne's Bounty retain such part of the property vested in them in pursuance of the Act as represents directly or indirectly grants made by them out of the Royal Bounty Fund derived from sources other than Welsh sources, and, similarly, the Ecclesiastical Commissioners retain all property representing grants made by them from sources other than Welsh sources—both bodies being given power to transfer the whole of such property to the Welsh Church.

The remainder of the Church property, consisting of endowments dating from before 1662 and including the ancient Welsh episcopal and capitular estates now in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, is to be alienated and transferred either to County Councils or to the University of Wales. But even here the Church will not be immediately deprived of its interest in the property, because to every person who by freehold tenure at the passing of the Act was holding an ecclesiastical office, there is reserved a right to the emoluments of the office, so long as he continues to hold that or any other ecclesiastical office in Wales. The Act however further provides that, if the representative body in the Church in Wales so elect, there shall be paid to it a capital sum equal to the aggregate value of the interests of holders of ecclesiastical offices; and thereupon the Representative Body will become responsible for dealing with such interests—an arrangement known as the "Scheme of Commutation."

According to the principal Act, the date of disestablishment was to be not less than 6 months, nor more than 12 months, after the passing of the Act. But by the Suspensory Act 1914, passed in view of the war, the minimum period of 6 months was extended to 12 months, with the proviso that should the war be then still continuing, the date of disestablishment might be further postponed by Order in Council until some later date "not being later than the end of the present war." Subsequently objection was taken to this postponement as inadequate; and in January 1915 a Bill was introduced into the House of Lords by the Duke of Devonshire to amend the Suspensory Act in this and other respects. This Bill was eventually dropped in favour of a Bill introduced by the Government on March 9, 1915. This latter Bill, which was passed through all its stages in the House of Lords, proposed to defer disestablishment until 6 months after the expiration of the war; t the same time it provided for amendment of the principal Act in certain other respects. But it was not proceeded with in the House of Commons and was eventually withdrawn on July 26, 1915. Accordingly, as the law now stands, the date of disestablishment must fall "not later than the end of the present war"—a phrase which it is understood will in due course be given a statutory interpretation.

THE FISCAL QUESTION

Since the War the question of trade and its protection has taken on an entirely new aspect. Previous to August 1914 the subject of tariffs was a matter of acute difference between the two great political parties in the State, but it is improbable now that the subject will ever be approached in the old controversial spirit. The various steps taken up to date are detailed below, and at the end is a résumé of the position as it stood at the beginning of the War.

BRITISH TRADE AFTER THE WAR

Report of a Sub-Committee of the Advisory Committee to the Board of Trade on Commercial Intelligence with respect to Measures for securing the position, after the War, of certain branches of British Industry.

This Committee was appointed on July 15, 1915, to prepare and submit a Report showing what steps should be taken to secure the position, after the war, of firms who have undertaken industries in consequence of the Exchange Meeting leading up to the British Industries Fair. The branches of industry into which they inquired were:—(*i*) paper manufacture; (*ii*) the printing trade, including colour printing; (*iii*) the stationery trade; (*iv*) the jewellers' and silversmiths' trade; (*v*) cutlery; (*vi*) fancy leather goods; (*vii*) glass ware, including table glass, laboratory ware, and glass bottles; (*viii*) china and earthenware; (*ix*) toys; (*x*) electrical apparatus; (*xi*) brush, etc., trade; (*xii*) hardware.

The Committee found that the approximate value of the imports into the United Kingdom before the war of the various classes of goods detailed above was £15,975,000 a year, and of this total £7,669,000 were of German origin and £504,000 of Austro-Hungarian origin. Many witnesses were heard by the Committee and a summary of the evidence taken is published in Cd. 8275, 4*d*. The Committee's Report, Cd. 8181, 2½*d*., contained recommendations on (1) scientific research and training; (2) copyright; (3) patents; (4) trade marks; (5) transport facilities; (6) financial assistance by the joint-stock banks; (7) trade exhibitions; (8) protection of British trade marks abroad; (9) establishment of a Ministry of Commerce; (10) extension of the system of trade commissioners; (11) the consular service; (12) undervaluation of foreign imports; (13) commercial travellers in British Dominions; (14) trade catalogues, and (15) tariff protection. Their recommendations under this latter head were as follows:—

> We are of opinion that where the national supply of certain manufactured articles, which are of vital importance to the national safety, or are essential to other industries, has fallen into the hands of manufacturers and traders outside this country, British manufacturers ready to undertake the manufacture of such articles in this country should be afforded sufficient tariff protection to enable them to maintain such production after the war.
>
> With reference to the strongly expressed opinion of many of the witnesses that the enactment of protective duties on the industries other than those referred to in the preceding paragraph, which have formed the subject of our inquiry, is essential to their maintenance, we wish to report that in view of the following considerations:—
>
> (*a*) that there exists a strong desire to respond to the feeling in our Dominions in favour of an Imperial preference in trade, and that there is also a strong desire to arrange preferential trading with those who are our Allies in the present war, and
>
> (*b*) that the present high direct taxation tends to raise the rate of interest on money, and cheap and abundant capital for the employment of their labour is of the greatest importance to the working classes,
>
> it will be necessary to impose some widely spread import duties, and we are therefore prepared to recommend that a larger proportion of the Revenue should be raised by reasonable import duties. We are of opinion that such import duties would go a long way towards satisfying the requests for special protective treatment for the industries which we have had under consideration.
>
> We would only add that in view of the threatened dumping of stocks which may be accumulated in enemy countries, the Government should take such steps as would prevent the position of industries likely to be affected, being endangered after the war or during the period required for a wider consideration of the whole question.

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE OF THE ALLIES

held at Paris, June 14–17, 1916

At the great economic conference of the Allies held in Paris (the British Representatives being Mr. A. Bonar Law, the Marquess of Crewe, Mr. W. M. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, and Sir George Foster, of Canada) the following recommendations were made:—

I

The representatives of the Allied Governments have met at Paris under the presidency of M. Clémentel, Minister of Commerce, on June 14, 15, 16, and 17, 1916, for the purpose of fulfilling the mandate given to them by the Paris Conference of March 28, 1916, of giving practical expression to their solidarity of views and interests, and of proposing to their respective Governments the appropriate measures for realising this solidarity.

II

They declare that after forcing upon them the military contest in spite of all their efforts to avoid the conflict, the Empires of Central Europe are to-day preparing, in concert with their Allies, for a contest on the economic plane, which will not only survive the re-establishment of peace, but will at that moment attain its full scope and intensity.

III

They cannot therefore conceal from themselves that the agreements which are being prepared for this purpose between their enemies have the obvious object of establishing the domination of the latter over the production and the markets of the whole world and of imposing on other countries an intolerable yoke.

In face of so grave a peril the Representatives of

the Allied Governments consider that it has become their duty, on grounds of necessary and legitimate defence, to adopt and realise from now onward all the measures requisite on the one hand to secure for themselves and for the whole of the markets of neutral countries full economic independence and respect for sound commercial practice, and on the other hand to facilitate the organisation on a permanent basis of their economic alliance.

For this purpose the Representatives of the Allied Governments have decided to submit for the approval of those Governments the following resolutions:—

A

MEASURES FOR THE WAR PERIOD

I

The laws and regulations prohibiting trading with the enemy shall be brought into accord.

For this purpose:

A.—The Allies will prohibit their own subjects and citizens and all persons residing in their territories from carrying on any trade with:—

1. The inhabitants of enemy countries whatever their nationality.
2. Enemy subjects wherever resident.
3. Persons, firms, and companies whose business is controlled wholly or partially by enemy subjects or is subject to enemy influence and whose names are included in a special list.

B.—They will prohibit the importation into their territories of all goods originating in or coming from enemy countries.

C.—They will devise means of establishing a system enabling contracts entered into with enemy subjects and injurious to national interests to be cancelled unconditionally.

II

Business undertakings owned or operated by enemy subjects in the territories of the Allies will all be sequestrated or placed under control; measures will be taken for the purpose of winding up some of these undertakings and of realising their assets, the proceeds of such realisation remaining sequestrated or under control.

III

In addition to the export prohibitions which are necessitated by the internal situation of each of the Allied countries, the Allies will complete the measures already taken for the restriction of enemy supplies, both in the mother countries and in the Dominions, Colonies, and Protectorates:

1. By unifying the lists of contraband and of export prohibition, and particularly by prohibiting the export of all commodities declared absolute or conditional contraband;
2. By making the grant of licences for export to neutral countries from which export to enemy territories might take place conditional upon the existence in such countries of control organisations approved by the Allies; or, in the absence of such organisations, upon special guarantees such as the limitation of the quantities exported, supervision by Allied consular officers, etc.

B

TRANSITORY MEASURES FOR THE PERIOD OF COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND MARITIME RECONSTRUCTION OF THE ALLIED COUNTRIES.

I

The Allies declare their common determination to ensure the re-establishment of the countries suffering from acts of destruction, spoliation, and unjust requisition, and decide to join in devising means to secure the restoration to those countries as a prior claim, of their raw materials, industrial and agricultural plant, stock and mercantile fleet, or to assist them to re-equip themselves in these respects.

II

Whereas the war has put an end to all the treaties of commerce between the Allies and the Enemy Powers, and whereas it is of essential importance that, during the period of economic reconstruction which will follow the cessation of hostilities, the liberty of none of the Allies should be hampered by any claim put forward by the Enemy Powers to most-favoured-nation treatment, the Allies agree that the benefit of this treatment shall not be granted to those Powers during a number of years to be fixed by mutual agreement among themselves.

During this number of years the Allies undertake to assure to each other so far as possible compensatory outlets for trade in case consequences detrimental to their commerce result from the application of the undertaking referred to in the preceding paragraph.

III

The Allies declare themselves agreed to conserve for the Allied countries, before all others, their natural resources during the whole period of commercial, industrial, agricultural, and maritime reconstruction, and for this purpose they undertake to establish special arrangements to facilitate the interchange of these resources.

IV

In order to defend their commerce, their industry, their agriculture, and their navigation against economic aggression resulting from dumping or any other mode of unfair competition, the Allies decide to fix by agreement a period of time during which the commerce of the enemy powers shall be submitted to special treatment and the goods originating in their countries shall be subjected either to prohibitions or to a special régime of an effective character.

The Allies will determine by agreement through diplomatic channels the special conditions to be imposed during the above-mentioned period on the ships of the enemy powers.

V

The Allies will devise the measures to be taken jointly or severally for preventing enemy subjects from exercising, in their territories, certain industries or professions which concern national defence or economic independence.

C

PERMANENT MEASURES OF MUTUAL ASSISTANCE AND COLLABORATION AMONG THE ALLIES

I

The Allies decide to take the necessary steps without delay to render themselves independent

of the enemy countries in so far as regards the raw materials and manufactured articles essential to the normal development of their economic activities.

These steps should be directed to assuring the independence of the Allies not only so far as concerns their sources of supply, but also as regards their financial, commercial, and maritime organisation.

The Allies will adopt the methods which seem to them most suitable for the carrying out of this resolution, according to the nature of the commodities and having regard to the principles which govern their economic policy.

They may, for example, have recourse either to enterprises subsidised, directed, or controlled by the Governments themselves, or to the grant of financial assistance for the encouragement of scientific and technical research and the development of national industries and resources; to customs duties or prohibitions of a temporary or permanent character; or to a combination of these different methods.

Whatever may be the methods adopted, the object aimed at by the Allies is to increase production within their territories as a whole to a sufficient extent to enable them to maintain and develop their economic position and independence in relation to enemy countries.

II

In order to permit the interchange of their products, the Allies undertake to adopt measures for facilitating their mutual trade relations both by the establishment of direct and rapid land and sea transport services at low rates, and by the extension and improvement of postal, telegraphic, and other communications.

III

The Allies undertake to convene a meeting of technical delegates to draw up measures for the assimilation, so far as may be possible, of their laws governing patents, indications of origin, and trade marks.

In regard to patents, trade marks, and literary and artistic copyright which have come into existence during the war in enemy countries, the Allies will adopt, so far as possible, an identical procedure, to be applied as soon as hostilities cease.

This procedure will be elaborated by the technical delegates of the Allies.

D

Whereas for the purposes of their common defence against the enemy the Allied Powers have agreed to adopt a common economic policy, on the lines laid down in the Resolutions which have been passed, and whereas it is recognised that the effectiveness of this policy depends absolutely upon these Resolutions being put into operation forthwith, the Representatives of the Allied Governments undertake to recommend their respective Governments to take without delay all the measures, whether temporary or permanent, requisite for giving full and complete effect to this policy forthwith, and to communicate to each other the decisions arrived at to attain that object.

On July 19 the Government announced the appointment of a Committee to consider the commercial and industrial policy to be adopted after the war, with special reference to the conclusions reached at the Economic Conference of the Allies, and to the following questions:—

(*a*) What industries are essential to the future safety of the nation; and what steps should be taken to maintain or establish them.

(*b*) What steps should be taken to recover home and foreign trade lost during the war, and to secure new markets.

(*c*) To what extent and by what means the resources of the Empire should and can be developed.

(*d*) To what extent and by what means the sources of supply within the Empire can be prevented from falling under foreign control.

The Committee was composed as follows:—

The Right Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T., G.C.M.G. (chairman).
Mr. Arthur Balfour.
Mr. H. Gosling.
Mr. W. A. S. Hewins, M.P.
Mr. A. H. Illingworth, M.P.
Sir J. P. Maclay, Bt.
The Right Hon. Sir A. Mond, Bt., M.P.
Mr. Arthur Pease.
Mr. R. E. Prothero, M.P.
Sir Frederick H. Smith, Bt.
Mr. G. J. Wardle, M.P.
Sir A. A. Booth, Bt.

together with the following gentlemen, who are presiding over Board of Trade Committees on the position of important industries after the war:—

Sir H. Birchenough, K.C.M.G.
Lord Faringdon.
Sir C. G. Hyde.
The Hon. Sir C. A. Parsons, K.C.B., F.R.S.
Lord Rhondda.
Mr. G. Scoby-Smith.

Mr. Percy Ashley, of the Board of Trade, and Mr. G. C. Upcott, of the Treasury, being the secretaries to the Committee.

The Committee had not made any recommendations by the end of November 1916.

Mr. Asquith, in the House of Commons on Aug. 2, 1916, made an important statement on the resolutions of the Paris Conference. He warned the House that the Germans were already organising their industries for an attack upon Allied markets and for a vigorous competition in neutral markets after the war. He commended the Paris resolutions as representing the general lines on which the Allies were preparing to meet that threat, and announced that the following measures had already been taken:—

1. The Resolutions have been formally and publicly adopted by the British and French Governments.

2. The Government are under an obligation to see that the benefits redounding to industry from the adoption of this new policy are fairly apportioned among all sections of the community. The Government are anxiously considering in concert with representatives of labour, the outlines of a post-war policy, both social and industrial, intended to secure a fairer distribution among all classes of the products of our industry.

3. Some action to carry out the recommendations has already been taken. The Board of Trade are devising schemes to render us independent of enemy supplies of dyes, spelter, and other important articles.

4. A State scheme of assistance for scientific industrial research has been created.

5. Investigations are being made by expert committees into the conditions and needs of a number of important branches of industry and into problems of finance.

The New HAZELL, 1917

6. The question of commercial and industrial policy generally has been referred to a strong committee, of which Lord Balfour is chairman.

7. The Government are communicating with the Dominions and with India on the subject of the Resolutions. When Lord Balfour's committee reports it is proposed to hold a conference here with the representatives of the Dominions and India, at which the whole question of the Empire's trade policy will be considered.

FINANCIAL FACILITIES FOR TRADE

Finally, a very strong Committee, with Lord Faringdon as Chairman, was appointed by the Board of Trade to investigate the question of financial facilities for trade. The Report of the Committee (Cd. 8346) was issued on Sept. 22, 1916.

After expressing the view of the committee that there exists to a considerable extent at the present time in this country the machinery and facilities for the finance of home trade and large overseas contracts, and for carrying through much of the business which has been done by foreign banks, the report states that our arrangements are faulty in not co-ordinating many of the facilities mentioned. It says:—

"We recognise also that the British manufacturer may be frequently in want of finance of a kind which a British Joint Stock bank with liabilities could not prudently provide, whereas the German banks in particular seem to have been able to afford special assistance at the inception of undertakings of the most varied description, and to have laid themselves out for stimulating their promotion and for carrying them through to a successful completion. We conclude, therefore, that there is ample room for an Institution which, while not interfering unduly with the ordinary business done by the British Joint Stock Banks, by Colonial Banks, and by British-Foreign Banks and Banking Houses, would be able to assist British interests in a manner that is not possible under existing conditions.

The Committee, therefore, recommend the establishment of a BRITISH TRADE BANK, constituted under Royal Charter, to fill up the gap between the home banks and the Colonial and British-foreign banks and banking houses, and to develop facilities not provided by the present systems.

The main features of the Trade Bank should be as follows:—

I. It should have a capital of £10,000,000. The first issue should be from £2,500,000 to £5,000,000 upon which in the first instance only a small amount should be paid up, but which should all be called up within a reasonable time. A further issue should be made afterwards, if possible, at a premium.

II. It should not accept deposits at call or short notice.

III. It should only open current accounts for parties who are proposing to make use of the overseas facilities which it would afford.

IV. It should have a Foreign Exchange Department where special facilities might be afforded for dealing with bills in foreign currency.

V. It should open a Credit Department for the issue of credits to parties at home and abroad.

VI. It should enter into banking agency arrangements with existing Colonial or British-foreign banks, and where such arrangements were made it should undertake not to set up for a specified period its own branches or agencies. It should have power to set up branches or agencies where no British-foreign bank of importance exists.

VII. It should inaugurate an Information Bureau.

VIII. It should endeavour not to interfere in any business for which existing banks and banking houses now provide facilities, and it should try to promote working transactions on joint account with other banks, and should invite other banks to submit to it new transactions which, owing to length of time, magnitude, or other reasons, they are not prepared to undertake alone.

IX. Where desirable, it should co-operate with the merchant and manufacturer and possibly accept risks upon joint account.

X. It should become a centre for syndicate operations, availing itself of the special knowledge which it will possess through its information Bureau.

XI. It should receive Government assistance.

PRE-WAR TARIFF REFORM

In the 1904–5–6 editions of the ANNUAL a full historical account is given of the movement in favour of Fiscal Reform, which the late Mr. Chamberlain initiated by his speech at Birmingham on May 15, 1903, and by subsequent speeches in the House of Commons.

Mr. Chamberlain's Proposals

On Oct. 6, 1903, **Mr. Chamberlain,** freed from the responsibilities of office by his resignation from the Cabinet, **opened his campaign** at Glasgow. The **proposals made by him** at Glasgow and in subsequent speeches may be thus summarised:—

On foreign corn and flour	2*s.* per qr.
On foreign meat and dairy produce	5%
Foreign manufactured goods	10%*

Maize and bacon, however, should be excluded from taxation, as the latter forms the food of some of the poorest of the population: while maize is a raw material to the farmers, who feed their stock with it.

The **Colonies** should **have a preference** by exemption from the above duties; and a substantial preference should also be given to them upon **Colonial wines,** and also perhaps upon **Colonial fruits.**

These new duties should be accompanied by the following remissions of duty:—

Tea	¾ of duty†
Sugar	½ ,, ,,
Coffee and Cocoa	½ ,, ,,

The English Customs Tariff at present imposes duties on certain imported manufactured articles, particularly motor-cars, motor-cycles, cinema films, watches, and musical instruments. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, however, made it quite clear that the purpose of this tariff was the discouragement of imports in order to bring influences to bear on the foreign exchanges; "we have to tax now with objects beyond revenue, with objects which are purely temporary, and without regard to the permanent effect upon trade." The tariff was opposed by the very small group of "free traders under any circumstances," but was approved by an overwhelming majority of the House.

Speaking at the Albert Hall on Nov. 13, 1912, **Lord Lansdowne** said the leaders of the party were ready to undertake that they would specify precisely and exactly the amount, the limits

* To be applied to foreign nations enforcing high duties on British manufactures, and to average 10%, being arranged according to the amount of labour expended on the manufactured goods.

† Then at 6*d.*, in 1912 at 5*d.*, per lb.

within which they proposed to resort to protective taxation, and would undertake not to exceed those limits without further authorisation from the electorate. They would undertake also that any revenue raised from taxes of this kind should not be treated as ordinary revenue, but should be used "for the purpose of alleviating other burdens falling upon the shoulders of the working classes."

At Ashton-under-Lyne, on Dec. 16, 1912, Mr. Bonar Law said that the questions whether or not food duties would be imposed would not arise until after negotiations had been completed with the Colonies. If the Colonies did not wish food duties, no such duties would be imposed in any circumstances. This speech brought into light a divergence of view in the Unionist Party, and the resignations of Mr. Bonar Law and Lord Lansdowne were at one time threatened, but a letter addressed to them by their colleagues showed that they enjoyed the complete confidence of their party.

In a speech at Edinburgh on Jan. 24, 1913, Mr. Bonar Law said that the policy of tariff reform was now supported by the party with a unanimity which had never before existed, and that it included three things: the imposition of a moderate tariff, lower than exists now in any industrial country in the world, on foreign manufactured goods; the giving of a preference in the English market to the Dominions of the Crown, the largest preference which is possible without the imposition of new duties upon food; and the entering at once into communications with the Dominions, and if they found that an effective system of preference was not possible without a readjustment of food duties, the reference of that readjustment to the electorate.

The following is an outline of the pre-war arguments for and against Tariff Reform as presented by the pleaders on either side.

The Case for Tariff Reform

"The case for Tariff Reform, though complicated by intricate matters of fact, really turns upon a few simple, yet comprehensive principles. As Mr. Balfour has said, it is a policy to which all the tendencies of modern commerce, all the tendencies of domestic politics, have gradually been working up. In the days of the Corn Laws the home-grown supply of wheat was 88% of the whole; it is now 25% only. The foreign supply was then only 12%; it is 75% now. In 1846 out manufacturing supremacy placed us beyond all rivalry: we were the 'workshop of the world,' and therefore bound to dominate every market to which we might be admitted. In other words, trade was on a co-operative basis; foreign nations provided us with raw material and food, and purchased our finished goods in return. To-day, however, the dominating factor in trade is not co-operation, but foreign competition. This may be seen, first, in the extent to which other nations—notably Germany and the United States—are becoming independent of us so far as their own wants are concerned, and are, as manufacturers, competing with us in other markets; and secondly, in the extent to which they are competing with us in our own. These are facts which emerge like rocks above the mist and foam of partisan controversy. Tariff Reform, therefore, does not involve a revival of the old policy of Protection. It is imperative owing to entirely new conditions affecting our agricultural and manufacturing interests, and also to the economic needs of Empire. Tariff Reform, moreover, suggests the only rational and practicable method of raising the revenue required for Social Reform and the administration of the realm. It would secure this by removing a large part of our present oppressive taxation on food and tobacco, and put duties instead on imported foreign manufactured goods and products, which compete with things we manufacture and produce in this country. Such taxes would be paid partly or wholly by the foreigner, who would either have to reduce his prices or lose our market. Food prices would not be increased, because competition would be set up between a taxed and an untaxed supply, and such competition has a tendency to keep down prices. Tariff Reform in its Imperial aspect is concerned with the confederation and conservation of the Empire. In view of the relative growth of rival States, it becomes a primary duty to develop the wealth and productive power of every part of the Empire to the fullest possible extent, and to encourage the maximum of commercial intercourse, thus making the various parts mutually interdependent, and the whole, as far as possible, self-sufficient. Tariff Reform, therefore, means the scientific regulation of Trade and Finance in the interests of the Empire as a whole, in place of the present policy of *laissez faire*, which is the corollary of Free Trade."

The Case against Tariff Reform

"The main ground on which free traders resist the policy, or rather the intermixture of policies, which is popularly described by the term 'Tariff Reform,' is that that policy necessarily involves a return to Protection. They contend that the substitution of what is in effect State interference with and control of the departments of productive industry and commerce for individual initiative, enterprise, technical knowledge, and adaptability to varying economic conditions would prove both wasteful and pernicious. They deprecate the introduction of a fiscal system whereby taxation of commodities would be imposed not, as now, merely for the provision of necessary revenue, but largely for the benefit of particular interests in the State. They hold that the necessity of obtaining freely from external sources a very great portion of our necessary food and the raw materials of our industries is a factor which differentiates the position of the United Kingdom from that of all other countries; and that the natural channel through which those supplies reach us could not be either dammed or diverted by the interposition of customs barriers erected *ad hoc* without grave economic wastage.

"The proposed taxation of imported food, and of commodities, whether manufactured or not, which are in effect the raw materials of our industry, would raise the cost of our own requirements, thus limiting the purchasing power of our population; while it would interfere with our powers of competing with our foreign rivals in neutral markets. It would thus lead to the restriction both of our home and foreign trade, with consequent unemployment, diminished wages, and lowering of our standard of comfort. At the same time it would draw from our consumers in taxation an amount quite out of proportion to the revenue which it would provide for purposes of the State. The imposition of a Tariff Reform tariff would be immediately followed by the cancellation of the favourable tariff treatment which we now receive from practically every foreign country in the world, and the substitution of maximum tariffs against our goods.

"Free Traders deny, as contrary to the experience of all protected countries, that the

burden of import duties can be transferred to the foreigner, except perhaps in a very limited number of cases, which cannot be pre-determined, and then only to a very minute and temporary degree. They deny that the fiscal manipulations, which are necessarily involved in the proposed scheme of Imperial Reciprocity or Colonial Preference can produce any satisfactory result in strengthening the bonds of Empire, but contend that they will rather result in straining the bonds happily now existing; and finally they anticipate with dread the possibility of the growth in this country of political corruption and the fostering of selfish interests with which, in too many instances, the growth of Protection is irrevocably linked."

FISCAL ASSOCIATIONS AND ORGANISATIONS

The Tariff Commission was established by Mr. Chamberlain at the beginning of 1904, "to examine the fiscal proposals which he has submitted to the country; and to report as to (1) their probable effect on present conditions; (2) whether any modifications are desirable, and, if so, what should be the nature of such modifications, having due regard to the general interests of the community; (3) the best way in which, where there are conflicting interests, those interests can be harmonised; (4) what duties, if any, should be recommended.

Chairman, Sir V. Caillard.
Vice-Chairman, Sir Arthur Pearson.
Secretary, W. A. S. Hewins, M.P.
Assist. Sec. Percy A. Hurd.
Office, 7 Victoria St., London, S.W.

The **members of the Commission** are as follows:

Col. Sir Charles Allen.
Mr. F. Baynes.
Mr. J. H. Birchenough, C.M.G.
Rt. Hon. C. Booth, F.R.S.
Mr. H. Bostock.
Sir S. B. Boulton, Bt.
Sir Richard Burbidge.
Lord Chaplin.
Hon. Sir J. A. Cockburn, K.C.M.G.
Mr. J. G. Colmer, C.M.G.
Mr. J. Arthur Corah.
Mr. J. W. Dennis.
Lord Desborough.
Mr. Charles Eckersley.
Mr. Lewis Evans.
Lord Faringdon.
Sir Chas. Follett, C.B.
Mr. T. Gallaher.
The Hon. Vicary Gibbs.
Lt.-Col. Alfred Gilbey.
Sir William J. Goulding, Bt.
Rt. Hon. Sir F. L. Harris, M.P.
Mr. J. M. Harris.
Mr. W. Harrison.
Mr. Hugo Hirst.
Mr. John Hunter.
Mr. Robert Littlejohn.
Mr. Charles Lyle.
Mr. A. W. Maconochie.
Mr. W. H. Mitchell.
Mr. A. Mosely, C.M.G.
Hon. Sir Charles Parsons, K.C.B., F.R.S.
Sir Walter Peace, K.C.M.G.
Sir Westby Perceval, K.C.M.G
Mr. C. J. Phillips.
Mr. Joseph Rank.
Mr. R. Beaumont Thomas.
Sir John Turney.
Mr. Christopher Turnor.
Mr. S. J. Waring.

Imperial Tariff Committee, Birmingham.—*Pres.* Rt. Hon. Austen Chamberlain, M.P.; *Treas.* Neville Chamberlain; *Hon. Sec.* W. Byng Kenrick; *General Sec.* C. A. Vince, M.A.; *Organising Sec.* R. G. Hewins. *Office*, 39 Edmund Street, Birmingham.

Tariff Reform League, inaugurated July 21, 1903—*Pres.* (vacant); *Chairman of the League*, Viscount Duncannon, M.P.; *Chairman of Organisation Committee*, H. Page Croft, M.P.; *Sec.* G. E. Raine; *Assistant Sec.* J. Percy Askew; *Literary Sec.* G. Graham Anderson. *Office*, 7 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

Junior Imperial League.—*Pres.* Marquess of Londonderry; *Hon. Sec.* H. I. P. Hallett; *Sec.* H. H. Cannell. *Office*, St. Stephen's Chambers, Westminster, London, S.W.

Women's Unionist and Tariff Reform Association.—*Organising Sec.* Miss Goring-Thomas. *Offices*, 110 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Against Mr. Chamberlain's Proposals

Constitutional Free Trade Association.—*Pres.* Earl of Cromer; *Sec.* E. G. Brunker. *Office*, 65 Victoria Street, S.W.

Free Trade Union.—*Pres.* Earl Beauchamp; *Hon. Treas.* Earl Beauchamp and Sir Alfred Mond, Bt., M.P.; *Hon. Sec.* Col. the Hon. C. Bigham, C.M.G.; *Sec.* W. W. Champness. *Office*, 65 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W.

Cobden Club.—*Chairman of Committee*, Lord Welby; *Treas.* T. Fisher Unwin; *Hon. Sec.* Rt. Hon. J. A. Murray Macdonald, M.P. *Office*, Broadway Court, Westminster, London, S.W.

PARTY ORGANISATIONS

CHIEF LIBERAL ORGANISATIONS

The chief Liberal organisations are:—

Eighty Club, 3 Hare Court, Temple, London, E.C. Formed in 1880 to promote Liberal Education and stimulate Liberal organisation. The members lecture on political subjects and address Liberal Associations and meetings throughout the country. No fees are charged. *Pres.* Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith; *Hon. Sec.* H. Drysdale Woodcock.

Liberal Central Association. The recognised and official headquarters of the Party, the chairman of the association always being the Chief Liberal Whip for the time being. *Pres.* The Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, K.C., M.P.; *Chairman*, J. W. Gulland, M.P.; *Treas.* Sir Jesse Herbert; *Hon. Sec.* Sir Robert Hudson. *Offices*, 21 Abingdon Street, Westminster.

Liberal Colonial Club. Formed in 1906 as a centre for Liberals interested in Colonial affairs, and to study Colonial methods of dealing with social problems. *Pres.* Viscount Bryce; *Chairman of Committee*, Sir Ed. Cook; *Treas.* A. Cecil Beck, M.P.; *Sec.* Sir Alexander W. Lawrence, Bt., 3 King's Bench Walk, Temple, E.C.

Liberal Publication Department, The, has offices at 42 Parliament Street, S.W., and issues monthly the *Liberal Magazine*. The *Liberal Year Book* is published annually at the end of the year, and pamphlets and leaflets on current politics are issued at frequent intervals. *Chairman*, Rt. Hon. J. M. Robertson, M.P.; *Sec.* Charles Geake.

London Liberal Federation, *Chairman*, Rt. Hon. W. H. Dickinson, M.P.; *Treas.* Earl Beauchamp; *Hon. Secs.* Sydney W. Pascall and Walter Isaac, J.P.; *Assistant Sec.* W. G. Rattey; *Political Organiser*, F. C. Rivers. *Offices*, 41 Parliament Street, London, S.W.

National League of Young Liberals. Established 1903. Affiliated branches, 580. *Pres.* The Rt. Hon. Walter Runciman, M.P.; *Hon. Treas.* The Hon Herbert Beaumont; *Chairman*, F. C.

Thornborough, J.P.; *Secs.* C. W. B. Prescott and J. Aubrey Rees. *Offices*, 48 and 49, Queen Anne's Chambers, Tothill Street, London, S.W.

National Liberal Federation. A union for national purposes of all the Liberal Associations throughout England and Wales. The whole Federation represents and gives effect to the ascertained opinions of the rank and file of the party in the constituencies. *Pres.* The Right Hon. Sir John Brunner, Bt.; *Chairman of Committee*, Sir Edward Evans; *Sec.* Sir Robert Hudson; *Assist. Sec.* Frank Barter. *Head Offices*, 42 Parliament Street, London, S.W.

The National Reform Union was formed in 1864 by members of the Committee of the Anti-Corn-Law League, who took up the question of Parliamentary Reform after the defeat of Protection. It is a propagandist organisation and carries on active educational work all over the Kingdom. *Hon. Sec.* Samuel Gleave; *Hon. Treas.* R. H. Cawley, J.P.; *Chairman*, Joseph Bliss, J.P. *Pres.* A. G. C. Harvey, M.P.; *Central Office*, 50 Haworth's Buildings, 5 Cross Street, Manchester; *London Office*, Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, S.W.

Scottish Liberal Association. *Hon. Treas.* J. W. Gulland, M.P.; *General Sec.* W. Webster, J.P.; *Offices*, 95 Princes Street, Edinburgh, and 7 West George Street, Glasgow.

Scottish Women's Liberal Federation, 7 West George Street, Glasgow. *Sec.* (vacant).

Women's Liberal Federation, Affiliated branches, 746; approximate aggregate membership, 106,997. *Pres.* The Lady Aberconway; *Hon. Secs.* Mrs. Banister Fletcher and Mrs. Broadley Reid; *Hon. Treas.* Mrs. Walter Runciman; *Sec.* Mrs. McArthur. *Offices*, 72 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Women's National Liberal Association. *Pres.* Mrs. Asquith; *Chairman of Executive*, Lady Byles; *Sec.* Mrs. Weston. *Offices*, 138 Palace Chambers, Westminster, London, S.W.

Young Scots Society. Founded 1900. Its objects are to promote advanced Liberalism in Scotland chiefly by educational propaganda among young men, and in particular to advance the cause of Scottish Home Rule. *Hon. Pres.* C. E. Price, M.P.; *Pres.* Kenneth McIver, Dunfermline; *Hon. Gen. Sec.* Thomas Lochhead, 26 Tassie Street, Shawlands, Glasgow; *Hon. Gen. Treas.* George Saunders, 41 South Methven Street, Perth.

United Irish League of Great Britain. *Gen Sec.* F. L. Crilly. *Office*, 2 and 4, Great Smith Street, S.W.

CHIEF UNIONIST ORGANISATIONS

The chief Unionist organisations are:

Association of Conservative Clubs, *Sec.* Frank Solbé. *Offices*, St. Stephen's House, Westminster, London, S.W.

The National Unionist Association of Conservative and Liberal-Unionist Organisations. *Pres.* Rt. Hon. Sir Ailwyn E. Fellowes, K.C.V.O.; *Chairman of Council*, Rt. Hon. Sir H. S. Samuel, M.P.; *Chairman of the Party Organisation and Executive Committee*, A. D. Steel-Maitland, M.P.; *Vice-Chairmen of the Executive Committee*, The Rt. Hon. Lord Somerleyton, K.C.V.O., Sir William Jenkins, J.P., and Sir H. S. Samuel, M.P.; *Joint Principal Agents*, Sir John Boraston, William Crump, J.P., and Sir H. S. Samuel, M.P.; *Joint Secs.* (*Hon. Secs.*); *Sec.* Thomas Cox. *Offices*, St. Stephen's Chambers, Westminster, S.W.

National Conservative League. *Grand Sec.* F. H. Relton, 8 Lansdowne Road, East Croydon.

Scottish Unionist Association 2 Frederick St., Edinburgh. *Pres.* Sir Matthew Arthur, Bt.; *Secs.* Eastern Div., G. Brown, S. F. Sutherland; Western Div., Lewis Shedden.

Irish Unionist Alliance, 109 Grafton Street, Dublin. *Hon. Sec.* Denis R. Pack Beresford.

Ulster Unionist Council, Old Town Hall, Belfast. *Sec.* R. Dawson Bates.

The **United Club,** which has been established for more than 20 years, sends out voluntary speakers on behalf of the Unionist cause to all parts of the country without charge. *Joint Pres.* the Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P., and the Rt. Hon. A. Bonar Law, M.P.; *Chairman of Committee*, J. F. P. Rawlinson, K.C., M.P.; *Hon. Sec.* Park Goff; *Clerk of Committee*, S. E. Berry. *Office*, Mitre Court Chambers, Temple, E.C.

Primrose League. A league founded in 1883, which supports three principles—the maintenance of Religion, the Estates of the Realm, and the Imperial Ascendancy of the British Empire. Supplies a large number of workers at election times, and during the interval between elections carries on a campaign of educational work in the constituencies. *Grand Master*, Earl Curzon of Kedleston; *Chancellor and Chairman of Grand Council*, Earl of Crawford; *Actg. Chancellor*, Rt. Hon. Walter Long, M.P. *Pres. Ladies' Grand Council*, Miss Balfour; *Vice-Chancellor*, (vacant); *Registrar*, F. Willis; *Clerk of the Council*, R. Bennett; *Organising Sec.* H. Crowe. *Head Offices*, 64 Victoria Street, S.W.

National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies. *Pres.* Mrs. Henry Fawcett, LL.D.; *Hon. Sec.* Miss E. M. L. Atkinson. *Offices*, Parliament Chambers, 14 Great Smith Street, Westminster, S.W. *London Society*: *Hon. Sec.* Miss P. Strachey 58 Victoria Street.

The **Women's Social and Political Union** was formed in 1903. *Founder and Hon. Treas.* Mrs. Pankhurst; *Hon. Sec.* Miss Annie Kenney. Official Organ, *Britannia*; *Ed.*, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, 114 Great Portland Street, London, W.C.

Men's League for Women's Suffrage, founded 1907. A constitutional, non-party society. *Chairman*, Herbert Jacobs; *Hon. Sec.* F. N. Sargeant. *Offices*, 136 St. Stephen's House, S.W.

International Women's Franchise Club, founded 1909. A club for men and women. Entrance, 1 guinea; subscription, 1 guinea. *Pres.* Earl of Lytton. *Address*, 9 Grafton Street, W.

Conservative and Unionist Women's Franchise Association. *Hon. Sec.* Mrs. Gilbert Samuel. *Head Office*, 48 Dover Street, London, W.

Liberal Women's Suffrage Union. *Hon. Secs.* Mrs. Francis Acland, Mrs. Heron Maxwell. *Office*, 29 Denison House, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.

Women's Local Government Society. *Hon. Sec.* Miss Leigh Browne; *Sec.* Miss Berry. *Office*, 19 Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.

Women's Freedom League. *Pres.* Mrs. Despard. *Political Organiser*, Miss C. Nina Boyle; *Sec.* Miss F. A. Underwood. *Office*, 144 High Holborn, W.C.

National League for Opposing Woman Suffrage. *Hon. Sec.* Mrs. Jeyes; *Assist. Secs.* Miss Nora Garland. *Office*, Caxton House, Tothill Street, Westminster.

In addition to the societies enumerated above which advocate the adoption of women's suffrage, there is a great variety of other societies, all having the same object in view—in fact, no movement can boast of so many organisations in its favour. Since the war broke out, they have all given up active political propaganda, and turned their energies into some form or other of war-work.

SOCIALISM AT HOME AND ABROAD

IN GREAT BRITAIN

By agreement between the three chief Socialist organisations, the **Labour Party**—which must be distinguished from the smaller but more active Independent Labour Party—became in 1914 politically the central Socialist body for Great Britain. The Labour Party had been pledged to Socialism as its ultimate aim since the Hull conference of 1908, in which year it was admitted to affiliation with the International Socialist Bureau. In its general policy, however, the Labour Party was, and is, necessarily, dominated by the trade unions which make the bulk of its membership; and a large, though somewhat passive, section of its nominal strength has been rather Radical than Socialist in its aim. The party had in 1916 111 trade unions, with a membership of 2,053,735 affiliated to it, as well as 177 trades councils and local labour parties, and, including co-operative and Women's Labour League affiliations, has a total membership of 2,093,365. Its officers are:

Chairman, G. J. Wardle.
Secretary, Rt. Hon Arthur Henderson, M.P.
Assist. Sec. J. S. Middleton.
National Agent, A. Peters, J.P.
Offices, 1 Victoria Street, Westminster.

The *Daily Citizen*, the organ of the party, was compelled to cease publication on June 5, 1915.

In Parliament the Labour Party has 37 members, of whom seven are directly supported by the Independent Labour Party, and the remainder by trade unions, though more than half of the total number are professed Socialists. The party forms an independent group, which agreed, however, at the beginning of the war to co-operate with the Government. There were some dissentients from this course, and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the chairman, resigned that office. Mr. Arthur Henderson, who succeeded, entered the Coalition Cabinet in May 1915, and the present acting chairman of the party is Mr. G. J. Wardle. Mr. W. Brace, M.P., and Mr. G. H. Roberts, M.P., who had also been officials of the party, are now in the Ministry. The Acting Chief Whip is J. Parker, M.P.: Junior Whip, C. W. Bowerman, M.P.

The **British Socialist Party** has a membership approximately of 20,000. Its **headquarters** are at Chandos Hall, 21 Maiden Lane, Strand, W.C. *Secretary*, Albert Inkpin. The official organ of the party is *The Call*. 1d.

The **National Socialist Party** was founded as the result of a secession of members of the British Socialist Party at the Annual Conference at Easter 1916. Its leaders include Mr. H. M. Hyndman and Mr. Will Thorne, M.P. It supports the cause of Great Britain and her allies in the war. *Hon. Organiser*, Joseph Burgess. *Joint Hon. Secs.* J. C. Webster and W. A. Woodroffe.

The **Fabian Society** seeks to "permeate" with Socialist principles existing political and other organisations, and to influence local authorities to make use of their powers. A Research Department was established in 1912 for the systematic investigation of social and industrial problems. *Secretary*, R. Page Arnot. Offices as below. A Women's Group formed for discussing problems relating to women has an office on the same premises. The Society has a permanent Joint Committee with the Independent Labour Party, for carrying on propaganda on behalf of the two bodies. A **University Socialist Federation** was formed by the younger Fabians in 1912. *Secretaries*, Edward R. Pease and W. Stephen Sanders. *Offices*, 45 Tothill Street, Westminster. The *New Statesman*, a weekly organ, was founded in 1914 largely to promote Fabian principles.

The **Independent Labour Party** was established at Bradford in 1893, with the object of securing the collective ownership of the means of production and exchange by means of direct Labour representation in Parliament and on local authorities. The present strength of the party is about 30,000. *Chairman*, F. W. Jowett, M.P.; *Secretary*, Francis Johnson; *Offices*, St. Bride's House, Salisbury Square, E.C. The *National Labour Press* (30 Blackfriars Street, Manchester) is the printing and publication department of the party. It publishes the *Labour Leader* weekly, the *Socialist Review* quarterly, and many books and pamphlets, and prints several weekly Labour and Socialist organs. The offices of the party both in London and Manchester were raided by the police on Aug. 12, 1915, and certain pamphlets were ordered for destruction as injurious to recruiting.

The **Hermes Club** (founded 1913) exists for the purpose of assisting the Labour Party by social gatherings, investigations, and the placing of speakers and workers at the disposal of the party. *Acting Sec.* Henry H. Slesser, 11 King's Bench Walk, Temple, London, E.C.

The **Women's Labour League**, now eleven years old, is a vigorous society affiliated to the Labour Party. Its *General Secretary* is Miss Mary Longman. *Offices*, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W. It has several organisers, and publishes a monthly paper, the *Labour Woman*.

Several manifestos in support of the war and recruiting have been issued during the year by the **Socialist National Defence Committee**, of which John Hodge, M.P., is *Chairman*; Victor Fisher, *Hon. Sec.*; and the *Offices*, 19 Buckingham Street, Adelphi, London, W.C. This organisation became merged in May 1916 in **The British Workers' National League**, founded to secure the more complete organisation of labour and to adopt a national policy.

Although **Socialism** is associated in the minds of many detractors with irreligion, it is exercising some **influence through all the Churches.** The Guild of St. Matthew and the Christian Social Union sowed the early seed, but it is since the founding, in 1906, of the **Church Socialist League** that the propaganda has prospered substantially. The joint *Secretaries* of the League are the Rev. Conrad Noel and the Rev. J. H. Hastings. *Organising Sec.* Rev. C. Stuart Smith, Red Row, Mellor, Stockport. Membership about 1,200. The Rev. F. Lewis Donaldson is *President*. There is a smaller Socialist organisation among English Roman Catholics. Many Nonconformist leaders have shown strong sympathy with the movement.

The Clarion Fellowship, with organisations in all the larger towns and abroad, exists to promulgate Socialism. It supports five travelling vans, with lecturers, who have done successful pioneering work, especially in the country districts and villages. It is a child of the *Clarion*.

Other Socialistic associations, independent of the above, are: **National Council of British Socialist Sunday School Unions,** *Sec.* Miss Clarice McNab, 43 Dudley Crescent, Leith; the **Young Socialist League,** *Sec.* J. Bloomfield, 280 Brick Lane, Bethnal Green, London, E.

Anti-Socialist Union

The **Anti-Socialist Union of Great Britain** was established in 1908 to combat the Socialist movement. *Chairman*, Claude Lowther; *Offices*, 58 and 60 Victoria Street, Westminster.

IN THE BRITISH COLONIES

On the continent of Australia the nominal Socialist Party is relatively insignificant; but the Labour Party is Socialist in all but name, and has applied for affiliation to the International Socialist Bureau. Mr. W. M. Hughes, Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, is an active Socialist.

Although there have been isolated Socialist groups in **Canada** for some years, their extreme doctrinaire opinions and refusal to ally themselves with the trade unions, or even with the Socialist International, have prevented the movement making headway. There is one Socialist and one Labour member in the Dominion Parliament.

In **South Africa** the Labour Party, which has grown rapidly since 1910, is the chief Socialistic body, though there are smaller organisations professing more rigid theories. The movement received a great impetus in 1914 as a sequel to the general strike.

EDUCATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

ENGLAND AND WALES

The elementary education of all children between the ages of 5 and 14 (with some exceptions) has been compulsory since 1880 and free since 1891. The local administrative authorities for these purposes have been (since the Education Act of 1902) committees of the County, Borough, and Urban Councils. These Committees include a minority of co-opted members, selected on grounds of their special knowledge of educational work. There are 289 such authorities in England and 29 in Wales. **Elementary schools** are of two kinds. "Council" schools are wholly provided and maintained by the Local Education Committees; undenominational Bible teaching only is given in these. In "Voluntary" schools, the premises for which have been erected and must be maintained by voluntary subscriptions, definite religious instruction is permitted, provision being made for the withdrawal of children whose parents object. In other respects the schools are equally controlled by the Education Committees, and share equally in the public funds. The difficulty in raising subscriptions to maintain the progressive standard of accommodation required by the Board of Education has brought about a continuous decline in the number of Voluntary schools, and a more than corresponding increase in the number of Council schools.

Higher Elementary schools were first established in 1900; in 1905 a "new type" of school was introduced, and in 1910 these were converted into "Central" schools, with either a commercial or an industrial bias, conducted under the ordinary conditions of the Code. The first intention of the higher elementary school was not to take the place of a secondary school, but to provide normally a three-years' "finishing" course for pupils remaining at school from the ages of 12 to 15 years. In practice, however, it has been found that the three-year course has been a reality for only a small proportion of those admitted; while as regards those who have attended for three and occasionally for four years, the course of study pursued has been more appropriate for a secondary school. **Special schools** of all kinds exist: for the blind, deaf, mentally defective, etc.; there are also country or seaside schools, open-air schools, and schools for cookery, laundry-work, light woodwork, gardening, dairying, housewifery, etc.

Secondary Education.—The Secondary Schools Branch of the Board of Education was formally constituted on April 1, 1903. It began in a very small way, but its growth has been continuous and rapid. A strong body of secondary school inspectors has been created, and inspects, besides the grant-aided schools, a large number of others which seek recognition for efficiency. The branch administers three-quarters of a million of public money, of which over half a million goes in direct grant to secondary schools as such.

Medical Inspection of Schools.—Most of the areas for elementary education have undertaken a more or less systematic inspection of scholars by their medical officers for several years past. School clinics provide medical treatment in 212 areas, and upwards of 450 have been established. The clinics vary greatly in equipment and in the diseases and defects treated; some are concerned only with dental work, others treat eyes, ears, nose, and minor skin diseases. London has an elaborate special scheme of its own. Care Committees, whose purpose is to follow up the work done in the schools, have been set up in several educational areas In an increasing number of centres the work of the medical department has been linked with that of the Juvenile Labour Exchange, or a Central Care Committee, schools for mothers have been established, and instruction in "mothercraft" is now included in the curriculum of many schools. The passing of the Education (Provision of Meals) Act, 1914, and the payment by the Board of Education of a permanent grant towards the cost of the provision of meals, marked a new epoch in the history of education. The necessity for feeding children has varied greatly in different parts of the country, and has in the main been confined to three centres of population, namely, Greater London, Lancashire, and Yorkshire.

Teachers and Training Colleges.—Before the war there was approximately one certificated teacher for every 49 scholars in average attendance in England, and in Wales one for every 60 scholars. Rather less than one-third of the certificated teachers were men, and of these nearly 74% were also trained; of the women certificated teachers 53% were trained. In 1913 extensive alterations were made in the regulations for the training of teachers for elementary schools, the object being to give the training colleges a large measure of freedom in adapting the curriculum to the needs of individual students, and, secondly, by lightening and simplifying the course in academic subjects to increase the time available for professional training. The supply of certificated and uncertificated teachers is derived in the main from those young persons who have been recognised either as pupil-teachers or as bursars under the Board's regulations. Training colleges for teachers were voluntary, denominational institutions, unaided by the State till 1890, when colleges of a non-residential character were first "recognised" at various universities. Since 1902 the Board of Education has offered large grants to Local Educational Committees for the provision of training colleges.

Technical, etc., Institutions.—Full-time courses, intended as a preparation for entering a definite employment at or about the ages of 15 or 16, have been issued by the Board of Education applicable to Junior Technical Schools, Schools of Nautical Training, and University Tutorial Classes. Other schools specialise in science, technology, or art in all its branches.

Effect of the War on Education.—The war has had its effect on all sides of education as sketched above. The call for men has depleted the male teaching staff, and drained the students of universities, training colleges, and other institutions. It is estimated that of the teachers employed by Local Education alone, some 20,000 have joined the Colours, of the full-time students in State-aided University Institutions some 5,000, and of training college students some 3,000. Many schools throughout the country were occupied for military purposes; for billeting in the early stages of the war, this occupation being for the most part temporary, and for hospitals, this occupation being usually prolonged, though in some areas schools have been requisitioned for long periods for the billeting of troops engaged on garrison duty, and in one or two areas for the accommodation of a large influx of munition workers, where the ordinary housing accommodation of the district proved quite insufficient for the growth of the population, pending the provision of hutments. During the first year of war 1,023 schools in all were occupied at some time or other for military purposes. Where possible, the difficulty was overcome by means of the "double-shift" expedient. A very large number of refugee children from Belgium were admitted into the elementary schools, there being approximately 30,000 refugee Belgian children in the United Kingdom; a considerable proportion was distributed among the large towns in the north of England, and many also in South Wales. Owing to the dearth of labour many children were excused from attendance at school, more particularly in agricultural districts. As mentioned above, the demand for men occasioned difficulties in the staffing of schools, the supply of intending teachers also being practically cut off.

Committees on Science and Modern Languages

In August 1916 the appointment was announced of two Committees on Education after the War: (1) a Science Committee to "inquire into the position occupied by National Science in the educational system of Great Britain, especially in secondary schools and universities; and to advise what measures are needed to promote its study, regard being had to the requirements of a liberal education, to the advancement of pure science, and to the interests of the trades, industries, and professions which particularly depend upon Applied Science."

Members, Sir J. J. Thomson, O.M., D.Sc. (*Chairman*), Rt. Hon. F. D. Acland, M.P., Prof. H. B. Baker, D.Sc., F.R.S., Graham Balfour, Sir William Beardmore, Bt., Sir G. H. Claughton, Bt., C. W. Crook, Miss E. R. Gwatkin, Sir Henry Hibbert, M.P., William Neagle, F. G. Ogilvie, C.B., Dr. Michael Sadler, C.B., Prof. E. H. Starling, M.D., F.R.S., W. W. Vaughan, H. G. Nagel, A. D. Hall, F.R.S.

Secretary, F. B. Stead, H.M. Inspector of Schools, Board of Education, Whitehall, S.W.

(2) A Modern Languages Committee to inquire, etc., "regard being had to the requirements of a liberal education, including an appreciation of the history, literature, and civilisation of other countries, and to the interests of commerce and public service."

Members, Stanley Leathes, C.B. (*Chairman*), C. A. Montague Barlow, M.P., E. Bullough, Rt. Hon. Sir Maurice de Bunsen, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., A. G. Coffin, Dr. H. A. L. Fisher, H. C. Gooch, J. W. Headlam, L. D. Holt, Dr. Walter Leaf, Dr. G. Macdonald, F.B.A., A. Mansbridge, Nowell Smith, Miss M. J. Tuke, Sir James Yoxall, M.P., Miss M. A. Gilliland.

Secretary, A. E. Twentyman, Board of Education, Whitehall, S.W.

Statistics

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, 1914–15

——	England.	Wales.	Total.
1. Ordinary Public Elementary Schools .	19,154	1,888	21,042
2. Higher Elementary Schools . .	35	14	49
3. Special Schools. .	386	10	396
4. Certified Efficient Schools . .	58	2	60
Totals . . .	19,633	1,914	21,547

Number and Accommodation of Ordinary Public Elementary Schools, 1903 and 1915

Year.	Council Schools.		Voluntary Schools.		Total.	
	Number.	Accommodation.	Number.	Accommodation.	Number.	Accommodation.
*1903 . .	5,975	3,065,169 †	14,238	3,722,317 †	20,213	6,787,486 †
1915 . .	8,603	4,289,134 ‡	12,439	2,750,472 ‡	21,042	7,039,606 ‡

Number of Scholars and Attendance

Year.	Number of Scholars on the Books on Jan. 31.				Net Increase or Decrease.
	Under 5.	5 and under 12.	12 and over.	Total.	
1912 . . .	320,889	4,636,926	1,088,770	6,046,585	—
1913 . . .	301,150	4,644,678	1,111,589	6,057,417	+ 10,832
1914 . . .	289,757	4,672,753	1,116,385	6,078,895	+ 21,478
1915 . . .	283,366	4,689,244	1,136,038	6,108,648	+ 29,753

* Represents the conditions prevailing at the time the Education Act of 1902 came into force. ‡ After re-assessment
† Before re-assessment on the basis of 10 sq. ft. per head for older children and 9 sq. ft. for younger children.

The following table relates only to Ordinary Public Elementary Schools :

Year.	Average Number on Registers.	Average Attendance.	Percentage of Average Attendance to Average Number on Registers.
1910–11 .	6,036,685	5,373,320	89·01
1911–12 .	6,033,982	5,357,507	88·79
1912–13 .	6,047,217	5,365,873	88·73
1913–14 .	6,066,311	5,382,624	88·73
1914–15 .	—	5,355,121	—

Special Schools

Schools.	1914–15.	
	Number of Schools.	Accommodation.
Blind	46	2,594
Deaf	47	4,393
Mentally defective	181	14,436
Physically defective	106	8,265
Epileptic	6	496
Total	386	30,184

Special Subjects

Subject.	Number of Schools.	Number of Registered Scholars.
Cookery	8,549	356,814
Laundry-work	3,885	171,569
Housewifery	1,261	50,908
Combined Domestic Subjects	668	12,611
Mixed Course in Domestic Subjects	283	6,051
Dairy-work	28	167
Handicraft	5,544	313,388
Light Woodwork	276	9,504
Gardening	3,011	56,037

Other Statistics, 1915

Secondary Schools eligible for grant	929
Pupils in same	180,507
Boys	96,039
Girls	84,468
Teachers in same :	
Graduates	6,080
Non-graduates	3,737
Evening and Part-time Schools	6,269
Students in same	726,626
Schools of Art and Art Classes	272
Training Colleges	89
Accommodation in same	13,356

Expenditure :

By Local Education Committees	£25,557,356
Loan charges (for offices)	2,289,594
,, ,, (for other than offices)	3,039,972
Elementary schools	19,958,066
Higher elementary schools	100,005
Industrial and special schools	595,609
Administration	1,341,940
Medical service	216,409
Provision of meals	168,369
Secondary schools and pupil teachers	£1,503,773
Technical, art, and evening schools	1,839,618
Training of teachers	152,019
Aid to students	578,006

Revenue :

Parliamentary grants—	
Elementary education	£11,761,036
Higher education	1,224,753
Rates and borough funds—	
Elementary education	13,221,371
Higher education	2,094,114

SCOTLAND

The Local Education Authorities for Scotland are **School Boards,** popularly elected. The Education (Scotland) Act of 1908 provided for the assimilation of the franchise to that for the Parish Councils and also gave the Scotch Education Department power under certain conditions to combine school board districts. Several such combinations have already been effected. Co-operative action is taken through Burgh and County Committees on Secondary Education, and (for the training of teachers) through Provincial Committees instituted in connection with the four Scottish Universities. The Act of 1908 gave to School Boards further responsibilities and powers for securing the health and well-being of children of school age, and placed upon them new and far-reaching duties in relation to young people who have left school and entered upon employment. Schemes of medical inspection are in operation in all the large urban districts and in nearly all county districts. The Edinburgh School Board has made marked success in using powers to aid parents of children leaving school in the choice of their future employment.

Schools are now classed as Primary, Intermediate, and Secondary.

Primary Schools

	1914.	1915.
Number of schools	3,171	3,168
Total accommodation	1,058,809	1,064,881
Number on register	843,309	844,843
Average attendance	754,183	752,566
Number of teachers	—	21,360

Intermediate and Secondary Schools

	1914.	1915.
Number of schools	195	196
Number on register	27,962	29,488
Average attendance	25,913	27,102

Finance of School Boards, 1915

Expenditure.		Revenue.	
Teachers' salaries, etc.	£2,505,344	Grants	£1,817,199
School maintenance	617,925	School fees	88,671
Administration	139,759	Rates	2,040,001
Loan charges	557,431	Other sources	54,435
Other charges	155,725		
	£3,976,184		£4,005,306

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IRELAND

In Ireland elementary education is under the charge of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland.

Elementary or National Schools

	1915.	1916.
Schools open. . .	8,207	8,163
Number on register .	700,265	699,172
Average attendance .	508,424	500,002
Daily attendance . .	72·6%	71·5%
Over 15 years of age .	10,913	10,841

Other Elementary Schools, 1915

Description.	Number.	Average on Roll.	Daily Attendance.
Model Schools .	70	8,919	6,953
Convent and monastery schools .	408	117,321	88,577
Workhouse schools	103	2,269	2,029

Gross total of **teachers,** 15,877. Total expenditure for 1915–16, £1,631,796. Number of schools in which the bilingual (English and Irish) programme is in operation increased from 36 in 1906–7 to 225 in 1914–15.

Intermediate Education is under the charge of the Irish Intermediate Education Board, which is an examination and inspection Board, administering a large original endowment and an annual income derived from Local Taxation Duties. During 1916, 6,644 boys and 4,532 girls—total 10,480—presented themselves for examination held at 276 centres. There passed 3,839 boys and 2,604 girls—total 6,443 : a percentage of 57·8 boys, 57·5 girls, 57·6 boys and girls. The income of the Board was to a large extent formerly derived from a share of the Local Taxation (Customs and Excise) Duties. These declined so heavily that since 1909 the deficiency has been made up by the Treasury to the figure, £46,566, at which the revenue from that source stood in that year. This was the smallest income for the decade, and the Commissioners are pressing for larger grants. In 1913 an Act was passed giving the Board power to pay grants to schools as a result of inspection only, such grants being limited to students between the ages of 12 and 14 years ; and in 1914 another Act was passed by which a sum of £40 000 is voted annually by Parliament as a grant towards the salaries of teachers in secondary schools in Ireland.

EDUCATIONAL BODIES

National Union of Teachers

The National Union of Teachers was founded 1870. **Objects :** (1) to improve the condition of education ; (2) to bring practical knowledge to bear on educational legislation ; (3) to unite the school teachers in a strong professional organisation ; (4) to watch the interests and advance the welfare of schools and teachers. The Union provides legal advice, defence, and assistance for its members, professional advice and protection against unjust management or inspection of schools. Its organ is the *Schoolmaster*. **Conferences** are annually held at Easter. The Union now has 93,200 members ; its income for 1915 was £53,400. It has a Legal Assistance Fund of £6,200, and a Parliamentary Fund of £8,200. The N.U.T. Examinations Board conducts commercial examinations annually, and issues teachers' diplomas in various subjects. There are a Provident Society, Benevolent Fund, Orphan Fund, and Orphan Homes in connection with the Union. Over £30,000 is raised yearly for benevolent purposes. *Pres.* C. W. Crook, B.A., B.Sc. (Tottenham) ; *Sec.* Sir James Yoxall, M.A., M.P. *Offices,* Hamilton House, Mabledon Place, Euston Road, W.C.

Head Masters' Conference (1870), representing about 118 of the chief endowed schools of the country. The object of the Conference is the discussion of educational questions which affect such schools as are in close connection with the older universities. *Chairman,* Charles Lowry, M.A. (Tonbridge) ; *Sec.* W. A. Bulkeley-Evans, 12 King's Bench Walk, Temple, London, E.C.

Incorporated Association of Head Masters.—*Pres.* W. W. Vaughan, M.A. (Wellington College) ; *Assist. Sec.* H. Bendall, M.A., 37 Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C.

Incorporated Association of Assistant Masters in Secondary Schools.—*Chairman,* H. P. Lunn (Holloway County Sch.) ; *Sec.* J. G. Lamb, M.A. *Office,* 35 John Street, Bedford Row, London, W.C.

Association of Head Mistresses (Incorporated 1896).—*Pres.* Miss Escott (Sheffield High School) ; *Sec.* Miss Ruth Young. *Office,* 92 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Incorporated Association of Assistant Mistresses in Public Secondary Schools, 23 Berners Street, W. —*Sec.* Miss K. Andrews, 30 Clanricarde Gardens, Notting Hill Gate, W.

Teachers' Guild and Club (1885).—*General Sec.* Frank Fairman, M.A., 9 Brunswick Square, W.C.

Association of University Women Teachers, Incorporated.—*Sec.* Mrs. B. Brough, 59 Cambridge Street, Hyde Park, W.

Froebel Society.—*Chairman of the Council,* Claude G. Montefiore ; *Sec.* Miss L. C. Courtenay, 4 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

Association of Teachers in Technical Institutions. —*Hon. Sec.* J. Paley Yorke, 55 Filey Avenue, Upper Clapton, N.

Gymnastic Teachers' Institute, Incorporated.—*Hon. Sec.* T. Williams, 25 Chalcraft Road, Lee, S.E.

Joint Scholarships Board.—*Chairman,* J. L. Holland, B.A. ; *Sec.* H. Bendall, M.A., 37 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.

Federal Council of Secondary School Associations. —*Chairman,* J. E. King, M.A. ; *Sec.* H. Bendall, M.A., 37 Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.

Société Nationale des Professeurs de Français en Angleterre, for promoting Study of the French Language and Literature.—*Sec.* S. Barlet, Sackville House, 7 Red Lion Square, W.C.

THE EDUCATION WORK OF THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL

By the **Education (London) Act, 1903,** the Education Act, 1902, was, with a few modifications, applied to London ; and the control of all education, primary and secondary, passed into the hands of the **London County Council** as the Education Authority on May 1, 1904. Before that date the administration of education in London was divided between different bodies. The School Board for London, which was established in 1870, was responsible for the provision of public elementary school to meet the needs of the population so far as they were not met by the existing voluntary schools. As regards the voluntary schools, the School Board exercised no control except to see

that children attended regularly. The various managers of the schools dealt directly with the central authority, the Board of Education, in all matters relating to the organisation of the schools, the inspection of the work of the schools, and the receipt of the Government grant. Meanwhile the London County Council, acting through its Technical Education Board, was responsible for the supervision of technical education, and was also brought into close relations with secondary and university education.

By the Education Acts of 1902 and 1903 the London County Council was made the local education authority responsible for all branches of education. In the field of elementary education it took over the whole of the work of the School Board for London, and also became responsible for maintaining the voluntary schools in a state of efficiency. The managers of the voluntary schools (now known as the non-provided schools) ceased to occupy the position which they had hitherto held towards the Board of Education. Government grants in respect of these schools became payable to the County Council, and the Council became responsible for the payment of the salaries of the teachers, using the rates, so far as necessary, to supplement the amount received from the Government. The whole of the elementary education of London was thus brought within the purview of one local authority, who were entrusted with the duty of supervising the curricula in all the schools and testing the efficiency of the work by its own inspectors. The County Council has emphasised this **unification of the work of the two sets of schools** by adopting a Standing Order that no difference shall be made in administration between the provided (or Council) schools and the non-provided (formerly Voluntary) schools, except so far as difference in method of treatment is required by statute.

As regards higher education, the County Council carries on all the powers which it formerly exercised under the Technical Instruction Acts, and in addition has received greatly increased powers which entrust it with the duty of providing out of the rates such secondary and technical education as is necessary to supplement any existing provision and of co-ordinating all forms of education from the elementary school to the University.

For the discharge of these important functions, the Council was required by the Education Acts to appoint an **Education Committee,** which should consist partly of members of the County Council and partly of other persons, including women. The Education Committee, thus appointed, consists of 50 members, of whom 38 are members of the Council and 12 are co-opted. (For members of the Committee, see under LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL, p. 350.)

In order to carry out the various branches of work, the Committee have appointed **9 Sub-Committees,** which are composed of from 7 to 17 members. The Sub-Committees meet, as a rule, once a week during the time when the Council is sitting. Their meetings are conducted in private, and they present their reports weekly to the Education Committee, which sits in public every Wednesday at the County Hall, Spring Gardens. Those matters which the Education Committee are unable to deal with themselves are reported to the weekly meeting of the London County Council for ratification. The question of **the amount of responsibility** which the Council should delegate to the Education Committee has received very careful consideration. In general, it may be said that the Education Committee are empowered to deal with matters of ordinary current administration which fall within the objects provided for in the annual estimates, while the Council reserves to itself the right to deal with all matters that are new in principle or involve expenditure which has not been specifically sanctioned in the estimates. On matters of this nature the Finance Committee have the duty of reporting concurrently to the Council.

The London County Council spends annually over six millions on education—£5,000,000 on elementary and £1,000,000 on higher education. The receipts from Government grant and other sources amount to about £1,750,000; the rest of the cost falls on the ratepayers. The rate for education purposes is given on p. 351.

Schools and Institutions controlled by the Council

The following table shows the number of schools under the control of the Council:

1. Elementary Education :			
(*a*) Elementary schools—			
L.C.C. or provided schools.	592		
Non-provided schools .	364		
		956	
(*b*) Central (39), higher grade (10), and open-air schools (2) .		51	
(*c*) Special schools for blind, deaf, physically and mentally defective children . .		151	
(*d*) Industrial schools . .		11	
Total for elementary education		1,169	
2. Higher Education :			**1,169**
(*a*) Secondary schools . .		20	
(*b*) Training colleges . .		6	
(*c*) Technical institutes and schools of art		17	
(*d*) Evening schools and centres		276	
Total for higher education .		319	
			319
Total for elementary and higher education			**1,488**

In addition to directly maintaining the schools referred to above, the Council, as the authority charged with the duty of supplying or aiding the supply of education other than elementary and of promoting the general co-ordination of all forms of education in the County of London, subsidises by means of grants in aid of building, equipment, or general maintenance a large number of educational institutions in London, viz. the University of London, the schools of the University, secondary schools, polytechnics, technical institutes, schools of art, and other institutions. Under the schemes of administration of these institutions and by virtue of its powers under Schedule I. (9) of the Education (London) Act, 1903, the Council is enabled to appoint representatives on the governing bodies. By these means the Council is brought into close relation with the institutions and is enabled to carry out the duty imposed upon it by the Education Acts of 1902 and 1903.

Instruction in Elementary Schools

The total **number of teachers** employed by the Council in its various institutions is **about 20,000.** The salaries bill for teachers in elementary schools alone amounts to about £2,700,000 per annum. In the Council's own elementary schools there is

one assistant teacher for every 40 children. The total **number of children** on the roll of the public elementary schools is **736,181,** of whom 568,784 are on the rolls of the London County Council schools and 149,893 on the rolls of non-provided schools. In addition there are 14,074 children on the rolls of central schools, 3,231 on the rolls of higher-grade schools, and 199 on those of open-air schools. **The instruction given** in the elementary schools comprises the following subjects, which are prescribed by the regulations of the Board of Education: the English language, handwriting, arithmetic, drawing, observation lessons and nature study, geography, history, singing, hygiene and physical training, domestic subjects. Considerable freedom is now allowed to head teachers in organising the curricula in the various subjects, but their methods and work are subject to the inspection both of the Board of Education and of the London County Council. Open-air schools, classes in playgrounds, school journeys and visits to places of educational interest are among the more recent developments. Arrangements are made to provide, as far as possible, that all boys during their last two years at school shall receive **instruction in manual training,** and all girls in their last two years instruction in domestic economy (cookery, dressmaking, and laundry-work). Sufficient accommodation, however, has not yet been provided to enable this policy to be fully carried out.

Physical Welfare of Children

In consequence of the adoption by the Council of sect. 3 of the Education (Provision of Meals) Act, 1906, the Council has appointed a **Children's Care Committee** for each public elementary school in London, and also local associations in various districts. The duties of the School Care Committees are generally to befriend the children, and to carry on the work of selection of necessitous children in connection with the **provision of school meals.** The local associations deal with the actual feeding arrangements and discuss general questions arising in connection with the care of the child. The School Care Committees are also assisting in the Council's work under sect. 12 (1) of the Children Act, 1908, relating to cruelty to children. The **number of necessitous children fed** during the maximum week of the school year 1913-14 was 46,736. The number is considerably less during the spring, summer, and autumn. 8,500,000 meals were supplied during the year. The average cost of each meal, including the charge for preparation and service, is 2*d.* The extended powers which are conferred on local authorities by the Children Act, 1908, have strengthened the hands of the Council in promoting the physical and moral welfare of the children who attend the elementary schools. As regards the physical welfare of the children, the powers conferred by the Education (Administrative Provisions) Act, 1907, have enabled the Council to organise more fully than before a system of medical inspection of children, and the Council now has a staff of 84 doctors and 69 nurses at work in the schools. Arrangements have been made with certain London hospitals to provide for the medical treatment of the children who are shown by the inspection to be in need of treatment.

The names of the principal officers of the Council engaged in educational administration are given on p. 351.

GAS UNDERTAKINGS

The latest returns issued by the Board of Trade relating to Authorised gas undertakings in the United Kingdom belonging to Local Authorities are for the year ended March 31, 1914, and the figures relating to all Authorised gas undertakings in the United Kingdom other than those of Local Authorities are for the year ended Dec. 31, 1913. These were printed in April, 1916.

The following table shows the total of the Local Authorities' and the Authorised Companies' returns:

	Local Authorities.	Companies.
Number of Undertakings	312	519
Capital Authorised	£48,612,203	£113,734,470
,, Paid up and Borrowed	£44,554,222	£95,173,055
Receipts	£12,206,595	£23,296,963
Expenditure	£9,661,310	£18,580,794
Tons of Coal Carbonised	6,853,325	10,118,399
Quantity of Gas made in thousand cubic feet, including water-gas and acetyline gas	82,265,530	142,251,637
Quantity of Gas sold in thousand cubic feet	76,299,274	130,175,199
Length of Mains, in miles	15,402	23,697
Number of Consumers	2,888,248	4,214,865
Number of Public Lamps supplied with gas	366,647	375,056

From the data supplied in "The Gas Works Directory and Statistics" published in 1916 (Hazell, Watson & Viney, Ld.), which contains the latest information available, supplied by the officials of 1,582 undertakings in the United Kingdom, we find that the population supplied with gas is practically the same as in 1915. In round figures it is as follows:

England and Wales (excluding London)	25,000,000
Scotland	4,000,000
Ireland	1,500,000

There is a general falling off in the quantity of gas made as compared with previous years, but this varies very much in different localities. For instance, while one large town of nearly a million inhabitants increases its make by 1,952 millions, another one, of even larger population, drops 165,000,000, while yet another remains practically stationary, with an increase of five millions only. The total quantity of gas made in England and Wales is over 200,000 millions. In Scotland it is about 20,000 millions, and in Ireland 6,000 millions.

The total number of consumers in England and Wales is 6,600,000. In Scotland it is 912,000, and in Ireland 218,000. The number of slot meters still increases. At the time of writing the figures for these are as follows:

England and Wales	3,700,000
Scotland	322,000
Ireland	107,000

while cookers (gas stoves and fires) number, in England and Wales, 3,600,000; Scotland, 400,000; and in Ireland, 100,000.

The total number of public lamps now lit cannot be given, as owing to the restricted lighting any general total would be very misleading, but before the regulations came into force there were close on 800,000 lamps in the United Kingdom.

The price of gas continues to increase generally. It is interesting to note, however, that during the year 1916 the increase has been slight compared with the previous year. In many cases the price remains the same as it was at the latter end of 1915, and in a few cases has actually been reduced.

Prices for residuals have increased, and at the time of writing are still on the up-grade.

In the whole of Great Britain there are 24 Associations of Gas Managers and Engineers—18 in England and Wales, 4 in Scotland, and 2 in Ireland. The date of meetings for these associations varies considerably, some meeting only once a year, whilst others meet every month. In "The Gas Works Directory and Statistics," to which reference has already been made, fuller particulars of the Associations, both British and Foreign, are given.

Of the many colonial and foreign gas undertakings, 77 have agents in this country, mostly in London.

London (including Southgate on the North, Croydon on the South, Richmond on the West, and Ilford on the East) is supplied by fifteen companies, of which the Gas Light and Coke Company is by far the most important.

The following table shows the enormous output of gas in the London area during the year 1916:

Coal carbonized	3,740,196 tons
Length of Mains	6,661 miles
Annual make of coal-gas and water-gas	61,982,473,000 cu. ft.
Gas sold	57,660,180,000 ,,
Total Number of Consumers	1,774,836
Number of Slot Meters	1,166,445
Number of Stoves	1,508,801
Number of Public Lamps (practically all incandescent)	105,452

A decade ago there were the same number of companies, but the length of mains at that time amounted to only 4,686 miles.

	Local Authorities.	Companies.	Private Owners.
London area	—	15	—
England and Wales	250	931	30
Scotland	62	180	10
Ireland	27	73	7
Total	339	1,199	47

ELECTRICAL PROGRESS IN 1916

No review of happenings in the electrical industry during 1916 can claim to be anything beyond a very partial statement of events, for much of that which is of the greatest interest cannot, in present circumstances, be published. It may be said, however, that practically every firm of electrical manufacturers throughout the country has been impressed into the service of the Ministry of Munitions, and is turning out munitions or electrical appliances for war purposes to the limit of its capacity.

When the complete history of the present struggle comes to be written, it will be appreciated to what an enormous extent electricity has been responsible for our industrial and military development. The demands for power to drive new machinery have taxed the resources of electric-supply undertakings in manufacturing centres, but the required current has been supplied, and the machines kept running continuously. Without electricity it would have been impossible to obtain the needed power, at least in anything like the same time, and certainly in so convenient, adaptable, and economical a form. Although no details may be published as to individual munition factories in which electricity is employed on a large scale for lighting and power, and moreover to an ever-increasing extent for preparing meals for employees, the reports of electric-supply undertakings afford striking evidence as to the aggregate demand.

Since early in the war, the Local Government Board was instructed to refuse loans to municipalities for the purpose of carrying out plant or mains extensions unless it was satisfied that such extensions were needed for war purposes. The normal growth in the demand for electricity has not been provided for in many cases, and when the existing plant could deal with no further load, prospective users could not be connected up. Their needs cannot be met until after the war. Even when sanction to loans has been forthcoming and the manufacture of generating plant accelerated, it has been impossible now and again to keep pace with the growing demands for light and power.

It may be of interest briefly to summarise the results of a few of the largest electric-supply undertakings owned by local authorities for the year 1915–16. The output at Bradford, for example, was 33,906,136 units, an increase of 5,161,418 over the figure for the preceding year. The gross receipts amounted to £167,022, leaving a net surplus of £16,000. Sheffield sold no fewer than 77,868,027 units, an increase of 32,994,685 over those supplied in 1914–15, yielding a surplus of £33,296. Manchester's output was 181,322,835 units, as compared with 117,928,802 in the previous twelve months. This afforded a gross profit of £248,486 and a net surplus of £54,872. For the year ended Dec. 1915, Liverpool sold 53,974,979 units, as compared with 48,122,198 in 1914. A gross profit of £209,558 was recorded, the net figure being £86,222. Birmingham's sales for 1914–15 and 1915–16 respectively were 73,767,178 and 117,016,321 units, the gross and net profit standing at £191,173 and £47,497. Glasgow generated 132,364,922 units and made a gross profit of £208,069 and a net profit of £63,423, the current sold in the previous year being 88,834,270 units. The figures for Leeds were 43,145,978 units in 1914–15, and 44,789,222 units in 1915–16.

Among company-owned undertakings, the record is held by the London Electric Supply Co., with an output of 50,757,584 units for the year ended Dec. 1915. The County of London Co. comes next with a sale for the same period of

30,562,045 units, while among provincial concerns, the Midland Electric Co., with an output of 22,248,605 units, and the Newcastle and District Co., which sold 18,757,270, are remarkable.

The growth in the power demand as compared with the load derived from lighting is a feature of recent progress. At Coventry, for example, no less than 97% of the entire output is supplied to power users, while at Keighley the power demand has increased within the last few years by 5,940,149 units, the current so used last year amounting to 6,046,366 units. Coventry has the distinction of producing its current for the lowest cost per unit of any supply undertaking in the Kingdom, this being only 0·33*d*.—a most creditable result for a concern having a load factor of only 21·84%. It is followed closely by Stalybridge, which sold 23,686,231 units in 1915–16, at a works cost per unit of only 0·37*d*., the load factor in this case being 22·78%. Among Metropolitan Borough concerns the record is held by Poplar, which sold 21,506,614 units at a total works cost of 0·58*d*. per unit, and a load factor of 26·61%. Poplar's output, by the way, exceeded the figure for the previous year by no less than 27¼%. This undertaking will, it is expected, be the only one among London local authorities that will be able to show a surplus in the present year.

The heavy cost of coal during the year has had a serious effect upon the records of most undertakings, and prices have had to be raised to consumers to compensate more or less for the extra cost of generation. In most cases the increase has been 10%, but in others it has reached 20% and sometimes a higher figure. Many concerns report a serious drop in the output for lighting purposes, due, of course, to the restrictions that have been imposed upon street and private lighting.

In view of the heavy cost of coal, attention is being directed seriously to the problem of increasing the efficiency of the boiler-house, and progress is being made in the use of waste gases from blast furnaces, coke ovens, and so forth, and in the employment of gas obtained from the low-temperature distillation of coal.

With a view also of effecting economies in operation and distribution, the Board of Trade has invited electric-supply undertakings throughout the country to link up, as far as is possible, their respective systems, so that one station may help another in the event of breakdown or may at times take over the entire load so as to permit of the other station being closed down during periods of small demand.

So far as new inventions are concerned, most of these relate more or less closely to war purposes and cannot therefore be referred to. Progress continues, however, in the evolution of generating plant, switch-gear, and lighting apparatus, although nothing of a sensational character has been devised during the year. An improved form of Diesel engine, however, has been introduced by Mirlees, Bickerton & Day that tends to lessen troubles with bearings and connecting-rod, and reduces the amount of lubricating oil and attention needed.

The Half-watt type lamp, which was placed on the market some few months before the outbreak of war, has been developed and is being adopted on a large scale to replace arc lamps and clusters of glow lamps for street lighting and for the illumination of large interiors. Its high efficiency, long life, intense white light, and freedom from moving parts are advantages that appeal to users. New types have been evolved of lower candle-power than was thought possible at first, and half-watts are now available for use on high-voltage circuits that consume no more than 100 watts for a candle-power of approximately 200. This does not represent the possible minimum, for in America still lower units are in use. For very low voltages, such as are met with on motor vehicles, launches, and railway trains, half-watt lamps are now to be obtained, the increase in efficiency being of great importance where the source of power is a battery carried on a car or boat.

A new form of lamp with carbon filament surrounded by mercury vapour, and an inner chamber filled with a neutral gas such as argon or nitrogen, has been devised by Siemens & Halske of Berlin, for which an efficiency of more than 2 candles per watt is claimed. The Edison & Swan Co. have introduced, also, a new lamp which is really a cross between an arc and an incandescent lamp, since an arc is struck between two small globular electrodes of tungsten which run, however, in a bulb filled with nitrogen. This lamp gives an intensely white light of great efficiency, and is suitable chiefly for projector and microscopic work. At present it is available only for direct-current circuits, and gives a candle-power of about 100.

ELECTRIC COOKING AND HEATING

Rapid development is taking place in the appliances of electricity for cooking and heating. Troubles met with in the early days with resistance elements have been overcome to a large extent by the use of a nickel-chromium alloy that will withstand a red-hot temperature almost indefinitely and is unaffected by moisture, by grease, or by any chemical vapours met with in cooking practice.

Large installations completed recently include Armstrong Whitworth's Walker Yard, where 250 kw. of electric cooking plant has been put down; L. & N.W. Ry. Euston Station restaurant (130 kw.); Bradford Kursaal (102 kw.); London City & Midland Bank head office (85 kw.); large works in the Midlands (104 kw.); Dujon Restaurant, Luton (36·7 kw.); The Refectory, Golders Green (43 kw.); King Edward VII Home and Minter Street Hospital, Sheffield (59·6 kw. each), and a large number of industrial canteens of which no details may be given. Among staff kitchens recently changed over to electrical operation should be mentioned those at Selfridge & Co., Oxford Street, and Swan & Edgar, Regent Street. At the latter 350 persons are provided for daily, the plant having a capacity of 76·3 kw. The low cost of cooking will be appreciated from the fact that 5,000 meals are served on the average every week, for a consumption that averages 1,100 units, costing 46*s*. only. The Selfridge equipment has a plant capacity of 90 kw., and at present an average of 1,363 meals is served daily for an expenditure of less than 200 units, costing 8*s*. 4*d*. At the Minter Street Hospital, Sheffield, 470 meals are served daily on the average for a power consumption of 140 units, costing 5*s*. 10*d*., current being supplied at ½*d*. per unit, a rate that is now available in about 25 districts (subject to a temporary war increase).

Efforts are being directed to improve the boiling plate, which has always been the weak spot in an electric cooker, and several designs of plate with exposed flowing elements have been evolved and promise to effect a material improvement in efficiency, rapidity, and durability.

The New HAZELL, 1917

Developments in electric heaters consist mainly in the improvement of elements that will glow at a bright red, and have a cheerful appearance such as that produced by a coal fire. Many successful designs of electric fires have been introduced recently, one of the most remarkable being the "Flaming" fire due to Mr. A. F. Berry of "Tricity" cooker fame, this heater having, as its name implies, a flaming effect when in use.

Electrically produced heat is being used also for many industrial purposes, such as for bakers' ovens, for producing distilled water, for heating type metal, for warming varnish sprays, for heating glue and solder, and for scores of other appliances.

ELECTRIC-VEHICLE PROGRESS

Restrictions as to the sale of petrol and shortage of skilled drivers, as well as demands for petrol vehicles by the military authorities, have caused users of motor transport to consider the possibilities of the electric vehicle for industrial purposes. The electric has, therefore, reached a stage to which it would scarcely have attained so quickly but for the conditions brought about by the war. There were in the autumn of 1916 no fewer than 778 electric vehicles in use or on order in the United Kingdom, as compared with only 150 two years previously. Electric omnibuses are in successful operation at Southend-on-Sea, York, South Shields, West Bromwich, Loughborough, and Brighton, their operating cost comparing favourably to those driven by petrol engines. Electric wagons for carting coal and ashes or collecting refuse are proving most satisfactory in the service of local authorities at Sheffield, Dover, Bury, Smethwick, Birmingham, Nottingham, Glasgow, and Chester among other places, their working costs showing a very material saving over the horsed vans previously employed. Most of the large railway companies are using electrics for goods delivery, the Midland Railway owning a fleet of no fewer than 76. Of business houses employing electric vans for parcels delivery, Messrs. Harrods are the best known, their fleet numbering 64 at present. Messrs. J. Lyons & Co. own 10, and many other firms have a smaller number in service.

There are only two or three firms in this country who manufacture electric vehicles at present, although several others are about to take up their construction. Most of the vehicles in service are of American origin, and are fitted with Edison batteries, which have maintained fully their reputation for reliability and low upkeep charges. When the importation of motor vehicles and parts was prohibited by the Board of Trade in the early summer of 1916, it was thought that users would be unable to obtain electric chassis from America; but when the Electric Vehicle Committee—whose efforts on behalf of the industry have been so successful—pointed out that electric vehicles are much needed for industrial purposes and cannot be supplied by British manufacturers in sufficient numbers, and that these machines use no petrol, and help, therefore, to conserve supplies, preferential treatment was obtained for electric chassis, and licences have been given for their importation.

Another form of electric vehicle that has been making substantial headway is the industrial truck. This is a low platform mounted on four small wheels, driven by a motor taking current from a battery beneath the platform or in a box in front. The driver stands at one end and controls the direction and speed of the machine, the act of stepping off applying the brakes automatically and cutting off the current. Such trucks are most useful for carrying goods on railway platforms, on wharves, or in large warehouses, and may be used to draw several ordinary trucks filled with packages. They have proved most successful, minimising labour and lowering cost of local transportation, and have been adopted by several of the more enterprising railway companies as well as by large business houses.

Electric taxicabs and pleasure vehicles have a certain field of usefulness, but their adoption on a large scale is a development that is unlikely to materialise until after the war. The immediate scope for the electric is for carrying heavy goods at comparatively slow speeds over short distances, particularly where many stops are necessitated. For long-distance rapid transit petrol vehicles are the more suited.

ELECTRIC TRACTION

There has been but little development during the year so far as electric trolleys are concerned, A certain amount of linking-up between adjacent systems is being carried out, and short extensions completed, but of entirely new construction there is nothing in hand. Edinburgh furnishes the only example of a cable trolley still in operation; and as the lease falls in in about three years, and the system is far from satisfactory, the Corporation has decided to electrify the lines in the near future. It has not yet announced its decision as to the system to be employed, but the overhead trolley will probably be adopted. The surface-contact systems at Lincoln and Wolverhampton, in spite of much adverse criticism, still continue in operation, and show running costs that are remarkably small. Trolley omnibus services are being extended, the original line at Bradford having proved the economy and reliability of the system. They are most useful as feeders to existing trolley routes, and after the war will be adopted in a number of districts, especially those in which the heavy cost of a permanent way for tramcars would not be justified by the probable revenue for passengers.

A most interesting hybrid has been put into service at Bradford. This is a motor vehicle that can be propelled either by current from the overhead trolley system or by a battery contained in the vehicle. Such a vehicle is very flexible and can be run over routes where no tramway exists. It is used for the conveyance of parcels in connection with the Corporation Trolleys and has justified its construction fully. A somewhat similar car intended for street watering has been evolved by the trolleys engineer at Rochdale.

Women are now employed with success as conductors on most trolley systems, and a few have been engaged as drivers also, although much opposition has been aroused by this development. Considerable interest was evolved by a paper read before the Municipal Trolleys Association by Mr. J. McElroy, general manager of the Manchester Corporation Trolleys, on "Passenger Transportation in Large Cities." The author does not believe in underground "tubes," but urges the importance of looking well ahead and providing for future increases in traffic by widening streets, laying down surface trolleys along parallel routes, and by adopting trolley terminals near the heart of the City.

During the year there has been a remarkable succession of serious tramway accidents, due partly to reduced street lighting, partly to inexperienced drivers, and partly to causes that

could not be foreseen. Among the more serious were those at Leeds, Handsworth, Harrow Road, Cricklewood, Redcliffe, Gateshead, Stalybridge, and Wigan.

Trolley systems serving industrial centres report excellent business. Thus at Manchester no fewer than 209,877,667 passengers were carried in 1915–16, an increase of 7,000,000 over the figure for the previous year. A net surplus of £121,181 resulted from these operations. The Sheffield trolleys in the same period carried 123,429,410 passengers, an increase of 23% over the preceding year, the surplus here being £95,780. Birmingham trolleys dealt with 163,258,584 passengers, and made a net profit of £107,429, in spite of heavily increased costs and payments to dependents of members of the staff who had enlisted. Trouble with the temporary plant at the Nechells station, however, in the autumn of 1916 led to the stoppage for some days of the entire system, and the figures for the present year will no doubt reflect this. The Glasgow trolleys carried 362,371,464 passengers and made a profit of £217,955, while the Liverpool system dealt with 150,755,680 passengers, and reported a surplus of £123,193. On the London County Council system, the passengers carried numbered 547,253,332, an increase of 2,339,291, but this resulted in a deficit of £73,795, due partly to the strike in the early part of the year, partly to shortage of staff, partly to motor-bus competition, and partly to the inadequate fares charged. For a penny single or 2*d.* return, a workman can travel from Beckenham Lane to Victoria, a distance of 9½ miles. This is, of course, much under the cost of supplying the service, and is quite unnecessary.

But for the war, much greater progress would have been made in connection with main-line railway electrification. For example, the Midland Railway would have proceeded to electrify its Tilbury and Southend line, but in the circumstances it has applied for an extension of time in which its powers may be exercised and has postponed the work for the present. There has been considerable activity, however, in suburban and short-distance electrification. The most interesting conversion was that of the Shildon-Newport section of the North-Eastern Railway. This is a mineral line, which is used to convey heavy minerals from the mines, and is 18½ miles in length. The line was opened originally in 1825, and formed part of the old Stockton to Darlington railway, which was the first over which steam locomotives were used. Power is supplied by steam-driven generators with boilers fed by waste gases from coke ovens and blast furnaces in the Durham and Cleveland districts. Another important electrification scheme to be carried out during the year was that of the suburban services of the L. & S.W. Railway. The sections include those from Waterloo to Wimbledon via East Putney, the "Roundabout" via Richmond and Kingston, and the Shepperton line. The section between Hounslow and Claygate has not yet been put into operation with electric trains. An important scheme is being carried out by the L. & N.W. Ry., and would have been completed but for the war. The sections recently opened include the lines between Broad Street and Kew Bridge, Broad Street and Richmond, and Broad Street to Earl's Court. The section between Willesden and Earl's Court has, of course, been in operation for some time. Part of the electrified lines belong to the North London Ry., over which the L. & N.W. Ry. has running powers. Physical connection with the Bakerloo tube is made at Queen's Park station.

AGGREGATE RECORDS OF ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND ELECTRIC TRACTION

The following figures have been compiled from information given in the current volume of "Garcke's Manual of Electrical Undertakings," and compare the financial and technical details relating to electric supply and traction undertakings in the United Kingdom for the two years 1914–15 and 1915–16.

ELECTRIC SUPPLY UNDERTAKINGS

		Year.			
		1914–15.		1915–16	
		No.	£	No.	£
Capital Expenditure	Companies	101	26,465,477	98	25,132,662
	Municipalities	198	45,085,611	186	45,250,532
Aggregate Subscribed Capital and Debentures	Companies	269	58,364,885	276	60,875,632
Aggregate amount of Loans, authorised	Municipalities	325	49,656,951	328	51,775,457
Revenue from all Sources	Companies	101	3,568,829	98	3,597,662
	Municipalities	198	6,895,819	186	7,187,872
Total Working Expenses	Companies	101	1,804,872	98	1,875,266
	Municipalities	198	3,285,125	186	3,533,953
Gross Profit	Companies	101	1,763,957	98	1,722,396
	Municipalities	198	3,610,694	186	3,653,919
Depreciation and Reserve, Interest on Loans, Sinking Fund Charges, Debenture Interest (Companies only), etc.	Companies	101	895,587	98	910,695
	Municipalities	198	3,315,936	186	3,312,916
Surplus	Companies	101	868,571	98	816,126
	Municipalities	198	335,515	186	391,902
Deficit	Companies	101	201	98	4,425
	Municipalities	198	40,759	186	50,899
Average Revenue per unit sold	Companies	101	2·10*d.*	98	2·06*d.*
	Municipalities	198	1·55*d.*	186	1·46*d.*
Average cost per unit sold	Companies	101	1·17*d.*	98	1·17*d.*
	Municipalities	198	0·79*d.*	186	0·76*d.*
Average Rate of Dividend or Interest	Companies	176	4.57% on £50,664,794	169	4·59% on £54,098,742

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OLD AGE PENSIONS

Under the **Old Age Pension Acts,** 1908 and 1911, State pensions are payable to every man or woman over the age of 70 whose income does not exceed £31 10*s.* per annum, and who has for the last 20 years before receiving the pension been a British subject and for 12 of those 20 years (allowance being made for Crown service abroad and certain other instances) a resident in the United Kingdom. "British subject" means a person born in the United Kingdom, or of a British father, or who has taken out a Naturalisation certificate. It also applies for the purposes of the Acts to a woman who satisfies the pension authority that, but for marriage with an alien, she would have fulfilled that condition, and that such alien is dead, or her marriage with him dissolved or annulled, or that for not less than 5 years she has been legally separated from or deserted by the alien.

The **amount of pension** payable to a person is calculated on his means, and is on the following scale: 5*s.* **a week** where the pensioner's means do not exceed £21 per annum; 4*s.* **a week** where his means exceed £21 but do not exceed £23 12*s.* 6*d.*; 3*s.* where they exceed £23 12*s.* 6*d.* but do not exceed £26 5*s.*; 2*s.* where they exceed £26 5*s.* but do not exceed £28 17*s.* 6*d.*; 1*s.* where they exceed £28 17*s.* 6*d.* but do not exceed £31 10*s.*

In 1916 it was decided, in order to assist cases of distress, to make a grant to meet the cost of allowances, up to a maximum of an additional 2*s.* 6*d.* a week, to those suffering special hardship from the high price of food and other economic conditions arising from the war.

To arrive at the amount of a person's "means" account must be taken of the income he is likely to receive during the succeeding year and of the yearly value of any advantage, benefit, or privilege enjoyed by him; but no account is to be taken of the yearly value of any advantage accruing from the use or enjoyment of furniture and personal effects if the total value of such property does not exceed £30.

Where husband and wife are living together in the same house, the means of either is to be taken as one-half of the total means of the couple.

A form of claim for a pension may be obtained at any post office in the United Kingdom, and when filled up by the claimant is to be delivered to the postmaster of the post office where it is desired that the pension should be payable, or to the local pension officer.

The cost of old age pensions is paid out of Imperial funds through the Post Office. The same system applies to Scotland and Ireland, and the Local Government Board for each of these countries is the appellate authority.

The number of **pensioners in the United Kingdom on** Mar. 31, 1915, was 369,398 males and 617,840 females—a total of 987,238. Of this number, 934,416 were pensions of 5*s.*, 19,337 pensions of 4*s.*, 19,458 pensions of 3*s.*, 9,220 pensions of 2*s.*, and 4,807 pensions of 1*s.*

The pensioners were distributed among the several countries as follows:

England	648,868
Wales	42,537
Scotland	96,895
Ireland	198,938

	Population over 70 at Census 1911.	Old Age Pensioners, Mar. 1915.
England:		
Counties (excluding London)	610,069	397,261
Boroughs	272,477	180,849
London	124,852	70,758
Wales	64,308	42,537
Scotland	152,899	96,895
Ireland	295,027	198,938
Total U.K.	1,519,612	987,238

The estimated cost of the pensions in 1916–17 was £12,654,000, as compared with £13,089,000 in 1915–16 (exclusive of expenses of administration). With reference to the suggested reduction of the age-limit from 70 to 65, Mr. Lloyd George stated in June 1911 that the cost of this would not be less than £7,750,000.

The removal of the pauper disqualification on Jan. 1, 1911, relieved the Poor Law authorities of England and Wales of the charge of 122,415 (5,077 indoor and 117,338 outdoor) paupers in that month, effecting an estimated saving to the rates of about £21,951 a week. The number of persons over 70 years of age who were in receipt of parish relief fell from 195,924 on Jan. 1, 1910, to 55,653 on Jan. 4, 1915.

POVERTY AND UNEMPLOYMENT

The Report of the Poor Law Commission—The Labour Exchanges Act—Poor Law Statistics

In December 1905 a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into: (1) The Poor Law; (2) Relief (outside the Poor Law) of Distress due to Unemployment. Voluminous reports (Majority and Minority) were issued in 1909. The Majority Report was signed by Lord George Hamilton, the Bishop of Ross, Sir H. Robinson, Sir S. Provis, Mr. F. H. Bentham, Dr. A. Downes, Rev. T. G. Gardiner, Mr. C. S. Loch, Mr. J. P. Macdougall, Mr. T. H. Nunn, Rev. L. R. Phelps, Prof. Smart, Mrs. Bosanquet, and Miss Octavia Hill; some signing with reservations. Summaries of both reports were given in the 1910 ANNUAL.

The **attitude of the two great political parties** towards the report was, before the war, one of suspended judgment. The **Unionist Party** was pledged by its leaders to Poor-law Reform, but not on any particular lines. The **Government view** appeared to be that old age pensions, labour exchanges, invalidity and unemployment insurance, and the other items of its social policy, rendered it unnecessary for them to proceed with an ambitious scheme for the alteration of the Poor Law. Speaking in the House of Commons in April 1911, Mr. Burns said that the Majority Report of the Royal Commission had become archaic, and the Minority Report obsolete. Meanwhile the Local Government Board has displayed much activity in effecting administrative reforms.

EMPLOYMENT EXCHANGES

The Labour Exchanges Act, 1909, enables the Board of Trade to collect and furnish information as to employers requiring workpeople,

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and workpeople seeking engagement or employment, and to authorise loans towards meeting the expenses of workpeople travelling to places where employment has been found for them through a labour exchange. For the purposes of the Act, the whole country is divided into **eleven divisions**, each with a divisional clearing-house, presided over by a divisional chief, and all co-ordinated with **a national clearing-house in London.** Distributed among these eleven divisions are 30 or 40 first-class labour exchanges in towns of 100,000 inhabitants and upwards, 45 second-class exchanges in towns between 50,000 and 100,000, and a number of sub-offices in smaller towns. **A joint advisory committee** is established in every principal centre, on which representatives of workmen and employers meet in equal numbers, under the chairmanship of an impartial permanent official. It is enacted that no person shall suffer any disqualification or be otherwise prejudiced on account of refusing to accept employment found for him through a labour exchange where the ground of refusal is that a trade dispute which affects his trade exists, or that the wages offered are lower than those current in the trade in the district where the employment is found. A penalty of £10 may be enforced against persons knowingly making false statements for the purpose of obtaining employment or procuring workpeople through a labour exchange. The title of the Exchanges was changed in October 1916 from "Labour" to "Employment" Exchanges.

The number of Exchanges open in 1916 was 390. The total number of registrations in 1915 on the General Register of the Exchanges was 3,186,137, a decrease of 7·4% upon the total for 1914. The total number of individuals who at some time or another during 1915 applied to the Exchanges was 2,345,816. The number of applicants given work was 1,058,336, and the number of situations filled was 1,308,137. The number of vacancies notified by employers was 1,797,646 (men 1,004,970, women 493,515, boys 161,459, and girls 137,702). 124,405 women were registered on a Special Register of Women for War Service, but many of those registered were not suitable for war work, and the total number placed in employment was only 8,255, of whom 1,268 were placed in armament work, 880 in agriculture, 978 in transport, and 1,234 in commercial and clerical occupations. The operations of the Exchanges have been considerably affected by the coming into force on July 15, 1912, of the Scheme of Unemployment Insurance embodied in Part II of the National Insurance Act, which is administered directly through the Exchanges.

For Staff, see p. 233.

PAUPERISM

The total **expenditure on the relief of the poor** in England and Wales before the war (other than expenditure defrayed out of loans) was £14,935,605, an increase of £471,703 over the previous year. It represented an average charge of 8*s.* 2*d.* per head on the estimated population. In London the expenditure came to £3,929,427, and the average cost per pauper was £30.5.7¼, as compared with £16.16.6 outside London. The average cost per pauper in England and Wales as a whole for the year in question was £19.1.0½, the average cost of each indoor pauper being £32.12.10¾, and of each outdoor pauper £7.10.1¾.

Persons in receipt of Poor Relief

	1914–15	1915–16
Casual Paupers	5,279	4,056
Persons in receipt of outdoor medical relief only	18,970	15,997
Lunatics in pauper asylums	102,975	100,182
Other classes of paupers	627,903	561,048

The total number of persons in receipt of relief on Jan. 1, 1916, was 684,549. Excluding casual paupers and persons in receipt of outdoor medical relief only the numbers were as follows:—

	Number.	% of total.
Adults:		
Men	180,262	27·1
Women	270,239	40·6
Total adults	450,501	67·7
Children	214,472	32·3
Total	664,973	100·0

WORK AND WAGES

The Trade Unions—Wages and Strikes—Women—Conciliation and Arbitration—Labour Co-partnership

THE GROWTH OF TRADE UNIONISM

The total membership of trade unions in the United Kingdom during a series of years is given below:

Year.	Number.	Membership.
1905	1,218	1,932,942
1907	1,231	2,423,206
1908	1,206	2,386,316
1909	1,185	2,366,248
1910	1,174	2,441,143
1911	1,172	3,010,954
1913	1,135	3,928,191
1914	1,123	3,959,863

The membership in 1914 was divided as follows: Building trades, 236,524; mining and quarrying, 912,577; metal trades, 557,741; textile trades, 498,232; clothing trades, 102,318; transport trades, 705,687; printing and paper trades, 92,055; woodworking trades, 64,686; shop assistants, etc. 105,880; other trades, 167,329; general labour, 366,539; and employees of public authorities, 150,295. The **female membership** of trade unions in 1914 was 352,944, of which 249,022 were employed in the textile trades. Germany has 3,100,000 members of trade unions, France 1,100,000, and Austria 500,000. In the United States the aggregate membership of trade unions is about 2,389,723, the American Federation of Labour having a membership of 1,770,145.

TRADE UNIONS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

It is believed that only about one-half of all the trade unions in existence are registered, but it has been estimated that the membership of registered unions represents about 80% of the total membership of trade unions in the United Kingdom. At the end of 1914 there were 1,123 **Trade Unions** registered and unregistered.

One hundred principal unions, which include over 60% of the total membership of all the societies, had in 1914 2,382,604 members with an **income** for the year of £3,619,804, or 30*s.* 4½*d.* per member, and an **expenditure** of £2,927,095, or 24*s.* 6¾*d.* per member. The **funds** at the end of the year were £5,741,110.

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During the years 1905–14 £26,097,187 was spent by the 100 principal unions. Of this amount, £3,759,893, or 14·4% of the total, was spent in dispute pay; £6,324,603, or 24·2%, in unemployment benefit; and £10,517,376, or 40·3%, on sickness and accident, superannuation, and other benefits and grants; while the remaining £5,495,315, or 21·1%, was absorbed by working expenses and miscellaneous expenditure.

In 1914 there were 302 **Trade Councils**, representing 1,588,386 members, compared with 173 representing 714,185 members in 1898. They are local councils formed by delegates from neighbouring trade unions. Their main objects are to exert influence on local politics in parliamentary and municipal elections, and to afford mutual assistance in disputes.

The number of **workmen's clubs** on the register in 1913 was 1,558 registered under the Friendly Societies Acts and 535 under the Industrial and Provident Societies Acts. The Working Men's Club and Institute Union (Club Union Buildings, Clerkenwell Road, E.C.) had in 1913 1,558 affiliated clubs, with a membership of 463,856.

The General Federation of Trade Unions was founded in 1899. The declared objects of the Federation are to maintain the right of combination, to further conciliation, and to assist workers engaged in disputes when approved by the Executive Committee. It has a monthly organ, *The Federationist*. There were, on March 1, 1916, 146 trade unions affiliated to the General Federation, and these possessed a membership of 1,076,634. *Sec.* W. A. Appleton. *Office*, Hamilton House, Bidborough Street, London, W.C.

The number of **associations of employers** in the United Kingdom in 1913 was 1,528, comprising 506 in the building trades, 38 in mining and quarrying, 99 in the textile trades, 118 in the clothing trades, 119 in the printing trades, and various miscellaneous trades.

London Trades Council: *Sec.* John Stokes, *Office*, 41 Cowcross Street, E.C.

Trade Union Congress

The Congress is composed of representatives of trade unions, either working at their trade or paid union officials. Unions may send one delegate for every 2,000 members or fraction thereof. Voting on important questions is on the principle of one vote for every 1,000 members represented. A **Parliamentary Committee** of 16 belonging to different unions is elected to look after the interests of the working classes in parliamentary matters and elsewhere, and a paid secretary is also appointed annually.

The 1916 Congress was held at Birmingham, 673 delegates being present, representing 2,850,547 members.

Chairman, Parliamentary Committee, H. Gosling, J.P. *Secretary*, C. W. Bowerman, M.P. *Office*, General Buildings, Aldwych, W.C.

WAGES

Changes in Rates of Wages

The total number of workpeople affected by the changes in wages which have been reported as taking place during the nine months ended Sept. 30, 1916, is over 2,800,000, of whom practically all have received increases. The net effect of all these changes is an increase of over £410,000 per week.

The amounts stated above are exclusive of increased earnings, due to overtime, and also of changes affecting agricultural labourers, seamen, railway servants, police and Government employees. Important changes in wages were announced during September affecting railway servants and Post Office employees. As regards railwaymen, the war bonuses of 5*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* per week granted in 1915 to men and boys respectively were increased to 10*s.* and 5*s.* per week. The war bonuses of 2*s.* and 3*s.* per week previously paid to male Post Office servants over 18 years of age were increased to 3*s.* and 4*s.* per week, while 6*d.* per week was added to the bonuses of female workers, and war bonuses of 1*s.* 6*d.* and 2*s.* per week were granted to males under 18 years. These changes were dated to take effect in the week ended Sept. 16 in the case of railwaymen, and as from July 1 in the case of Post Office employees. A number of employees in other Government departments were also granted a war bonus.

The extent to which the different groups of trades have contributed to the totals shown above will be seen in the following table:

Group of Trades.	No. of Workpeople affected.	Amount of Net Increase per Week.
		£
Building	172,000	25,500
Coal Mining	852,000	170,600
Iron and other Mining	21,500	6,900
Quarrying	10,500	1,700
Pig Iron Manufacture	25,000	6,000
Iron and Steel Manufacture	83,000	25,000
Engineering and Shipbuilding	382,000	53,500
Other Metal	83,000	14,400
Textile	780,000	58,200
Clothing	83,000	7,900
Transport	130,000	21,400
Printing, Paper, etc.	36,000	3,500
Glass, Brick, Pottery, Chemical, etc.	60,000	3,900
Other Trades	53,000	7,000
Local Authority Services	50,000	4,900
Total	2,821,000	410,040

The following table shows the **general course of wages** between 1900 and the outbreak of war:

1900	100·00	1907	101·79
1901	98·56	1908	100·97
1902	96·96	1909	99·41
1903	96·21	1910	99·70
1904	95·56	1911	99·83
1905	95·94	1912	102·46
1906	97·60	1913	105·3

As against this may be contrasted the index number of **retail prices of food** in London in 1912–14 as compared with prices in 1900:

	Bread, Flour, Cereals, and Potatoes.	Beef, Mutton, Pork, and Bacon.	Dairy Produce.	Tea, Coffee, and Cocoa.	Sugar, Jams, etc.
1900	100	100	100	100	100
1912	115·1	115·1	111·1	103·4	129·2
1913	116·2	120·9	109·3	104·7	115·7
1914*	114·6	123·3	112·2	104·7	125·7

* Although there was a marked rise in food due to the war in the months Sept.—Dec., this rise is included in the

Strikes and Lock-outs

The following table summarises the figures for the years 1904-14:

Year.	No. of Disputes beginning in each Year.	No. of Workpeople affected by Disputes beginning in each Year.	Aggregate Duration in Working Days of all Disputes in each Year.
1904	355	87,208	1,484,220
1905	358	93,503	2,470,189
1906	486	217,773	3,028,816
1907	601	147,498	2,162,151
1908	399	295,507	10,834,189
1909	436	300,819	2,758,321
1910	531	515,165	9,894,831
1911	864	931,050	10,247,100
1912	857	1,463,281	40,914,675
1913	1,497	688,925	11,630,732
1914	973	446,205	10,104,700

The number of disputes recorded in 1914 was exceeded only once in the past 21 years, viz. in 1913. The high aggregate for the year was mainly due to the prolonged dispute in the London building trade which begun on Jan. 26, 1914, and only ended on Aug. 15. August settled many old disputes, and few new ones occurred after that month.

figures for 1914, which are the mean for the year. Taking the country as a whole, and making allowance for the relative importance of the various articles in working-class household expenditure, the average increase in the retail prices of food since the beginning of the war is 68%, which is reduced to 62% if the increase in the duties on tea and sugar is deducted.

These figures relate to food only, and in estimating the increased cost of living this percentage must not be applied to the total family expenditure, but only to that proportion which is expended on food. It should be remembered that rents of working-class dwellings are not appreciably higher than before the war, and that, although many other items of expenditure have increased substantially, they have not advanced, on the average, so much as food. It may be estimated that the average increase in the cost of living of the working classes between July 1914 and Nov. 1, 1916 taking food, rent, clothing, fuel and light, and miscellaneous expenditure into consideration, is between 45 and 50%, disregarding increased taxation and assuming that the standard of living has not been modified in view of war conditions.

EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN DURING THE WAR

The increased employment of women, which is a noticeable feature of war labour conditions, has made steady progress since April of 1916. The subjoined table, based on periodical returns made by employers to the Employment Department of the Board of Trade, gives the most reliable estimate which can be formed of the whole extent of the movement since July 1914, and of the rate of progress between April and July 1916. The estimates relate to employed persons, excluding outworkers, and the women are classified according to the employers' position, *e.g.* a factory clerk appears under industrial occupations, and a municipal tram conductor under local government.

The decrease in agriculture in April 1916 is the result of the seasonal character of the occupation. The number employed shows an increase if compared with April 1915.

Since the war about 866,000 additional women and girls, or 27% of the numbers employed in July 1914, have been drawn into the various occupations included in the table above. The figures do not include domestic service, employment in small workshops and workrooms in the dressmaking trade, and in military, naval, and Red Cross and St. John's hospitals. In the case of the two former, there has been a big displacement of female labour since the war, and it is estimated that there has been a decrease of about 150,000 in the number of women and girls employed. On the other hand, the number of women employed in attending sick and wounded soldiers and sailors at any particular time is now about 27,000 greater than before the war. The net result of this is to show an increase of 738,000 in the total number of women engaged in occupations outside their own homes. It must be borne in mind, however, that a great part of the work previously done by the domestic servants who have gone into other occupations is now performed by unpaid labour.

	Estimated Number of Females employed in July 1914.	Estimated Increase in the Number of Females employed since July 1914.		Estimated Number of Females reported by Employers as directly replacing Males.	
		April 1916	July 1916	April 1916	July 1916
1. Industrial occupations	2,117,000	275,000	362,000	213,000	263,000
2. Commercial occupations	454,000	166,000	198,000	152,000	201,000
3. Professional occupations (mainly clerks)	67,500	13,000	15,000	12,000	15,000
4. Banking and Finance (mainly clerks)	9,500	23,000	30,000	21,000	26,000
5. Hotels, places of entertainment, etc.	175,000	12,000	19,000	27,000	31,000
6. Agriculture (*Great Britain only*)	130,000	*-14,000**	66,000	37,000	66,000
7. Transport (other than municipal)	15,000	23,000	31,000	24,000	31,000
8. Civil Service	66,000	39,000	48,000	30,000	38,000
9. Arsenals, Dockyards, etc.	2,000	25,000	69,000	13,000	69,000
10. Local Government (including teachers and municipal transport workers)	184,000	21,000	28,000	18,000	26,000
Totals	3,219,000	583,000	866,000	547,000	766,000

* Decrease.

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CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION

Under the powers given to it by the Conciliation Act, 1896, the Board of Trade established in 1908 a **Court of Arbitration.** For the purposes of the Court of Arbitration three panels were formed—the Chairman's Panel, the Employers' Panel, and the Labour Panel—and, on the application of the parties to an industrial dispute, a Court of Arbitration, consisting of three (or five) members, is nominated by the Board of Trade from these panels. Technical assessors can also be appointed, for the purpose of giving the Court information on technical matters, in cases where their assistance is considered expedient. During 1913 recourse was had to Courts of Arbitration in 6 cases. The total number of **Conciliation Boards** in existence now numbers some 300.

With a view to strengthening the existing official machinery for settling industrial disputes, the Government in October 1911 established an **Industrial Council,** composed of representatives of employers and employed, with Sir George Askwith as **Chief Industrial Commissioner,** "for the purpose of considering and of inquiring into matters referred to them affecting trade disputes; and especially of taking suitable action in regard to any dispute referred to them affecting the principal trades of the country, or likely to cause disagreements involving the ancillary trades, or which the parties before or after the breaking-out of a dispute are themselves unable to settle."

LABOUR CO-PARTNERSHIP

The Labour Co-partnership Association was founded in 1884, and seeks "to bring about an organisation of industry based on the principle of Labour Co-partnership: that is to say, a system in which all those engaged shall share in the profit, capital, control, and responsibility." With this view it seeks (1) in the Co-operative movement to aid by its propaganda and advice all forms of production based on the above principle; (2) in other businesses to induce employers and employed to adopt schemes of profit-sharing and investment tending in the same direction.

President, Rt. Hon. Earl Grey.
Hon. Secretary, Aneurin Williams, M.P.
Secretary, E. W. Mundy, B.A.
Office, 6 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C.

The following figures show the progress of co-partnership businesses, established (with two or three exceptions) by working men:

	1883	1903	1915
Societies at work	15	114	71
Capital*	£103,436	£1,639,019	£1,423,928
Trade	160,751	3,175,814	3,085,680
Profits	9,031	175,404	223,841
Losses	114	2,207	4,225
Dividend on wages	Not known	23,283	32,642

These divide themselves roughly into **four classes:** 1. The societies which in the main consist of individual shareholders who are in most cases workers for the society, or hope to become so, as the capital and business connection grow. 2. Societies which consist something like equally of —(*a*) individuals as in Class 1; (*b*) co-operative store societies which provide part of the capital and a market for much, if not all, of the produce. 3. Societies which are, in the main, federations of other societies, chiefly co-operative stores, but which have Labour Co-partnership provisions in their rules, whereby their employees are entitled to share in the profit and acquire capital. 4. Special societies. This classification is of course imperfect, but is useful as giving a rough idea of how the movement is made up. **Grouped in trades,** the societies show that there are in Great Britain 16 clothing and textile, 15 boot and shoe, 5 metal, 9 building and woodworking, 15 printing, and 11 various trades—71 in all.

In addition to these there are a number of agricultural co-operative societies which use profit-sharing and co-partnership. These figures do not take into account the extension of the principle to private businesses or ordinary companies. Figures concerning these are extremely difficult to get and tabulate, because private firms often make secrecy a condition in their partnership schemes, and the absence of a uniform plan in the schemes makes generalisation difficult. The following figures show the **progress of the labour co-partnership principle in Gas Companies.** No. of employed, 25,705; amount of profit divided amongst employed for year ending December 1915, £117,048. Total profit to employed since schemes were adopted, £1,314,832. Market value of shares and deposits held by employed in these companies, £842,248.

* Shares, loans, and reserves.

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

Modern co-operation dates from the establishment of the **Rochdale Pioneers' Society** in 1844, on whose model all subsequent societies have based themselves. **The primary object of a co-operative society** is distribution, and it aims at saving for the members the shopkeeper's and, if possible, the wholesaler's profits. There is no limit to membership; any one may join. Each person joining must take up one or two £1 shares, paying generally 1*s.* on entrance, and the remainder, if he chooses, out of his accumulating dividends. The maximum share of capital which one person can hold by law is £200. Goods are sold at the ordinary retail prices, and each purchaser receives checks or vouchers corresponding to the amount of purchases. Half-yearly or quarterly these are paid into the store, and the surplus of receipts over cost is divided among the members at so much per pound of purchases. This is the **rebate, or dividend** as it is more familiarly called. Non-members may deal at the stores, and receive discount as a rule at half the members' rate. The rate of dividend is usually between 2*s.* and 3*s.*, but runs up to 3*s.* 6*d.* or 4*s.* Four or five per cent. interest is generally paid on capital. The store is managed by a committee elected by the members, each member having one vote. The first department of a store is usually grocery and provisions. Many stores, even the smaller ones, bake their own bread, and find it most successful. Hardware, drapery, boots and shoes, coal, tailoring, and furnishing generally constitute branches of every large store. In 1915 there were, according to the **Co-operative Union Report,** 1,497 distributive societies, with 3,310,524 members, a total capital (share, loan, and reserve) £69,419,573, £165,034,195 sales, and £17,003,956 profit. The distributive societies also carry on various **productive departments,** *e.g.* baking, corn-milling, cabinet-making, bootmaking, tailoring, dress-making, etc.; the total output in this direction being about £12,000,000 annually.

The **English Wholesale Society** was started in 1863. It is a federation of co-operative societies, none other being allowed to become shareholders or purchasers. Each society takes up one £5 share for every 5 members. The Society is managed by a General Committee of 32 members, 16 of whom represent the Societies in the Manchester division and 8 each the divisions of London and Newcastle.

The **Scottish Wholesale Society** was started in 1869 on lines similar to the English Society, but admitting its employees to collective membership on certain terms.

Apart from the production carried on by the distributive societies, there is great activity on the part of a large number of societies organised specially to carry on a variety of manufactures. See LABOUR CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The Co-operative Union (*General Secretary*, A. Whitehead; *offices*, "Holyoake House," Hanover Street, Manchester) is the organising and propagandist centre of the movement, and was formed 1869. The governing body is the **Central Board**, which meets at Congress time. Its members are appointed by the sectional boards of the seven districts into which the United Kingdom is divided. The work of the board is conducted by committees. It devotes special efforts to inducing societies to devote a part of their profits to educational purposes. It also organises the annual Congress. **The 1916 Congress** was held at Lancaster, and was attended by 1,410 delegates, representing Co-operative Societies in all parts of the United Kingdom. There were, in 1916, 1,285 societies members of the Union, the subscriptions from which amounted to £16,273. The annual income of the Union is augmented by the sale of literature.

The Women's Co-operative Guild (England and Wales) was started in 1883, to educate women in co-operative principles, and increase their power and activity in the movement. It has 31,600 members in nearly 609 branches. Its main lines of work have recently been in the spread of co-operation among the poor, the housing question, anti-credit, divorce law reform, and citizenship campaign; it, too, holds an annual congress.

There is also a Women's Co-operative Guild in Scotland, with 193 branches and a membership exceeding 13,640. A Women's Guild has also been formed in Ireland, with 9 branches and 474 members.

The **International Co-operative Alliance** for the promotion of co-operation throughout the world is a federation of co-operative organisations in Great Britain, Germany, France, Italy, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Belgium, Denmark, Holland, Canada, Russia, Norway, India, Sweden, Finland, United States, etc. The Alliance includes about 1,200 local societies and national federations, who contributed to its funds more than £1,058 in the year ending Dec. 1915. International Co-operative Congresses were held in 1895 (London), 1896 (Paris), 1897 (Delft), 1900 (Paris), 1902 (Manchester), 1904 (Budapest), 1907 (Cremona), 1910 (Hamburg), and 1913 (Glasgow). The Alliance publishes reports of these Congresses, also Annual Reports of its Executive Committee, and a Bulletin issued in English, French, and German. An Annual was published for the first time in 1910, showing the development of co-operation throughout the world, and containing also a detailed history of the International Alliance. *Sec.* H. J. May. *Office*, 146, St. Stephen's House, Westminster, London, S.W.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

The Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909, which came into force in 1910, provides (1) for the housing of the working classes, (2) for town planning, and (3) for the appointment of County medical officers. The Act was summarised in the 1910, 1911, and 1912 editions.

Shortly after the outbreak of the war two emergency measures—the Housing Act, 1914, and Housing (No. 2) Act, 1914—were passed, but circumstances have not arisen requiring the utilisation of the powers conferred by the Acts.

According to the Report of the Local Government Board on Housing and Town Planning for 1914-15, representations were made to the local authorities in respect of 54,695 houses. The local authorities decided to proceed under the Act in over 27,000 cases; 16,955 houses were made fit for habitation without closing orders; 2,079 dwelling-houses were closed or demolished voluntarily; 11,262 closing orders were made, and 2,477 demolition orders made. Since the passing of the Act, the number of dwelling-houses passed under review totals 182,905.

The war has, speaking generally, put a stop to activity on the part of local authorities in the direction of housing, but there are a few localities where it has had precisely the opposite effect and where an urgent need for additional housing accommodation has arisen and has had to be met owing to the extension of works engaged in the production of materials of war.

In Scotland, where action was taken in regard to the closing and demolition of 2,971 houses during the year 1914, and where 1,398 other houses were made fit for human habitation, the Scottish Local Government Board says that the provision of more houses is the key to the situation. There is a general scarcity of working-class houses throughout Scotland, due chiefly to the rising costs of building material, the withdrawal of private capital from this field of enterprise, and the reluctance of local authorities to exercise their powers to meet the demand, especially in the clearance of slum areas in the large towns.

HOUSING REFORM ASSOCIATIONS

Mansion House Council on Health and Housing. Amalgamated with the National League for Physical Education and Improvement. The oldest Society for the education of public opinion in regard to the need for Housing Reform. *Hon. Sec.* C. E. Allan. *Office*, 4 Tavistock Square, W.C.

The **Rural Housing and Sanitation Association.** Formed in 1902 to improve the condition of housing and sanitation in country working-class homes. It is strictly non-party. *Sec.* Miss Annette Churton. *Office*, Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.

Housing Organisation Society, Ltd. *Sec.* E. Betham. *Office*, 4 Tavistock Square, W.C.

Workmen's National Housing Council. Supported by a number of Trade Unions, Trade Councils, and Labour Organisations. *Sec.* J. S. Whybrew. *Office*, 41 Cowcross Street, London, E.C.

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The National Housing and Town Planning Council. Founded in 1900 to promote a national movement for Housing and Town Planning Action. *Sec.* H. R. Aldridge, 41 Russell Square, London, W.C.

Co-partnership Tenants' Housing Council. To aid in the solution of the housing problem by encouraging the establishment of Tenants' Co-partnership Housing Societies with approved rules and in suitable localities, etc. *Hon. Sec.* G. Morriss. *Office*, 6 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

Co-partnership Tenants, Ltd., was formed to promote the formation and development of residential estates on the principles advocated by the Co-partnership Tenants' Housing Council. Its experts give advice on land, capital, estate development and house building, and in account keeping. *Sec.* George Morriss. *Offices*, 6 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.

The **"Garden City Association"** was founded in 1899, and in Sept. 1903 the Company, "First Garden City, Ltd." was formed, with a capital of £300,000, of which about £193,000 has been subscribed, and an estate of 3,818 acres (since increased to 4,556 acres) purchased at Letchworth, near Hitchin, at an average cost of about £40 per acre. Seventy factories and workshops are now at work; 90 shops have been erected, and over 2,000 houses and other buildings have been erected and occupied, the population being about 10,000. Post and telegraph offices, telephone exchange, churches, schools, recreation ground, libraries, swimming baths, golf links, banks, clubs, and hotels are established. The total rates are 5*s.* 7*d.* in the £. A parish council conducts local affairs. First Garden City, Ltd., Letchworth, Hertfordshire. *Secretary*, Harold Craske.

Housing Reform Company, Ltd., 4 Park Place, Cardiff.

Liverpool Housing Association. *Sec.* W. Knowles, The Beeches, Raby Drive, Bromborough, Cheshire.

Rochdale Housing Reform Council. *Hon. Sec.* Fred. Duckworth, 3 Sawyer Street, Rochdale.

York Health and Housing Reform Association. *Office*, 22 St. Saviourgate, York.

Welsh Garden Cities, Ltd. *Sec.* R. H. Allen. *Office*, 3 Dumfries Place, Cardiff.

HOUSING COMPANIES AND TRUSTS

Artisans, Labourers and General Dwellings Co. *Sec.* S. A. Blackwood. *Office*, 2 Wood Street, Westminster, S.W.

Bournville Village Trust. This was founded by Mr. George Cadbury in December 1900, for the purpose of holding and administering the Bournville Estate. The object of the scheme is the furtherance of Housing and Town Planning. The area of the estate is about 650 acres. There are now three villages upon it, viz. Bournville that known as Bournville Tenants, and one in course of erection at Weoley Hill, Bristol Road. There are altogether about 1,000 houses, with a population of 4,500. As the gift of the property is absolute, the scheme provides for the perpetual growth, the revenue being used for the purchase of more land, the erection of additional houses, and the general work of housing and town planning reform.

East End Dwellings Co., Ltd. *Sec.* T. Wilkinson, 27 Chancery Lane, W.C.

Four Per Cent. Industrial Dwellings, Co., Ltd. *Sec.* P. Ornstien, I, 2 and 3 St. James's Place, Aldgate, E.C.

Guinness Trust. *Sec.* E. W. Winch, 5 Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Metropolitan Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrious Classes. *Sec.* E. H. Marston, 1 Pancras Square, Pancras Road, London, N.W.

Metropolitan Industrial Dwellings Co., Ltd. *Sec.* Lindsay S. G. Young, 38 Broadway Court, Westminster, S.W.

Peabody Donation Fund. *Sec.* Viscount Dunluce, 15 Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.

The Joseph Rowntree Village Trust, Garden Village, New Earswick, York. *Agent*, Miss Harlock, 7 Grove View, Clifton, York.

Rowton Houses, Ltd. *Sec.* F. R. Nash, 7 Little College Street, Westminster, S.W.

Estate of the late W. R. Sutton (Sutton Model Dwellings). *Sec.* W. Balmain, 183 Old Street, E.C.

Victoria Dwellings Association, Ltd. *Sec.* Sydney G. Henniker, 3E Victoria Dwellings, Battersea Park Road, London, S.W.

Wharncliffe Dwellings Co., Ltd. *Sec.* F. R. Nash, 7 Little College Street, Westminster, S.W.

ALCOHOL AND INEBRIETY

LICENSED PREMISES

On Jan. 1, 1916, there were 86,626 on-licence premises in England and Wales, and 23,202 off-licence premises, giving proportions, according to the estimated population of 23·22 on-licences and 6·22 off-licences (or together 29·44 licensed premises) per 10,000 persons.

On-Licences

Year.	Total number.	Proportion pr. 10,000 persons.	Decrease during previous 12 months.
1895 . .	103,341	33·94	—
1911 . .	91,247	25·29	1,237
1912 . .	89,849	24·59	1,398
1913 . .	88,739	24·04	1,110
1914 . .	87,660	23·50	1,079
1915 . .	86,626	23·22	1,034

Off-Licences

Year.	Total Number.	Proportion per 10,000 persons.	Decrease during previous 12 months.
1905 . .	25,405	7·47	—
1911 . .	24,115	6·69	323
1912 . .	23,815	6·52	300
1913 . .	23,632	6·40	183
1914 . .	23.408	6·27	224
1915 . .	23,202	6·22	206

In the ten years 1905–14 a total sum of £9,732,823 was received by the compensation authorities, and a total of £8,916,661 was paid out in compensation for 9,805 licences. There remained on Dec. 31, 1914, an aggregate balance in the several funds of £681,870.

The **total amount paid in compensation during 1915 was :—**

	£	s.	d.
On account of renewals refused in 1915	212,078	5	9
On account of renewals refused before 1915	424,881	6	6
Total	£636,959	12	3

Of this sum there was paid :—

	£	s.	d.
To the licencees	71,628	9	3
To other parties	565,331	3	0
Total	£636,959	12	3

War Restrictions

Two exceptional sets of restrictions were in force in 1914. On August 31 the Intoxicating Liquor (Temporary Restriction) Act was passed, and under it 623 orders suspending the sale or consumption of liquor in licensed premises and clubs was made before the end of the year. This policy was considerably extended in 1915 and 1916, and orders made curtailing hours, prohibiting "treating," etc. Numerous orders closing licensed premises were also made by the competent military and naval authorities under the provisions of the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

Clubs, etc.

The continuous growth of the number of clubs, which showed a check in 1914, was followed in 1915 by a substantial decrease, and it is estimated that the number of clubs in existence on Jan. 1, 1916, was 8,534 or 368 less than the number in existence on Jan. 1, 1915. The proportion of clubs per 10,000 of the population in 1915 was 2·39.

Proceedings against Licensed Persons

The total number of proceedings in 1915 against licensed persons for offences against the Intoxicating Liquor laws was 2,095, and the convictions numbered 1,256. For permitting drunkenness or selling to drunken persons there were 404 convictions, as against 353 in 1914 and 1,200 in 1903 (the record year). There were 75 convictions under the Children Act of 1908.

Drunkenness

The outbreak of war in August 1914 altered so completely the conditions out of which convictions for drunkenness normally arise that comparisons between the figures for 1914 and 1915 and those for previous years can hardly be made with any degree of safety. The removal of millions of men by enlistment into H.M. Forces is in itself —to mention only one point—sufficient to cause wide derangement of the figures.

Nevertheless, it is very noticeable that the marked decrease in convictions which took place in the latter months of the year 1914 was continued and accentuated throughout the year 1915.

The total convictions for drunkenness in England and Wales in 1915 were 135,811, as compared with 183,828 in 1914—a decrease of 48,017 or 26·1%. In every month of the year the figures were lower than in the previous year; and in the last five months of the year there is a progressive decrease. Of this total of 135,811, 51,836 convictions were in Greater London, 73,120 in Northern England, and 10,855 in Southern England.

The total of 135,811 is the lowest recorded for upwards of 40 years, and is 28% below the total for 1913.

The figures for convictions of male persons in 1913, 1914, and 1915 were 153,112, 146,517, and 102,600—the last two totals being respectively 4·3% and 33% lower than that for 1913. The corresponding figures for females were 35,765, 37,311, and 33,211—the last two totals being respectively 4·3% higher and 7·1% lower than that for 1913. The marked differences between the movements of these two sets of figures are no doubt attributable largely to the demands made on the male population by enlistment in H.M. Forces.

The Orders of the Board of Control have a very great effect in producing sobriety, as will be seen in the following figures.

For London and the whole of the English and Welsh boroughs included in Orders of the Board, the figures of convictions for drunkenness are :

Weekly average for 1914	2,034
Weekly average for first 6 months of 1915 (Naval, Military or Licensing Justices' Restrictive Orders operating in most Boroughs)	1,690
Weekly average for the 4 weeks following the Board's Orders (in 1915)	1,071
Weekly average for the 8 weeks ending Feb. 27, 1916	978
Weekly average for the 4 weeks ending March 26, 1916	940

For the Scottish areas included in Orders of the Board, the figures for all offences "involved in drunkenness or committed while under the influence of drink" are :

Weekly average for the 4 weeks preceding the Board's Orders (in 1915)	1,434
Weekly average for the 4 weeks following the Board's Orders	1,125
Weekly average for the 8 weeks ending Feb. 27, 1916	992
Weekly average for the 4 weeks ending March 26, 1916	794

STATE PURCHASE OF THE LICENSED LIQUOR TRADE

Advisory Committees have been appointed to consider the question of the State purchase of the licensed liquor trade. That on Scotland has made its Report [Cd. 8319 of 1916]. The Committee points out that the problem in Scotland is entirely different to that in England. In England the brewers, they say, are the owners of nearly all the public-houses, and therefore the purchase of the breweries by the Government would give them possession of most of the public-houses in the country. In Scotland there are some 6,700 persons who hold public-house licences and about 3,400 licensed grocers; it is calculated that it would cost £8,788,000 to buy out the publicans' interest and £1,470,000 to buy out the licensed grocers. The fact that local option will come into force in Scotland in 1920 also makes a difference between the two countries.

THE CONSUMPTION OF ALCOHOL AT HOME AND ABROAD

From time to time the Board of Trade presents to the House of Commons Statistical Tables showing the production and consumption of Alcoholic Beverages (Wine, Beer, and Spirits) in the British Empire, and in the principal Foreign Countries; and the Revenue derived therefrom. The last issue of these tables was published in 1911 (H.C. 319), and covered the fifteen years ending with and including 1909.

The following tables, compiled from the report and from the Statistical Abstract of the British Empire, show the **consumption per head** in the countries named of spirits and beer in the year 1909, and of wine in the average of the years 1905–9.

The quantity of spirits manufactured in the United Kingdom in the year ending Sept. 30. 1915 was 47,615,517 proof gall. by 142 distilleries. The distribution was: England, 8 distilleries, 12,038,395 proof gall.; Scotland, 113 distilleries, 25,966,491 proof gall.; Ireland, 21 distilleries, 9,610,631 proof gallons.

Country.	Gallons of Proof Spirit.	Gallons of Beer.	Gallons of Wine.
United Kingdom	0·70	26·2	0·27
Canada	0·81	5·3	0·11
Commonwealth of Australia	0·78	11·0	1·14
New Zealand	0·74	9·7	0·14
Union of S. Africa	0·36	1·3	1·6
Denmark	2·16	19·1	*n.*
Germany	1·58	22·0	1·19
France	1·32	7·9	34·5
Sweden	1·14	11·1	*n.*
United States	1·14	16·5	0·49
Russia	1·10	*n.*	*n.*
Norway	0·64	4·2	*n.*

n. No figures available.

NATIONAL DRINK BILL, 1915

During a number of years the late Mr. William Hoyle contributed to the *Times* an annual letter setting forth the national consumption and cost of intoxicating liquors in the preceding year. After his death in 1885 these annual letters were continued by Dr. Dawson Burns. Dr. Burns died in 1909, and the task was then undertaken by Mr. George B. Wilson. Mr. Wilson estimates the total expenditure of the United Kingdom on alcoholic liquors during 1915 at £181,959,000, as compared with £164,463,000 in 1913. The extraordinarily high rate of wages, the large numbers of unsteady casual labourers who were earning double or treble their ordinary pay, the abnormal development of the practice of treating, and the unprecedented disturbance of normal family life caused by the enlistment of a vast Army and the existing conditions of labour, resulting in a deplorable and marked increase in drinking amongst women, were all factors making very strongly for an increased consumption of drink. But for the restrictions by the Liquor Traffic Central Control Board it may be safely asserted that the nation would have had to face an expenditure on and a consumption of drink in 1915 which would have been of unprecedented and startling magnitude. There was an enormous increase (929,000 proof gall.) in the domestic consumption of rum, which appeared to have received a new lease of life at home in consequence of its use by the military authorities abroad. Wine continued its steady decline. In 1915 the average expenditure per head was £3.18.11, and per family of five £19.14.7, as compared with £3.10.10 per head and £17.14.2 per family in 1914. According to the Census of Production [Cd. 6320 of 1912], the number of persons engaged in the manufacture of alcoholic liquor in the United Kingdom was 111,759, and there are probably another 450,000 engaged in the retail trade.

Statistics prepared by Dr. Charles W. Eliot show that in the U.S. the yearly drink bill amounts to £440,000,000, and the tobacco bill to £240,000,000.

THE TREATMENT OF INEBRIATES

An inebriate has been defined as a person who habitually takes or uses any intoxicating thing or things, and while under the influence of such thing or things, or in consequence of the effects thereof, is (*a*) dangerous to himself or others, or (*b*) a cause of harm or serious annoyance to his family or others, or (*c*) incapable of managing himself or his affairs, or of ordinary proper conduct.

The **Habitual Drunkards Act, 1879,** provided for the detention in retreats of those inebriates only who chose to surrender their liberty of their own free will. The **Inebriates Acts, 1898 and 1899,** made compulsion legal in the case of such drunkards as by repeated drunkenness in public or by crime brought themselves wthin reach of legal procedure. The Licensing Act, 1902, gave power to commit a wife who was an habitual drunkard to a retreat.

Roughly, there are about 48,000 inebriates, of all classes, in England and Wales at the present time (about 1·42 per 1,000 of the population), of which number about 16,000 are persons in private life—whose habits have not led to conviction in police courts—and 32,000 known to have criminal or disorderly tendency.

Institutions for Inebriates

There are three kinds of institutions to which inebriates may be sent: viz.—(1) **Certified Inebriate Reformatories,** which number 6. Of these 4 are for women only, and 2 admit both women and men. The average number of committals to Reformatories is about 310, (93 men and 217 women). (2) **State Inebriate Reformatories,** which are for the worst cases, and to which are sent those inebriates who prove too refractory for further control in certified institutions. The Aylesbury State Reformatory for Women has an average number of 65 under detention; and the Warwick Reformatory for Men, 20. (3) **Licensed Retreats,** in which there has been marked improvement in late years. These number 18, and 521 persons are received on an average—161 under the Acts and 360 as private patients. **In Scotland** there is a State Inebriate Reformatory at Perth, besides 3 Certified Reformatories and 2 Retreats, with average admissions of 1,247. **In Ireland** there is a Certified Reformatory at St. Brigid's, Wexford (32 female patients), and a Retreat at Belfast (15 patients).

THE PUBLIC-HOUSE REFORM MOVEMENT

For over fifteen years attempts have been made, in different parts of Great Britain, to get public-houses under public management by means of **Public-house Trust Companies.** Whilst recognising that public-houses are a public necessity, the object is to eliminate, as far as possible, the element of private profit from the retail trade of intoxicating liquors; to secure a strict enforcement of the regulative provisions of the existing licensing law; to maintain the public-houses acquired not as mere drinking saloons, but as refreshment houses so far as local conditions will permit; to limit the shareholders' dividends to 5%, and to pay all profits (over and above depreciation, reserve, and dividend) to trustees for public purposes. In order to remove all temptation to the manager to push the sale of intoxicants, he is paid a fixed salary, and is allowed no profit whatever on the sale of alcoholic drinks, but is allowed a profit on all trade in food and non-alcoholics. Tea, coffee, and other temperance drinks, and food, are made readily accessible at the bars, and are served

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promptly. To Earl Grey and the Bishop of Chester is due the credit of having originated the movement. There are now 21 Trust Companies in the United Kingdom—16 in England and Wales, 1 in Ireland, and 5 in Scotland. There are over 300 houses now under trust management, and a large number will be offered for trust management on the expiration of the existing leases. *Secretary*, Hugh A. Paget. *Office*, 15 Dean's Yard, Westminster, S.W.

In this connection also should be mentioned the **People's Refreshment House Association, Ltd.**, founded by the Bishop of Chester in 1896. The Association controls 140 inns on reformed lines in various counties. *Secretary*, Reginald Cripps. *Offices*, Broadway Chambers, Westminster, S.W.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS AGAINST ALCOHOL

An International Anti-Alcohol Congress has been held biennially during the past twenty years in various European towns, and met in London July 1909, at The Hague in 1911, and in Milan in 1913. All arrangements were made for the 1915 Congress to be held in the United States, but owing to the war it was postponed until 1917, the U.S. Government's appropriation of £10,000 being confirmed for that year. British Correspondent's address, National Temperance League Office, Paternoster House, E.C.

SCOTTISH TEMPERANCE ACT

Temperance (Scotland) Act, 1913 (which, so far as regards the polling of electors, does not come into force before June 1, 1920), is designed to promote temperance in Scotland by (*a*) conferring on the electors in prescribed areas control over the grant and renewal of certificates. A poll must be taken by a local authority on a requisition signed by not less than one-tenth of the electors in the area; the questions to be submitted to the electors shall be (1) **No-change Resolution**, meaning that the powers and discretion of the licensing court shall remain unchanged; (2) **Limiting Resolution**, meaning that the number of certificates for the sale of exciseable liquors shall be reduced by one-quarter; and (3) **No-licence Resolution**, meaning that no certificate for the sale of exciseable liquors shall be granted except for inns and hotels or restaurants in special cases. If 55% of the votes recorded are in favour of a no-licence resolution, and not less than 35% of the electors have voted, the resolution will be carried; but a mere majority on a 35% poll will carry a limiting resolution; and a mere majority, independent of the size of the poll, a no-change resolution. Only one of the three resolutions can be voted for, but if a no-licence resolution is not carried, the votes recorded in favour of such a resolution can be added to those in favour of the limiting resolution. When a poll has been taken, no further poll can be taken before the month of November in the third year from the date of the last poll; (*b*) by substituting, on and after May 28, 1914, a later hour of opening (10 a.m. instead of 8 a.m.); (*c*) by amending the law relating to clubs, and by other incidental provisions.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS

The Temperance movement had its origin in Scotland and Ireland in 1829, and in England in 1830, the British movement having been suggested by the earlier reform in the United States in 1826. At first societies were founded on the principle of abstinence from ardent spirits, but in less than ten years this abstinence was extended to all intoxicating beverages. Temperance organisations are now of great variety and extent; the chief societies and institutions are detailed below.

Army Temperance Association, Royal. *Gen. Sec.* Clare White. *Office*, 47 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

British Temperance League (founded 1835). *Sec.* Charles Smith, F.S.S. *Office*, 29 Union Street, Sheffield.

Church of England Temperance Society (Incorporated) (£52,443). *Sec.* Rev. Gerald A. Thompson. *Office*, 50 Marsham St., Westminster, S.W.

Good Templars, International Order of (first formed in New York in 1851, and extended to England in 1868 by Joseph Malins). *Gen. Manager*, R. Cromblehoime. *Offices*, 168 Edmund Street, Birmingham.

Licensing Administration Bureau. *Hon. Sec.* C. Pinhorn, 27 Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.

Medical Temperance Association, British. *Pres.* Prof. Sims Woodhead; *Hon. Sec.* W. McAdam Eccles, M.S., F.R.C.S., 124 Harley Street, W.

National Temperance Federation. *Hon. Sec.* Guy Hayler, "Courtfield," Avenue Road, South Norwood Park, S.E.

National Temperance League. *Sec.* J. T. Rae. *Office*, Paternoster House, London, E.C.

National United Temperance Council. *Hon. Sec.* C. Pinhorn, 27 Memorial Hall, Farringdon Street, E.C.

Naval Temperance Society, Royal. *President*, Admiral Sir G. F. King Hall, K.C.B., C.V.O.; *Hon. Superintendent*, Miss Weston. *Headquarters*, Royal Sailors' Rest, Portsmouth, and Devonport.

Scottish Temperance League. *Sec.* Jas. Gillies. *Office*, 108 Hope Street, Glasgow.

Sons of Temperance (National Division).—Estab. 1855 in England. Adult membership, 123,470, also 93,135 cadets and 132,760 State Insurance members. Funds, £618,708. *President*, Ald. W. J. Wightman (London); *Treasurer*, J. H. Steele, J.P. (Salford); *Chief Secretary*, W. Davies, J.P. *Offices*, 244 Oxford Road, Manchester.

Temperance Legislaton League, formed in November 1905, advocates a definite constructive policy of Temperance Reform by a scheme of state purchase of the liquor trade, the effective administration of the licensing laws, and the provision of counter-attractions or alternatives to the public-house. *Chairman of Committee*, Joseph Rowntree; *Hon. Secs.* Arthur Sherwell, M.P., and J. M. Hogge, M.P.; *Sec.* A. F. Harvey. *Office*, Parliament Mansions, Victoria Street, S.W.

United Kingdom Alliance, formed in 1853, aims at obtaining a law enabling the voters of each locality to exclude totally, or partially, the sale of intoxicating liquors; but it aids all legislation in favour of progressive temperance reform. *Secretary*, G. B. Wilson, Grosvenor Chambers, 16 Deansgate, Manchester; *Metropolitan Superintendent and Parliamentary Agent*, Alexander Thomson. *Offices*, 11 Tothill St., Westminster, S.W.

United Kingdom Band of Hope Union, with 434 unions and 33,440 societies. *Patron*, His Majesty the King; *President*, The Hon. Mrs. Eliot Yorke; *Treasurer*, Edward Wood; *Sec.* C. Wakely. *Offices*, 59 and 60 Old Bailey, E.C.

Women's Temperance Association, National, British. *President*, Rosalind Countess of Carlisle;

Sec. Miss Hunt. *Office*, 47 Victoria St., London, S.W.

Women's Total Abstinence Union. *Sec.* Miss Boyd. *Office*, 4 Ludgate Hill, E.C.

World's Women's Christian Temperance Union. *President*, Rosalind Countess of Carlisle; *Hon. Secs.* Miss Agnes E. Slack, Caxton Buildings, Ripley, Derbyshire, and Miss Anna A. Gordon, Evanston, Ill., U.S.A.

Young Abstainers' Union. *Sec.* Miss Edith Skelt. *Office*, 33 Henrietta Street, Strand, London, W.C.

Society for the Study of Inebriety. Established 1884. Quarterly organ, "The British Journal of Inebriety." *Pres.* Sir Wm. J. Collins, K.C.V.O.; *Hon. Sec.* T. N. Kelynack, M.D., 139 Harley Street, W.

CRIME AND ITS PREVENTION

ENGLAND AND WALES

The number of **indictable offences reported to the police,** or otherwise coming within their cognisance, in 1914 was 89,387.

The **different classes of crimes** were as follows:—

	Offences reported
Against the person	4,218
Against property with violence	10,850
Against property without violence	70,124
Malicious injuries to property	594
Forgery and Currency offences	570
Other offences	3,031
	89,387

In respect of the total number of 89,387 offences reported to the police, 63,665 persons were prosecuted, 10,237 were discharged, including 4,740 who were tried summarily and acquitted; orders were made without conviction in respect of 18,070 persons against whom the charges were proved; 24,949 were tried summarily and convicted; and 10,193 were sent for trial at Assizes and Quarter Sessions.

The **number of persons tried,** at Assizes and Quarter Sessions, in 1914 was 10,800, of whom 1,858 were acquitted, and 8,668 convicted, 28 being found "guilty, but insane." The number of persons tried by courts of summary jurisdiction was 674,524, of whom 47,759 were charged with indictable offences, and 626,765 with non-indictable offences. The number of persons who were discharged was 71,454, while 86,361 were dealt with without conviction after the charge was proved, and 516,709 were convicted. These 516,709 persons who were convicted were dealt with as follows: Imprisonment, 50,794; detention in place of detention, 54; detention in inebriate reformatory, 183; detention in reformatory school, 1,248; receive a whipping, 2,275; pay a fine, 455,933 (but about 75,000 went to prison in default of payment of fines); ordered to enter into recognisances, 4,417; otherwise disposed of, 1,988.

The Prevention of Crime Act, 1908, provides that persons who have been thrice convicted of crime and who are persistently leading a dishonest or criminal life, may, upon being sentenced to penal servitude for a fresh offence, be further sentenced to preventive detention for a period not exceeding ten years nor less than five years: the term of preventive detention to take effect after the determination of the sentence of penal servitude. Convicts undergoing preventive detention are confined in prisons set apart for the purpose with some amelioration of the usual prison treatment. Forty-three persons were sentenced to preventive detention in 1914.

The **Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1912,** for the suppression of the white slave traffic, gives power to the police to arrest on suspicion without a warrant any person suspected of procuration or attempted procuration. It also contains a provision empowering the Court to order flogging for a first offence. A special staff at Scotland Yard looks after the work under the Act.

Court of Criminal Appeal.—There were 497 applications in 1914 for leave to appeal: leave was granted in 106 cases. In addition there were 27 appeals on grounds involving questions of law, 5 with the certificate of the Judge at Trial, and 22 appeals against sentences of preventive detention, making a total of 160 appeals for hearing. In 99 cases the conviction or sentence was affirmed, in 36 cases the conviction or sentence was quashed or some other sentence substituted, and 63 applications were abandoned.

The police estimate that on the first Tuesday in April 1914 there were **3,564 habitual criminals at large,** including 2,805 thieves, 443 receivers of stolen property, and 171 other criminals. These figures include some, but not all, of the supervisees. The number of **houses of bad character** was estimated at 1,176, of which 374 were houses of receivers of stolen goods, and 802 were houses frequented by thieves.

During 1914 there were 2,757 persons under police supervision, nearly half of them living in London.

The **Coroners' Returns** are closely connected with the subject of crime. In 1914 there were 38,129 inquests held, and **3,974 deaths** were ascribed to **wilful or criminal acts.** Of these, 3,697 were **cases of suicide.** 1,098 inquests were held upon the bodies of children suffocated whilst in bed with their parents or others, a verdict of accidental death being returned in 1,018 cases. There were 1,226 deaths due to neglect, exposure or excess.

No fewer than 52,149 persons out of a total of 139,060 sent to prison in 1913 (the figures for 1914 are omitted in the Criminal Statistics in consequence of the war) were convicted of drunkenness, 15,364 of simple larceny, 8,505 of other indictable offences, 8,622 of assaults, 15,871 of begging and sleeping out, 8,627 of offences against police regulations, 8,063 of prostitution, and 2,082 of misbehaviour as paupers.

The total number of convicted persons received into prison in 1914 was 146,889, exclusive of 545 persons convicted by courts-martial. Of these, 135,076 were criminal prisoners, and 11,813 non-criminal prisoners.

The **number of persons tried for murder** was 55 (37 male and 18 female). Of these 23 were convicted and sentenced to death. Six of the persons charged with murder were found insane on arraignment, and 12 were found guilty but insane.

There were 1,285 children sent to **Reformatory Schools** and 2,913 to **Ordinary Industrial Schools.**

SCOTLAND

The **number of persons charged with offences** in 1914 was 143,585. The **different classes of crimes** were:

Against the person	4,423
,, property with violence	1,513
,, ,, without violence	10,320
Malicious injury to property	2,303
Forgery, etc.	34
Other crimes	786
Miscellaneous offences*	124,206
Total	143,585

No person suffered the penalty of **death** in 1914. The number of persons sentenced to **penal servitude** was 83, the lowest number recorded since 1906. In addition to sentences of penal servitude, **preventive detention** was imposed under powers conferred by the Prevention of Crime Act, 1908, on 4 of these persons, who were proved to be habitual criminals. The minimum term of detention authorised by the Act is 5 years, and this term was imposed in 2 cases. The total number of persons committed to prison during the year was 43,430. The number of persons dealt with under the Probation of Offenders' Act was 3,824. The number of **criminal lunatics** received into asylums was 15, and at the end of the year 1914 there were under detention 66, of whom 22 had been charged with murder.

There were 216 children sent to **Reformatory Schools** and 834 to ordinary **Industrial Schools.**

The number of persons dealt with in **Juvenile Courts** was 11,087.

IRELAND

Indictable offences, which numbered 9,931 in 1912 and 9,241 in 1913, decreased to 8,504 in 1914. The total is equal to an annual rate of 1·94 per 1,000 of the population of Ireland, estimated to the middle of the year 1914, as compared with a rate of 2·27 per 1,000 in 1912 and 2·11 per 1,000 in the year 1913. The number of persons tried for non-indictable offences fell from 178,140 in 1913 to 163,041 in 1914. A remarkable increase has been observable in recent years in the number of prosecutions against owners and drivers of carts under the Highway Acts. There was a decrease of 4,804 in the number of persons tried for drunkenness in 1914 as compared with the preceding year, and compared with the average for the 10 years, 1904–1913, there was a decrease of 16,201 persons tried for this offence.

Analysing the various classes of indictable offences the figures for 1914 are:

For offences against the person	587
Against property with violence	709
,, ,, without violence	6,067
Malicious injuries to property	596
Forgery, etc.	57
Other offences	488
	8,504

JUVENILE OFFENDERS

The Children Act, 1908, directs that a Court of Summary Jurisdiction, when hearing a charge against a child or young person (*i.e.* persons aged under 14 years and aged 14 to 16 years respectively) shall take the case in a "Juvenile Court," *i.e.* either in a different building or room from that in which the Court ordinarily sits, or on a different day or at a different time from the ordinary sittings of the Court. The general public are excluded from a Juvenile Court.

The number of persons brought before Juvenile Courts in England and Wales in 1914 was 20,180 children, 14,412 young persons, and 2,337 persons aged above 16. Deducting the latter persons and adding 734 children and 2,544 young persons who were dealt with by ordinary Courts of Summary Jurisdiction, either because they were charged jointly with adults or because they were supposed to be above 16, we get a total of 37,870 juvenile offenders (20,914 children and 16,956 young persons). This total is little more than 5% of the whole number of persons proceeded against for criminal offences. Of the 37,870 persons brought before juvenile courts, less than 6% were females, whereas among persons dealt with by ordinary courts of summary jurisdiction the proportion of females is more than 16%.

BORSTAL INSTITUTIONS

Part 1 of the Prevention of Crime Act, 1908, as amended by the Criminal Justice Administration Act, 1914, provides for the **reformation of young offenders.** It empowers the Secretary of State to establish Borstal Institutions in which offenders, **of either sex,** of not less than 16 nor more than 21 years of age, who may be convicted of an offence rendering them liable to a sentence of penal servitude or imprisonment, may receive such industrial and other instruction, and be subjected to such **disciplinary and moral influences,** as will conduce to their reformation and the prevention of crime. In such cases as the Acts specify, the Court, instead of passing a sentence of penal servitude or imprisonment, may order the detention of the offender under penal discipline, for a period of not less than two years nor more than three years, in a Borstal Institution. The system takes its name from Borstal Prison, Rochester, where it has been carried on for some years with very gratifying results. In August 1909 the name of Borstal Prison was officially altered to Borstal Institution. On a boy's discharge from the Institution he is handed over to the **Borstal Association** (*Offices*, 15 Buckingham Street, Strand), a society founded by Sir Evelyn Ruggles-Brise, Chairman of the Prison Commission. In 1914 514 persons (453 males and 61 females) were admitted into Borstal Institutions in England and Wales, and 100 (93 males and 7 females) in Scotland. On a boy's or girl's discharge from the Institution, the Borstal Association sees that he or she has the means to live decently until fairly established.

A division of the Home Office deals with all questions relating to children, particularly reformatory and industrial schools, children's courts, probation officers, cruelty to children, and street trading.

THREE LARGE CITIES COMPARED

According to a statement made by the chairman of a Special Council Committee in Chicago, the comparison of crime in London, New York, and Chicago in 1914 was: Murders—Chicago, 262; New York, 131; London, 36. Robberies and assaults to rob—Chicago, 1,022; New York, 926; London, 78. Burglaries—Chicago, 1,041; New York, 1,755; London, 1,129.

* Drunkenness, breaches of the peace, offences against Police Acts, vagrancy, etc.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION

Founded by a small body of scientific men led by Sir D. Brewster, the British Association for the Advancement of Science met for the first time in Cork in 1831. It had for one of its leading principles the idea of stimulating public interest in science, and for this purpose its constitution enjoined an annual meeting in some leading town of the United Kingdom. Consequently in the eighty-five years of its existence its meetings and the deliberations which are a part of them have taken place in nearly every town and city of importance in the British Isles, in some cases more than once; and the annual meeting has on five occasions been extended to the Dominions Overseas, having been held three times in Canada, once in South Africa, and, in 1914, when the opening of the meeting almost coincided with the outbreak of the European War, in Australia. The annual meeting is never held in London.

At these meetings a Presidential Address is delivered by an annually elected President, who is chosen alternately from the ranks of exponents of the "living" and "dead" sciences, and, as far as possible, so as to bring into prominence in rotation the claims of the Sections of Science with which the Association deals. These sections are respectively Mathematics and Physics (with which are associated Astronomy and Meteorology), Chemistry, Geology, Geography, Zoology, Physiology, Botany, Economics and Statistics, Education, Engineering, Anthropology, and Agriculture. Each of these sections has its President, who opens the session by an address dealing with his specific subject, and not uncommonly his own work in relation to it. Papers by other members are afterwards read and discussions held.

In addition to the transactions at the annual meeting, the British Association conducts through various Committees and independent workers, to whom it grants subsidies, a large amount of valuable research of mathematical, physical, seismological, anthropological, archæological, chemical, and biological importance. It publishes annually a volume of reports of the annual meeting, and the Presidential and Sectional Presidential Addresses, and the work of the more important papers read by the members and delegates. The annual meeting was held this year (1916) at Newcastle under the presidency of Sir Arthur Evans, F.R.S. The meeting in 1917 will be held at Bournemouth, under the presidency of the Hon. Sir Charles Parsons, F.R.S.

General Secretaries, Prof. H. H. Turner, F.R.S.; Prof. W. A. Herdman, F.R.S.
Treasurer, Prof. John Perry, F.R.S.
Assistant Secretary, O. J. R. Howarth, M.A.
Chief Clerk, H. C. Stewardson.
Offices, Burlington House, W. Hours, 10 to 4.

The meeting at Newcastle-on-Tyne opened on Tuesday, Sept. 5, and lasted only four days. As in the previous year, it was shortened owing to the war, and the pleasant excursions and modest festivities which usually form a part of the meeting were dropped. It was naturally a small meeting, but it obtained much more local support than was expected, and the standard of its addresses and discussions showed no decline.

The Presidential Address of Sir Arthur Evans was delivered in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening. Its title, "The Cradle of European Civilisation," faithfully reflected the substance of its survey of the earliest history of Europe as Palæolithic man glided into Neolithic man, and the period of Mesopotamian and Egyptian civilisation was ushered in. One feature after another, the President declared, that had been reckoned as the exclusive property of Neolithic or later ages could be shown to have been shared by Palæolithic man in the final stage of his evolution. On the Neolithic foundations our later civilisation stood, and the earliest extraneous sources on which it drew lay respectively in two directions—in the valley of the Nile on the one side, and in that of the Euphrates on the other. Crete, the "Mid-Sea" land, was, owing to its geographical position between three continents, the cradle of European civilisation, but the extraneous influences that were here operative encountered on the island itself an indigenous culture which had grown up there from immemorial time. Sir Arthur Evans reviewed the import of recent discoveries in Crete and affirmed his conclusion that cultural influences were reaching Crete from beyond the Libyan Sea before the beginning of the Greek dynasties; and he pointed to the possibility, through the examination of the Minoan periods in Crete, of tracing the path by which the glimmering torch lit by the Palæolithic cave-dwellers had been carried on through the succeeding ages of obscurity.

In the **Mathematical and Physical Section** Prof. A. N. Whitehead delivered an address on "The Organisation of Thought," which was a brief examination of the nature of scientific thought, especially in relation to mathematical thought. He contrasted the immediate experience of natural phenomena with the scientific conceptions of them and with the exact deductions of applied mathematics. The problem he considered was how these two sides of scientific knowledge fitted with one another.

Two discussions took place in the section, on "Osmosis" and on "Gravitation." The second of these was opened by Mr. E. Cunningham, and its main problem was the relation of the observed natural phenomena of gravitation to the mathematical theory of relativity. It was stated by Prof. A. S. Eddington that by the adoption of Einstein's theory, which dispenses with the idea of the ether, some of the observed discordances in the movements of the planet Mercury are accounted for. The discussion on "Osmotic Pressure" was opened by Prof. A. W. Porter. Sir E. Rutherford read a paper on the "X-ray Spectra of the Elements," and Prof. H. H. Turner one on "The Measurement of Time."

Prof. G. Henderson, in the Presidential Address to the **Chemical Section**, gave an account of the chief developments of chemical technology during the last quarter of a century; and dealt with the future prospects of the chemical industry in Great Britain. He protested against the conduct of teaching in our public schools on mediæval lines. Mr. F. H. Carr and Mr. C. M. Whittaker read papers on the Organic Chemical Industry and the Coal-tar Dye Industry; and Mr. Rintoul a paper in "Chemicals for Laboratory Use."

In the **Geological Section** Prof. W. S. Boulton reviewed the work of the National Geological Survey, especially considering its bearings on the discovery and development of concealed coalfields; and concluded with an examination of the services rendered by economic geology.

There was a joint meeting with the Chemical

Section on "Coal and Coal Seams, with special reference to their economic uses." Most of the papers read dealt with the local geology of Great Britain and Ireland.

Prof. MacBride's address to the **Zoological Section** examined the progress made during the last twenty years in elucidating the laws governing the growth of the germ into the adult animal. The address was illustrated with photographic lantern-slides of the information obtained by Prof. MacBride from the marine animals which are reared in the salt-water tanks of the Imperial College of Science. Prof. MacBride's essential conclusion was that the development in the cell was dependent on a form of evolution similar to that which, by exterior influences, moulded the growth of organs in Darwin's theory.

Among the papers read were "The Exploitation of British In-shore Fisheries," by Prof. W. A. Herdman; "Amœbæ in Relation to Disease," by Dr. Pixewell-Goodrich; the "Flagellate Protozoa associated with Diarrhœa and Dysentery," by Dr. Annie Porter; and "Some Points of Bionomic Interest in Australia," by Dr. F. A. Dixey.

In the **Geographical Section** the President, Mr. Edward A. Reeves, surveyed "The Mapping of the Earth—Past, Present, and Future." In a comparative estimate of the condition of the world's surveys in 1860 and in 1916, he found that whereas fifty-six years ago only one-thirtieth of the world's land-surface was accurately mapped and surveyed, the amount to-day is one-seventh. The proportion entirely unsurveyed and unmapped then was one-half; to-day it was a little less than one-seventh.

A discussion was opened by Sir Thomas Holdich on "Political Frontiers." Dr. R. W. Seton Watson read a paper on "The Adriatic Problem," Dr. W. S. Bruce one on "The Weddell Sea," and Mr. Trevor Battye one on "Nepal."

The general title of Prof. Kirkaldy's address to the **Economic and Statistics Section** was "Thoughts on Reconstruction after the War." He referred to the economic condition and industrial changes resulting from the war, and embarked on a forecast of the industrial future. He suggested as main outlines of reconstruction after the war that all members of any given industry should be members of its trade union; and that there should be a more complete and authoritative central body. Employers should be organised into: district associations of trades; national associations of one trade; local federations of trades and national federations of trades.

The section gave the greater part of its time to the consideration of the reports it is preparing on "Industrial Harmony," "Outlets for Labour," and the "Effect of the War on Credit Currency and Finance."

Mr. Gerald Stoney, in his address to the **Engineering Section,** dealt with some of the questions of industrial organisation and wages which had been surveyed from a different standpoint in the Economics Section. He dwelt also on the importance to industry of such work as is carried on at the National Physical Laboratory, and urged the prime necessity of equipping and subsidising that institution on a much more generous and businesslike scale.

The Section held a joint discussion with the Chemical Section on "Fuel Economy." Mr. C. Le Maistre read a paper on "Standardisation" and Prof. Howe on "The Capacity of Aerials."

Dr. H. Marett, in the **Anthropological Section,** urged the claims of the science of Anthropology in University education, and supplemented the plea made by Sir R. Temple three years ago for an Imperial bureau of applied anthropology.

Dr. F. B. Jevons read a paper on the boundary in primitive culture between what was magic and what was religion. Prof. Ridgeway explained the origin of the actor. Prof. Keith discussed the question whether the British facial type was changing.

Prof. A. R. Cushny's extremely original and interesting address to the **Physiological Section** dealt with the analysis of living matter in its relation to poisons; and he discussed how far the reaction to drugs might be utilised to test the presence of different kinds of living matter.

Prof. A. D. Waller dealt with his favourite topic of "Chloroform Apparatus." Prof. Halliburton's paper on "The Effect of Pituitary Extract on the Secretion of Cerebro-spinal Fluid," Dr. Bayliss's paper on "Solutions for Intravenous Injection," and Dr. Kojima's note on "Thyroid Feeding and the Pancreas" were of uncommon importance. Sir Edward Schäfer inaugurated a discussion on the action of poison gases.

Dr. A. B. Rendle, President of the **Botanical Section,** devoted his address to the application of botanical work to economic uses. Among subjects which he suggested for inquiry were intensive cultivation, new plants of economic value, medicinal plants, manures, plant ecology, plant diseases, and the anatomical and chemical study of timbers.

Dr. Marie Stopes read a paper on "Leaf Architecture," and Sir J. Stirling-Maxwell delivered a lecture on "Afforestation."

In the **Educational Science Section** the presidential address of the Rev. W. Temple dealt with the less material side of education, the spirit which should infuse it, its ideals and its aims.

Papers on Primary School Reform were read by Mr. J. G. Legge, Prof. T. P. Nunn, and Prof. J. A. Green. The Rev. H. B. Gray dealt with "The Relative Value of Literary and Scientific Subjects in General Education."

In the Section of **Agriculture** the presidential address given by Dr. E. J. Russell discussed the methods by which crop production could be increased—on light soils (by manurings); on heavy soils (by chalking and liming followed by drainage); on all soils by fertilisers; and by finding new varieties.

Prof. W. Somerville read a paper on "British Forestry, Past and Present," Mr. T. Goodey on "Soil Protozoa and Soil Bacteria," and Mr. E. H. Richards on "The Fixation of Nitrogen."

MEDICAL TRAINING OF WOMEN

Women are admitted to the **medical degrees** or diplomas **of the following bodies**: (1) all the Universities of Great Britain and Ireland, with the exception of Oxford and Cambridge; (2) the Royal College of Physicians, London, and the Royal College of Surgeons, England; (3) the Societies of Apothecaries of London; (4) the conjoint Colleges of Scotland and Ireland. There are medical schools for women only in London, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Belfast. Most of the provincial medical schools admit women. The oldest and largest medical school for women is the **London (Royal Free Hospital) School of Medicine for Women** (see p. 284).

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MEDICINE IN 1916

The war unfortunately overshadows everything. It will be profitable to answer two questions with regard to the medical profession. Firstly, What has the profession done? Secondly, What steps are being taken in order to render the experience gained by the members of the R.A.M.C. available for the profession as a whole, and so for the advantage of the community at large.

For the answer to the first question we cannot do better than refer to a valuable article contributed to the *British Journal of Surgery* by Sir Alfred Keogh, on "Surgical Organisation in War." Sir Alfred Keogh insists that the primary object of the R.A.M.C. is the maintenance of the strength of armies in the field, through prevention of disease.

The second great function is the collection, removal, distribution, and care of the sick and wounded.

Owing to the sudden increase of the Army, mobilisation and expansion had to proceed together, and Sir Alfred Keogh says "the services of the civil profession to the administration in this connection must never be forgotten."

Then came the appointment of consulting surgeons, by whom all subsequent surgical developments can be determined. They set the scope and the standard of practical work and scientific investigation.

The method by which the demands of the Army for doctors is met is briefly as follows. A Central War Committee, composed of medical men, was formed and recognised by the War Office. All medical men up to the age of 45 years were asked to enrol, and by so doing rendered themselves available for a commission in the R.A.M.C. A request is sent to each division of the British Medical Association for a certain number of medical men. The local War Committee meets and selects the names, which are submitted to the Central War Committee. Appeals are heard by either of the committees, and if allowed, other names are substituted. The practitioners remaining at home undertake the care of the absentee's practice, and safeguard his interests by refusing to attend any of his patients for twelve months after he has returned from the war.

A further appeal has been issued for medical men between the ages of 45 and 55 years to apply for commissions in the R.A.M.C. for home service only.

With regard to the second question, steps are being taken by the Medical Research Committee to collect all the data necessary for compiling a medical history of the war, in order that the vast clinical material available may be used for the benefit of the community at large.

The medical peculiarities of this war are:

1. The number of differently situated institutions through which any given patient is likely to pass before his treatment is complete.

2. The clinical branch of the R.A.M.C. is an immense conglomerate body, whose members as a whole have little experience in common, beyond their passage through medical schools.

3. The number of cases treated runs into hundreds of thousands.

So it comes to pass that very few practitioners are able to observe a patient from the beginning of his injury or illness to the end.

In all areas in France arrangements are in operation by which specimens illustrating the pathology of the injuries and diseases seen at the front are transmitted to the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, whence they are, if desired, redistributed to local museums and institutions. The same lines are being adopted in regard to questions connected with epidemology and general hygiene.

Capt. Waser and Capt. Bates have published in the *British Medical Journal* two valuable papers upon the treatment of *gas gangrene* by intravenous injections of eusol, with excellent results.

Trench-foot Tetanus.—Geo. Davis and Joseph Hilton, surgeons to the 23rd General Hospital, B.E.F., report (*Journal American Medical Association*, June 17, 1916) that in nine months they had only 8 cases of tetanus, and in only 2 had this complication occurred when prophylactic doses of serum had been given. They are therefore of opinion that all cases of trench-foot should be treated by prophylactic doses of antitetanic serum.

An important paper has been published by Col. C. J. Bond on the influence of antiseptics on the activities of leucocytes and the healing of wounds. In this paper he points out the absolute necessity for the efficient drainage of septic wounds, and cautions his colleagues against using antiseptics in too concentrated a form, or too continuously.

Sphagnum Moss as a Surgical Dressing.—The uses of moss as a dressing for wounds have been recognised for at least 900 years. The work of collecting sphagnum moss in Ireland was started in December 1915, through the help and encouragement of Col. Cathcart. Eighty different hospitals have been supplied in England, Ireland, France, Belgium, Egypt, and Greece. The Royal College of Science is now recognised by the War Office as the central depôt for sphagnum moss in Ireland, and it has requisitioned 5,000 sublimated dressings each month.

State Provision for the Treatment of Venereal Disease.—The Local Government Board, by an Order dated July 12, 1916, has put into operation the recommendations of the Royal Commission on venereal diseases, so far as the provision for diagnosis of treatment is concerned. The basis of the scheme is the free provision for the whole community of laboratory facilities for diagnosis and of adequate skilled free treatment for all persons affected with venereal diseases; 75% of the cost of carrying out the scheme will be met from Imperial funds, if such schemes have obtained the approval of the Local Government Board.

Effects of the War on the Population.—At a meeting of the Royal Statistical Society held on May 16, Mr. J. W. Nixon pointed out that, as in the Franco-Prussian War, England, France, and Germany are experiencing a serious fall in the birth-rate. The death-rate in England has not yet been seriously affected, the slight rise in 1915 being due to some extent to the bad winter and an epidemic of measles. On the marriage rate the effects have been the reverse of those of the Franco-Prussian War—a large rise having taken place in 1915. The "war-baby" theory was proved to be groundless. The serious effects which the war is having on the vital statistics of the nation was to be seen in the fact that the "natural increase" of population in 1913 was 377,000. In 1915 it fell to 252,000, exclusive of deaths of soldiers abroad.

The Eugenic Education Society is pursuing its task of enlightening public opinion upon problems

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the solution of which is of paramount importance to the uprising generation. It has played an important rôle in certain legislative measures, such as the Mental Deficiency Act, the Inebriates Act, and in the campaign against venereal diseases.

Cocaine and Opium: Prohibition of Sales.—On July 28 last a Proclamation applying drastic restrictions to the trade in cocaine and opium was issued, accompanied by regulations made under an Order in Council.

The Proclamation prohibits, on and after July 28, the importation of all cocaine and all opium into the United Kingdom, except under a licence from the Secretary of State and in accordance with the provisions of such licences.

Cocaine includes all preparations, salts, derivatives or admixtures prepared therefrom or therewith, and containing 1 part in 1,000 or more of the drug.

Opium means raw opium, powdered opium or granulated opium, or opium prepared for smoking, and includes any solid or semi-solid mixture containing opium.

Plague at Bristol.—On Aug. 15 last the Local Government Board issued a statement to the effect that three suspicious cases of illness had recently occurred in three houses in the central part of Bristol, and which appeared from bacteriological examination to have been mild cases of bubonic plague. The ordinary incubation period of plague is 5 days.

At a meeting of the Bristol Health Committee, Dr. Davies, medical officer of health, stated that he thought it quite possible that the infected rat which had been found had been deliberately infected, and added that investigations were proceeding.

Elephantiasis in England.—A woman whose death was investigated at an inquest at Southwark on Aug. 15 last was stated to be suffering from elephantiasis, a disease rarely met with in England, but prevalent in India and the East. The disease might have been imported in skins which came into the district.

Epidemic Anterior Poliomyelitis.—In Aberdeen there were 29 cases in June and 26 in July last. All the cases in June, with the exception of 3 aged 4½, 6, and 11 years, were of the age of 3 or under; the majority being from 1 to 2½ years. In July all the cases except 5 were under the age of 5 years, and the majority were under 3 years; the oldest person attacked was a few months over the age of 7 years. In a few cases connection between one case and another has been traced. Dr. Matthew Hay reports that the onset has been marked in most cases by fretfulness for a few days with more or less fever, accompanied or followed by vomiting. Paralysis was not in some cases observed until after a week or more; in a few it was slight and began to disappear after a week. In most of the cases the leg has been affected; in a few, one side of the face, including the eyelids. One adult aged 24 years died during July from acute ascending myelitis—not from poliomyelitis. During August 6 additional cases of acute anterior poliomyelitis have been reported, all of them in children under 3 years of age.

The Salt-pack Treatment of Infected Gunshot Wounds.—Capts. J. H. Roberts, R. S. S. Statham, M. Donaldson, E. Alment, and A. J. Wright have published valuable papers upon the success of this treatment, which is briefly as follows. (Col. H. M. W. Gray, C.B., is the originator of this method of treatment.)

The preliminary steps in the preparation for the treatment are free incision, removal of foreign bodies and damaged tissues, then the wound is firmly packed with gauze and tablets of sodium chloride introduced. A moist dressing is then applied outside. The deeper dressings, *i.e.* those in immediate contact with the wound, are not changed for a week, after which period the dressings are more frequent.

GEOGRAPHICAL EXPLORATION

Under war conditions geographical exploration must necessarily be limited in scope, yet important expeditions have been at work both in the south and in the north polar regions.

SIR E. SHACKLETON IN THE ANTARCTIC

Sir Ernest Shackleton's expedition to Antarctica set out with the object of effecting the first crossing of that continent. News of its failure has been received during the past year, yet even what was accomplished ranks high in the story of Antarctic achievement. The main party, on board the *Endurance*, sailed from South Georgia Island on Dec. 6, 1914, and almost immediately afterwards the struggle with the ice began. Coats Land was sighted on Jan. 10, 1915. Two hundred miles of coastline, previously unknown, was seen. The name of the Caird Coast was given to it. The ice conditions were abnormally bad and the weather was unusually unfavourable, and in the following month the ship was finally beset. Drifting with the ice, she reached an extreme southerly point of 77° S., and then turned to the north-west. For a long while she proved worthy of her name, but at length, when the southern winter supervened, it became probable that her destruction was only a question of a short time, and on Oct. 27, 1915, the ice-pack screwed and squeezed her beyond hope. As all preparations had been made, she was safely abandoned, but it was found impossible to travel, dragging the boats (on which escape ultimately depended), over the terrible and unstable surface of the pack, and the party was compelled to camp and trust to the drift, which was very slow. Shackleton and his companions had to endure these conditions for no less than five months; provisions ran very short, seals were scarce, and the dogs had to be killed for food. On April 8, 1916, the party, having at last reached a latitude where the influence of the ocean was felt, were forced to take to their boats, as the ice was splitting in the swell, and in heavy weather, and under constant risk from floating ice, they fought their way on April 17 to Elephant Island, an uninhabited and extremely inhospitable refuge. Shelter was obtained in an ice-cave, but the party was much exhausted and short of food, and it was felt that if all were to be saved some must risk the voyage in search of help. Twenty-two men stayed behind, under the leadership of Mr. Frank Wild, while Shackleton with five volunteers undertook the voyage to South Georgia—a voyage of 750 miles, in winter, in a 22-ft. boat. After escaping many dangers they reached a whaling-station in South Georgia on May 20, and a Norwegian vessel of 80 tons was dispatched south as

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promptly as possible. The ice, however, prevented her from reaching Elephant Island, and Shackleton therefore turned back, and making his way to the Falkland Islands took measures, in concert with the local authorities, to render more effectual aid. A Uruguayan vessel was obtained, and sailed from the Falklands on June 17, but his second attempt failed likewise, and Shackleton obtained a third vessel from Punta Arenas, only to fail for a third time. Meanwhile Scott's famous old ship, the *Discovery*, was being fitted out, but Shackleton persevered in South America, and this time obtained a steamer from the Chilean Government, in which he was at last rewarded with success. The party at Elephant Island was embarked on Aug. 30, all as well as could be expected, considering the privations and exposure to terrible weather conditions which they had undergone.

Curtailed as the expedition was, there is no doubt that important additions will prove to have been made to knowledge of the climate and ice conditions in the Weddell Sea (which has probably the worst reputation of its kind in the world), and incidentally a controversy has been settled by the disproof of the existence of "New South Greenland" in the position assigned to it by the American Benjamin Morrell in 1823.

An integral part of Shackleton's original scheme was the provision of a supporting expedition to establish supply depôts on which the party crossing the Antarctic continent might rely for the latter part of their journey. This expedition, starting from Tasmania in the *Aurora* towards the end of 1914, reached the Ross Sea in Jan. 1915. The party met with no little difficulty in landing the stores, but three parties got away in due course. The *Aurora* survived a difficult winter; in April 1915 she was blown off shore embedded in floe ice, and in July she was within an ace of being crushed. The ship was out of communication with the parties which had gone south to lay depôts, and there was no possibility of further assisting them. It was not until March 14, 1916, that she got clear of the ice, and she reached New Zealand on April 3. There are thus ten men left in the Antarctic, for whom there are ample provisions subject to the reasonable hope that they have all found access to them; as regards two of the parties, of three men each, it is not actually known that they did return to the base where provisions were left for them. The position of these men necessitates the dispatch of a relief expedition towards the close of 1916, as soon as a comparatively easy voyage to Cape Evans may be anticipated. The voyage of the *Aurora*, when fully described, promises not only a narrative of high interest but also important scientific results.

MR. STEFÁNSSON IN THE ARCTIC

Mr. Stefánsson has steadily carried on his researches in the Arctic, north of North America, and is still doing so, though some of his companions have returned. A party of six, under Dr. Rudolf Anderson, were reported in Sept. 1916 to have reached Nome in Alaska. They had mapped the Arctic coast-line of Canada eastward from the Cape Parry Peninsula for a long distance, and had made geological as well as topographical surveys of a large area midway between Alaska and the mouth of Hudson Bay, a process of correction being applied to Franklin's charts. Large copper-fields were discovered, and many ethnological and other scientific data collected. Mr. G. H. Wilkins, who reached England in October, had visited many Eskimo on the north coast of the mainland and in Victoria Land and Banks Land, spending a considerable time with the blonde Eskimo, whose discovery was a remarkable feature of Stefánsson's earlier work. Mr. Wilkins confirmed the reports of the extremely primitive character of these people, untouched by any external influence. They are polygamists. They have little or no regard for human life. They are not naturally long-lived, the normal span being apparently about fifty years. Mr. Wilkins reported a rich copper-field on Bathurst Inlet. Stefánsson himself was reported in May 1916 to be exploring the north-west coast of the new land discovered by him north of Prince Patrick Land in June 1915, and he did not intend to return until the spring of 1917.

SIR AUREL STEIN IN CENTRAL ASIA

In February 1916 Sir Aurel Stein completed an expedition in Central Asia which had occupied him for two years and seven months. The first part of this journey enabled him to prosecute the work, of which he had previously accomplished so much, of topographical and antiquarian research in Chinese Turkestan. This completed, he struck west in July 1915, across the Russian Pamirs to the east of the ancient territory of Iran, north of the river Oxus. He received every assistance from the Russian authorities—a pleasant fact to be able to record when political relations of a few years back in this part of Asia are recalled. He found evidence that the ancient silk trade from China passed along the Alai valley. He observed the effects of the great earthquake of 1910 in the Bartang basin, where an upland valley has been completely blocked and a new lake over fifteen miles long has been formed. The liability of this region to earthquakes is found to explain many details of its topography. The traveller then passed down the Oxus valley, an important early highway of communication, of which abundant evidence was found, between Bactria, India, and Central Asia. Sir Aurel Stein comments upon the fair complexion of some of the inhabitants of Roshan, one of the remoter side valleys of the Oxus. Making his way to Meshed, he entered Seistan, following a little-known route by Rui-Khaf to Bandan, of which a plane-table survey was made. Turning then to archæological work, he discovered remains of the first Buddhist sanctuary recorded in Iran, on the Kuh-i-Khwaja hill above the marshes in which the Helmund river loses itself. The ruins were found to contain early frescoes establishing a link in the chain between Greco-Buddhist art in North-western India and Buddhist art in Central and Eastern Asia. An area left dry by the diversion of a former arm of the Helmund was found to be rich in prehistoric remains, mainly of the Neolithic period. From the southernmost Helmund marsh towards the salt basin known as Gaud-i-Zirreh a line of ancient watch-stations was discovered, built upon a systematic plan to protect the rich lands of the Helmund against invasion from the south. The early part of 1916 was devoted to the investigation of the still inhabited part of Persian Seistan, where the remains are almost wholly mediæval—*i.e.* of a much later period than those above referred to. Sir A. Stein's journey is described in the *Geographical Journal* for May 1916.

ART IN 1916

The customary January Exhibition of Old Masters at the Royal Academy was again abandoned, partly on account of possible danger from air raids, but principally because several of the Burlington House galleries were occupied during the winter by the Red Cross Society. The Diploma Gallery was also closed, and the most valuable of the works contained in it, including the unfinished relief by Michael Angelo and the famous cartoon by Leonardo da Vinci, were removed to the cellars.

As was to be expected, the war affected the Summer Exhibition of modern work, and the number of pictures submitted to the Council again showed a decline. Nevertheless the attendance was good, considering the circumstances, and it is gratifying to know that the sales were considerably better than those of 1915. The Hanging Committee for oil paintings was composed of Mr. Arnesby Brown, Mr. George Clausen, Mr. Joseph Farquharson, Mr. Andrew C. Gow, and Mr. H. S. Tuke. Sir Frank Short arranged the engravings, drawings, and miniatures, Mr. Alfred Drury the sculpture, and Mr. Reginald Blomfield the architecture. For the first time at the Royal Academy soldiers and sailors were admitted to its summer exhibition free of charge.

Three works were purchased from the exhibition by the Chantrey Trustees:—"The Kiss-group," marble, by Mr. Hamo Thornycroft (£1,250); "The Poulterer's Shop," by Mr. Frank Brangwyn (£700); and "The Lady with the Amethyst," by Mr. Charles Shannon, A.R.A. (£300). Other pictures of importance sold included "Happy England" (£250), "Lovely Lodore" (£630), and "Ben Lomond's lullaby: Loch Ard" (£630), all by Mr. David Murray; "Silent Night—from the original sketch in the possession of H.M. the King" (£265) by Mr. Bernard F. Gribble; "A Path by the Wood" (£125), by Mr. B. W. Leader; "Neuve Chapelle, March 10, 1915" (£315), by Mr. James P. Beadle; "The Lady with a Coral Ring" (£300), by Mr. Charles Shannon; "Hazy Afternoon Sunlight" (£120), by Mr. Julius Olsson; "April" (£210), by Mr. D. Y. Cameron; "Woodland Pastures, South Devon" (£200), by Mr. Wycliffe Egginton; "The Valley of the Feugh" and "On a Clear Eve," by Mr. Joseph Farquharson; "Uninvited Guests," by Mr. C. Napier Hemy; "In Time of War" (£100), by Mr. Rowland Wheelwright; "The Forest Track" (£300), by Sir Ernest Waterlow; "The Blue Drawing Room," by Mr. A. Chevallier Tayler; "The Hooge Salient" (£250), by Mr. W. L. Wyllie; "Blue, White, and Gold" (£105), by Mr. Arthur Garratt; "Aphrodite, mother of Æneas" (£500), by Sir W. B. Richmond; "O Lord, how long?" (£100), by Mr. T. B. Kennington; "Defeat of the Prussian Guard, Ypres, 1914" (£400), by Mr. W. B. Wollen; and two watercolours, "Not Twenty Miles from London" and "Wall Flowers at Cherkley Court," by Sir Edward Poynter.

At the National Gallery, as at Burlington House, many of the rooms were in use for business connected with the war, and the vast majority of pictures of importance were removed from the walls to places of security. Their places were filled by pictures that although in the national collection are rarely shown, and by some representative works from the National Portrait Gallery, which was closed altogether. But the exhibition at the National Gallery was interesting in spite of the absence of the choicest of the canvases that are usually to be seen there, as the works that replaced them temporarily were new to most of the visitors. Several recently acquired pictures were also shown, including "La Collation," by Peter de Hoogh, purchased through the Temple West bequest, and several of the Old Masters from the collection bequeathed to the nation by Sir Henry Layard. With these were shown for the first time the pictures bequeathed by the late Mr. George Rae of Liverpool, including "The Beloved," the "Monna Vanna," and the "Fazio's Mistress," by Rossetti; and the "Lear and Cordelia," and a small version of "The Last of England," by Ford Madox Brown. A portrait of a little-known British artist, Daniel Stringer, painted by himself, was also shown for the first time; and the full length of Lord Ribblesdale by Mr. J. S. Sargent was hung on the centre of one of the walls of Room XXIV. The Director of the National Gallery, Sir Charles Holroyd, resigned his post in the summer owing to ill health, and Mr. Charles J. Holmes, Director of the National Portrait Gallery, was appointed in his stead. Mr. James D. Milner succeeded Mr. Holmes as Director of the National Portrait Gallery.

The British Museum was closed early in the year, for the first time in its history, and no visitors were admitted except students working in the Reading, Newspaper, and Manuscript Rooms. The Tate Gallery and the Wallace Collection were also closed, and the most important of the Dulwich pictures were removed temporarily to the cellars of the Royal Academy. On the other hand, the Dulwich Gallery was strengthened by the loan of several interesting canvases from private collections. The Victoria and Albert Museum was less affected by the war than any other institution of its class. Special precautions were taken with the Raphael cartoons, some of the rarer objects were removed to places of safety, and the unavoidable reduction of the staff caused some curtailment of the hours of opening. Otherwise there was no change, and additional attractions were offered to visitors in the shape of a Shakespeare exhibition and a remarkable collection of miniatures lent by the Duke of Buccleuch.

Most of the art societies in London held their exhibitions as usual, and those at the private galleries included collections of drawings or paintings of special war interest. At the Leicester Gallery exhibitions were held during the season of watercolours illustrating "The British Firing Line," by Quartermaster-Sergeant Instructor Handley Read; of paintings and drawings by Mr. C. R. W. Nevinson; and of a number of *Punch* war cartoons. The Fine Art Society held exhibitions of war cartoons by the Serbian artist, Radovani, and studies of Gallipoli by Mr. Charles Dixon; pictures of the Napoleonic campaigns were shown at the Dowdeswell Galleries; cartoons by Mr. Will Dyson at the Chenil Gallery; and at the Goupil Gallery Mr. Eric H. Kennington's picture of "The Kensingtons at Laventie" was shown in aid of the Star and Garter Building Fund. At the Exhibition of the Royal Society of Portrait Painters Mr. Sargent showed a collection of thirty portrait drawings, to which one of the galleries was devoted. They were exhibited for the benefit of the Arts Fund, to which were allotted all the proceeds of the exhibition of the Society of Portrait Painters. In the autumn the Arts and Crafts Society held one of their triennial exhibitions at Burlington House in galleries lent for the purpose by the Royal Academy. An exhibition of designs and models for war memorials was arranged by the Civil Arts Association at the galleries of the

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Royal Institute of British Architects in Conduit Street.

At Christie's a second great sale of works of art and other valuables presented to the Red Cross Society was held in April. Excellent prices were realised for some of the items. A Louis XV marqueterie commode fetched £892 10*s.*; a flagon of the period of Charles the First, £590; a panel of tapestry, £525; a Sèvres biscuit group presented by the French Government, £241 10*s.*; a Toft ware dish, £682 10*s.*; "The Gregory Children," by Opie (presented by Lord Leith of Fyvie), £1,260; and a remarkable letter by Dr. Johnson concerning the formation of the British Museum library, £310. This letter was purchased by Lady Wernher for presentation to the British Museum. Several prominent artists offered to paint portraits on behalf of the Red Cross Society, and the rights of commissioning these portraits were included in the sale at Christie's. The highest bid was one of a thousand guineas for a half length by Mr. Philip Laszlo, the Hungarian artist; and the next of £892 10*s.* for a whole length by Mr. Lavery. For a portrait by Mr. Orpen, head size, £682 10*s.* was bid; and for a half length by Mr. Augustus John, £336.

In the other sales at Christie's the pre-war prices were well maintained and bids were never wanting when fine pictures, objects of art, or jewels came under the hammer. In June £24,000 was realised for a necklace of three rows of pearls, and on the same afternoon a single-row necklace of pearls fetched £4,800. A pair of Chinese mandarin jars and covers sold for £5,670 on July 6, when a painted tea service (four cups and saucers, teapot, sugar basin, and cream jug) of 1759 fetched £1,680 and some panels of Beauvais tapestry £1,701. A week or two later a single panel of English tapestry was sold for £2,047 10*s.*, and its companion for £1,995; and in May a pair of William III pilgrim bottles fetched £3,000, a Louis XVI commode £1,344, and a pair of Sèvres vases £1,050. Eighteenth-century English portraits maintained their vogue, and good prices were obtained even for the work of artists of inferior rank such as Highmore (£525), Benjamin Wilson (£388 10*s.*), and Hudson (£340). No portrait of importance by Reynolds or Gainsborough was offered during the season, but two small landscapes by the last-mentioned master were sold respectively for 2,500 guineas and 3,500 guineas at the dispersal of the Golding Palmer pictures in July. One of the most famous of Gainsborough's pictures was sold privately in the spring to the American collector Mr. H. C. Frick, for a price that if gossip could be believed approached £50,000. This was the beautiful study of the promenade in St. James's Park, known as "The Mall," painted by Gainsborough in 1783. He showed it at the first of his private exhibitions in 1784, but was unable to find a purchaser for the picture, which remained in his hands until his death. A pastel by Liotard sold at Christie's fetched £1,200 guineas; a portrait of two daughters of Colonel Hardy, by Lawrence, 5,200 guineas; a "Holy Family" by Murillo, £6,510; and a portrait of a lady by Goya, £3,465. At the Barratt sale in May, Gibson's once famous statue "The Tinted Venus" was sold for £630, Landseer's "Monarch of the Glen" for £5,250, and David Cox's "Vale of Clwyd" for £4,830.

MUSIC IN 1916

As in the previous year, the war inevitably cast its shadow over the musical world during 1916. Yet, taking all the circumstances into account, the record of activities in one sphere and another afforded ground for congratulations and for confidence in the future. Enterprise was by no means at a standstill, and if little was attempted upon venturesome lines—concert-givers, in particular, showing a disposition to rely upon proved attractions rather than tempt the public with the unfamiliar—it stands to the credit of the leading musical organisations that they one and all contrived in hazardous times to "keep the flag flying."

To Sir Thomas Beecham opera-lovers were placed under a considerable debt. For, with the doors of Covent Garden closed since the summer season of 1914, it was left to that enthusiastic musician to supply their needs. Wisely he turned his energies in the direction of opera in English, and with such admirable and encouraging results that there is good reason to hope that a permanent public has now been created in London for the support of similar enterprises. Starting in association with Robert Courtneidge, he carried through a season at the Shaftesbury of which the tale, begun in the autumn of 1915, was continued in the New Year. Apart from familiar works of the established repertory, such as the Puccini operas ("Manon Lescaut," among them, being staged for the first time in English), "Il Trovatore," "Tales of Hoffmann," etc., Sir Thomas Beecham devoted particular attention to the production of new native works. First of them (on Jan. 14) was an "operatised" version of "The Critic" by Sir Charles Stanford, who, with the assistance of Cairns James, had arranged Sheridan's text for the purpose. No small measure of success attended the experiment. The satiric spirit of the famous comedy was well preserved, and reflected at moments in the music, even if the score as a whole may have been found lacking in humour. But in tokens of ripe musicianship it was strong, and the opera proved welcome, moreover, for its typically British flavour. Among the artists who particularly distinguished themselves in a performance of uncommon excellence were Frank Mullings (Don Whiskerandos), Caroline Hatchard (Tilburina), Lena Maitland, and Herbert Langley, Frederick Ranalow, Percy Heming, and Albert Chapman.

Another notable production was that, on Jan. 28, of Ethel Smyth's "The Boatswain's Mate," founded upon W. W. Jacobs's well-known story. The composer, her own librettist, had turned the characteristic humours of that tale to capital account, although her score, in this respect, was less successful than might have been hoped. Apparently she was unable to resist the temptation to exploit the strength of her musical resources, and there were scenes, accordingly, of which the effect and appropriateness would have been greater had she seen fit to adopt simpler methods. Incidentally the composer drew very cleverly upon the sources of native folk-song, and, apart from the over-elaboration referred to, her work was a notable addition to the limited repertory of British operas. In the three leading characters Courtice Pounds, F. Ranalow, and Rosina Buckman achieved remarkable success. Another novelty staged, but of a wholly different order, was a little work entitled "A Voice in the Desert," the music of which, by Elgar, was designed to accompany and illustrate a poem by Emile Cammaerts, who drew his inspiration from the anguish caused by the war in his native Belgium. The music showed the composer to be in perfect sympathy with his theme.

At the Aldwych a further season of opera under the same auspices was opened on April 15 with

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a performance in the vernacular of Mozart's "Magic Flute," the principal parts being sustained by Miriam Licette, Sylvia Nelis, Maurice D'Oisly, Alfred Heather, F. Ranalow, and Robert Radford. Other works given included "La Bohème," "Madame Butterfly," "Tales of Hoffmann," "Cavalleria," "Pagliacci," and "The Critic." Interrupted by a season carried out by Beecham in Manchester, the enterprise was resumed on June 13, with a remarkably fine revival of Verdi's "Otello," sung in Italian by, among other artists, Auguste Bouilliez (a singularly gifted Belgian baritone), Mignon Nevada, and Webster Millar. The season was notable also for performances of Moussorgsky's extraordinarily impressive music-drama, "Boris Godounov," given in French for the reason, no doubt, that the rôle of the protagonist was assigned to the Belgian singer mentioned above. All the other operas staged were performed in English. They included "Tristan and Isolde," of which, with Frank Mullings and Rosina Buckman in the title-parts, and Robert Radford as King Mark, performances of quite memorable excellence were witnessed; a delightful operatic version of Bach's "Phœbus and Pan," Mozart's "Il Seraglio," Gounod's "Faust" and "Romeo and Juliet," and "The Boatswain's Mate." All the works were mounted in first-class style, and rendered in a way that proved a revelation to those who had been sceptical of the adaptability of British singers to the needs of opera. In addition to those already mentioned, the artists who appeared during the Shaftesbury and Aldwych seasons comprised Jeanne Brola, Doris Woodall, Edith Evans, Edith Clegg, Juliette Autran, Olive Townend, Bessie Tyas, Ethel Toms, D. Erlinger, Frederick Blamey, William Samuell (a rarely-gifted young Welshman whose premature death was a real loss to native opera), Gerald O'Brien, Arthur Wynn, Powell Edwards, and Frederic Austin, by all of whom admirable work was accomplished. As conductors there appeared Thomas Beecham, Percy Pitt, Julius Harrison, and Eugene Goossens, junr. The season concluded on Aug. 5, and a further one was opened under the same auspices in October, with Saint-Saëns's "Samson and Delilah."

CONCERTS

At the head of the established musical organisations that "kept the flag flying" was the Royal Philharmonic Society, which carried through its 104th season, giving eight concerts at Queen's Hall under the conductorship of Sir Thomas Beecham. The programmes were admirably varied and refreshingly unhackneyed. Features of particular interest were the suites, etc., from the ballets of Stravinsky and other Russian composers. British music was represented in works by Balfour Gardiner, Arnold Bax, Frank Bridge, Mackenzie, F. Corder, Sterndale Bennett (the centenary of whose birth was observed), and Norman O'Neill; while the soloists who appeared during the season were: vocalists—Mignon Nevada, Elsa Stralia, Ben Davies; pianoforte: Fanny Davies, Myra Hess, Pachmann, Arthur Rubinstein, Rumschisky, Sapellnikov; violin: Renée Chemet, John Saunders, Ysaye; viola: Lionel Tertis; flute: A. Fransella, Daniel Wood.

The London Symphony Orchestra's twelfth series of concerts in Queen's Hall opened on Oct. 25, 1915, and concluded on May 29, twelve concerts in all being given. Five were conducted by Beecham, three by Mlynarski, two by Safonoff, one by Arbos, and one by Sir Henry Wood. In the programmes framed for the season there was a discreet blending of the classical, the quasi-modern, and the modern. Thus Bach, Handel, Mozart, Haydn, Gluck, Beethoven, Schubert, and Weber were found in company with Berlioz (whose "Romeo and Juliet" Symphony was revived), Schumann, Brahms, and Wagner, while Tchaikovsky (who had a programme to himself), Rimsky-Korsakov, Moussorgsky, Borodin, Dvorák, Grieg, Saint-Saëns, César Franck, Parry, Elgar, Delius, Bantock, and Ethel Smyth stood for modern art. The season's soloists included Madame Réjane (who recited the text of Elgar's fine "Carillon"), Carrie Tubb, Miriam Licette, Doris Woodall, Ethel Toms, Frank Mullings, Alfred Heather, A. Bouilliez, Fanny Davies, May and Beatrice Harrison, Pachmann, Arthur de Grief, Albert Sammons, and Arthur Catterall.

Under Sir Henry Wood an excellent season's work stood to the credit of the New Queen's Hall Orchestra. Some twelve Saturday afternoon symphony concerts were given, the programmes being designed to make a wide appeal to lovers of the familiar, as represented by the works of the classical masters and popular examples of the established modern repertory. A fine performance of Franck's Symphony in D minor was an outstanding feature of the season, as was Albert Sammons's splendid playing of Elgar's Violin Concerto. Among other soloists who came forward under these auspices were Clara Butterworth, Mark Hambourg, Irene Scharrer, Guilhermina Suggia (a highly accomplished 'cellist), Sapellnikov, Tita Brand Cammaerts, William Murdoch, Benno Moiseiwitsch, Solomon, and A. Rubinstein. Sir H. Wood's Orchestra also gave 26 Sunday-afternoon concerts in Queen's Hall. The usual season of Promenade Concerts began there on Aug. 26, and lasted eight weeks.

At the Albert Hall the popular Royal Choral Society gave some eight concerts, relying upon the performance of such long-enduring works as "Messiah," "The Creation," and "Elijah," and, on the modern side, Verdi's "Requiem," Elgar's "Gerontius," and Coleridge-Taylor's "Hiawatha." Sir Frederick Bridge was once again in control as conductor, and, notwithstanding the depletion of the ranks of his male singers owing to the war, the Society well maintained its reputation.

A memorable feature of the musical season was an Elgar Festival at Queen's Hall organised by Clara Butt on behalf of the British Red Cross Society. As the result of six performances of his "Dream of Gerontius," which the composer conducted, a large sum was handed over to that organisation. Among established institutions, the Chappell "Ballads" at Queen's Hall and the London Ballad Concerts at the Albert Hall received support, a welcome innovation at the former being the appearance of a small orchestra conducted by Alick Maclean. The Albert Hall Sunday concerts also continued to enjoy favour under the conductorship of Landon Ronald. Recitals were considerably fewer than in normal times, but hearings were claimed, among other pianists, by Pachmann, Mark Hambourg, Fanny Davies, Adela Verne, Moiseiwitsch, A. Rubinstein, York Bowen, and William Murdoch (whose recitals in association with Albert Sammons proved particularly interesting), and by a fair number of vocalists, etc.; while in the field of chamber-music excellent work was achieved, notably by the London String Quartet, the London Trio, the Philharmonic Quartet, J. Holbrooke, and T. F. Dunhill. The "All-British" concerts at Steinway Hall (in connection with the War Emergency scheme organised by Isidore de Lara) were the means of introducing some admirable examples of native chamber-music.

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THE YEAR'S DRAMA

If the theatrical activities of 1916 were remarkable for their extent rather than for any high level shown of intrinsic interest, it will yet remain a fact worth recording by the historian of our stage doings that the London public were not so deeply engrossed in the events of the world's great drama as to withhold their patronage and support from the theatres. It will also be a fact worth noting that the majority of playgoers, during a long period of stress and storm, bestowed their attention chiefly on the lighter forms of entertainment. In all probability, indeed, they turned to such forms as more likely than any other to distract their thoughts from things of grave import. But, whatever the reason, it is certain that the more serious contributions made to the London stage failed, generally speaking, to arouse much interest, whereas the lighter "goods" prevailed. It was, indeed, the era of revues, real and so-called, which obtained a wider vogue even than that enjoyed by musical comedy.

Of the non-musical productions, as already indicated, those that secured the greatest favour conformed to a light order. Thus, in the regions of farce, considerable success fell to H. M. Harwood's "Please Help Emily," produced in January at the Playhouse with a cast including Charles Hawtrey, Gladys Cooper and Lottie Venne; while at the Criterion "A Little Bit of Fluff" continued merrily the triumphant career begun in Oct. 1915. Even for "Ye Gods!"—by no means a brilliant specimen of its unpretentious kind—there was the reward of sufficient success to warrant its transference from the Kingsway to the larger spaces of the Strand, and later to the Shaftesbury. On the other hand, something less than the run at first anticipated awaited W. Somerset Maugham's "Caroline," a wittily written and deftly handled comedy with which, at the New, Dion Boucicault inaugurated his managerial career (Feb. 8). In this play, of which the humours were perhaps a trifle too delicate for the average theatregoer, the two leading parts were taken by Leonard Boyne and Irene Vanbrugh. With another light comedy, "Her Husband's Wife," first staged on Sept. 25, the same management looked like scoring a prolonged success. Delightfully acted by Allan Aynesworth, Dion Boucicault, Marie Löhr, and Irene Vanbrugh, this thoroughly entertaining piece by an American author—A. E. Thomas—aroused great laughter on its production.

From our leading dramatists came little enough. But Sir James Barrie offered a notable and wholly characteristic contribution in "A Kiss for Cinderella," produced at Wyndham's on March 16 by Gerald du Maurier, to whom, and to Hilda Trevelyan, fell the principal characters therein. For its many touches of fancy and whimsical humour the play belonged to the category of pure Barrie, and proved very successful. The same popular author was represented later in the year by a revival, at the Savoy, of his twenty-year-old "Professor's Love Story." H. B. Irving, who assumed the rôle of the protagonist, had enhanced his reputation previously by his clever performance of a charlatan in psychic realms in a piece (by Walter Hackett) called "The Barton Mystery" (Savoy, March 22). Among the more serious plays mention should be made of Rudolf Besier and Sybil Spottiswoode's "Kultur at Home" (Court, March 11); Louis Parker's "Disraeli" (Royalty, April 4), remarkable for Dennis Eadie's vivid portrayal of the great statesman; and Dion Clayton Calthrop's "The Old Country," staged by Du Maurier at Wyndham's on Sept. 2. In the way of pure comedy, somewhat of the "Bunty" order, the season brought a remarkably clever piece in Harold Brighouse's "Hobson's Choice" (Apollo, June 22), in which the characters, all Lancashire types, were very skilfully observed. There was a certain freshness, too, though more theatricality, about Horace Vachell's "Fishpingle," in which Henry Ainley, Allan Aynesworth, and Marion Terry appeared at the Haymarket. For the first time since the war, Drury Lane produced an autumn melodrama, "The Best of Luck," by Henry Hamilton, Cecil Raleigh, and Arthur Collins. An event of historic interest was the performance given there in commemoration of Shakespeare's tercentenary, on May 2, which was attended by the King and Queen. A Shakespeare Pageant, in which all our leading players took part, was a striking feature of the occasion.

Musical Plays and Revues.—The latter appeared to grow in favour, and exceeded the number of musical plays produced, theatre managers competing in that field with the variety houses. Of the musical pieces a favourable specimen was the Shaftesbury's "My Lady Frayle" (March 1), by Arthur Wimperis and Max Pemberton, and music by Howard Talbot and Herman Finck, though it enjoyed a less prolonged career than "Mr. Manhattan" (Fred Thompson, C. H. Bovill, and Talbot), in which, at the Prince of Wales's, the gifts of an American comedian, Raymond Hitchcock, were exploited. On May 13 "A Happy Day" (Seymour Hicks, Sidney Jones, and Paul Rubens) was very sumptuously staged at Daly's; and at the Adelphi a success of laughter was scored with the production, on Aug. 24, of "High Jinks" (book adapted by F. Lonsdale, and music by various composers). W. H. Berry was the chief comedian. Very mirthful, too, was the Gaiety's "Theodore and Co." (adapted from the French by H. M. Harwood and Geo. Grossmith, with music by Ivor Novello and Jerome Kern). Of a wholly different order of musical production was "Chu Chin Chow," a highly spectacular production founded by Oscar Asche upon the story of "The Forty Thieves," with music by Frederic Norton, and very successfully produced at His Majesty's on Aug. 31.

Of the revues none achieved greater popularity than "The Bing Boys are Here," produced at the Alhambra on April 19, with George Robey, Alfred Lester, and Violet Loraine in the cast. George Grossmith and Fred Thompson were the authors and Nat D. Ayer supplied the music. The Empire's "Follow the Crowd" did not score anything like the success of its predecessor—also from America—"Watch Your Step"; but at the Palace "Bric-à-Brac" completed at the end of September a year's brilliant run. The Hippodrome staged two highly spectacular shows, "Joyland" and "Flying Colours"; and their producer, Albert de Courville, was also responsible for a "monster" revue, "Razzle Dazzle," mounted at Drury Lane on June 19 and subsequently transferred to the Empire. On July 7 Oswald Stoll, having acquired the London Opera House in Kingsway for £55,000, presented there a big revue entitled "Look Who's Here," by Fred Thompson and Nat D. Ayer. In the way of more "intimate" revues there was the little Ambassadors' "Pell Mell" (F. Thompson, Morris Harvey, and Ayer), "Half-past Eight" (C. H. Bovill and Paul Rubens) at the Comedy—where it was succeeded by Harry Grattan and J. W. Tate's "This and That"—and Grattan's "Some"—a particularly bright and well-inspired specimen—at the Vaudeville.

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BOOKS PUBLISHED IN 1915

(By the courtesy of *The Publishers' Circular*)

The European War naturally had an effect on the publishing activity of the United Kingdom, and the number of books recorded as having been published during the year was 872 below the total for 1914. This decrease was not so formidable as might have been anticipated, and the figures are a tribute to the enterprise and vitality of British publishing, and are a hopeful sign for the future. It may be noted that the decrease was proportionately greater in the totals for New Editions than for New Books. The totals for the years following 1915 are bound to show considerable decreases, if for no other reason than the restrictions on the imports of paper and paper-making materials.

As was pointed out last year, the average quality of the books published at present is probably somewhat lower than during pre-war days, owing partly to a reluctance to place on a disturbed market works requiring a great outlay, and partly to the appearance of numerous ephemeral works dealing with the war.

The decrease was spread over most classes of literature, but it may be noted that the largest decrease, 419, was in fiction. Science with a decrease of 142, and technology with one of 167, were two other classes that were most greatly affected. On the other hand, the total for history increased by 309 and geography by 118, and several other classes also showed increases.

It should be noted that in the classification, "Education" includes only books about educational theory and practice, and not text-books on special subjects, which are classed elsewhere; and also that under "Music" only works about music are recorded.

The following totals of the last ten years are of considerable interest:

Year.	New Books.	New Editions.	Total.
1906	6,985	1,618	8,603
1907	7,701	2,213	9,914
1908	7,512	2,309	9,821
1909	8,446	2,279	10,725
1910	8,468	2,336	10,804
1911	8,530	2,384	10,914
1912	9,197	2,870	12,067
1913	9,541	2,838	12,379
1914	8,863	2,674	11,537
1915	**8,499**	**2,166**	**10,665**

In the accompanying table each book is counted as one, whether it is in one or more volumes. Serials that appear later as a collected volume are counted as an ordinary book on the appearance of that volume; so that, for example, the series of "Statutory Rules and Orders" issued by the Government, and amounting to several hundred in the year, are counted as one item on the appearance of the annual collected volume. The same rule applies to volumes of magazines, etc.

CLASSIFIED ANALYSIS OF BOOKS PUBLISHED DURING THE YEAR 1915

Classes of Literature.	New Books.			New Editions.	Totals for 1915.	Totals for 1914.
	New Books.	Translations.	Pamphlets.			
Philosophy	184	4	15	34	237	179
Religion	650	17	65	164	896	969
Sociology	508	9	135	42	694	699
Law	157	2	39	60	258	279
Education	209	1	53	30	293	315
Philology	171	2	12	31	216	185
Science	566	2	44	86	698	840
Technology	395	1	42	82	520	687
Medicine, Public Health, etc.	239	4	28	85	356	454
Agriculture, Gardening	190	—	19	15	224	198
Domestic Arts	52	—	—	5	57	88
Business	149	—	9	28	186	155
Fine Arts	193	2	11	19	225	204
Music (Works about)	33	3	1	8	45	55
Games, Sports, etc.	60	—	1	14	75	149
Literature	263	17	10	88	378	480
Poetry and Drama	374	31	33	129	567	642
Fiction	843	33	1	816	1,693	2,112
Juvenile	447	3	4	128	582	631
History	631	17	52	63	763	454
Description and Travel	350	3	40	90	483	554
Geography	108	1	58	15	182	64
Biography	308	18	4	64	394	442
General Works	171	—	3	2	176	300
Military and Naval	309	3	87	68	467	402
Totals	7,560	173	766			
		8,499		2,166	10,665	11,537
Total for 1914		8,863		2,674	11,537	

AVIATION IN 1916

Aircraft in the Great War—Routine in the Field—Kite-Balloons—Fighting in the Air—Aeroplane Offensive—Big Raids by the Allies—Raids on Great Britain by Aeroplanes and Zeppelins—Other German Raids—Zeppelin Losses—Anti-Aircraft Defence—The New Zeppelins—Airships of the Allies—Aeroplane Development—Night Flying—Aircraft at Sea, and Seaplanes—Aerial Coast Patrol—The Russian, Italian, the Balkans, Turkish, Egyptian, and East African Fronts—The Air Services in Parliament—The Official Inquiries—Aircraft in the U.S.A.—Principal Aircraft Records—Royal Naval Air Service—Royal Flying Corps—The Dominions and Flying—Insurance against Air Raids—Certificated Aviators—Aerial Law and Traffic Regulations—The Gordon-Bennett—Summary of Yearly Progress—Prizes and Competitions—Conditions for Aviators' Certificates—Aeroplane Fatalities—Ballooning—The Aircraft Industry—British and Foreign Aeronautical Societies—Bibliography.

Beyond the creation of a few new international records, and a revival in the United States, little that may yet be fully recorded has occurred in aeronautics in the past year outside the employment of aircraft in the war, the development of aircraft for war, and changes in the Flying Services. Occurrences of the war can at present only be discussed on the basis of official news, in which technical details are seldom vouchsafed. Many facts relating to the increasing capabilities of aeroplanes and airships may not yet be published. The capabilities steadily improve, but apparently in the year under review no very marked single forward step has been made, advance being the sum of numerous refinements in design and of the more particular specialisation of aircraft for different classes of work. In general design neither aeroplane nor airship has changed. Yet, like preceding years in the youthful career of successful aerial navigation, 1916 has seen interesting tendencies arise, and within certain limits imposed by the need for reticence during the war these may be indicated.

Aircraft in the Great War

From time to time the value of the aid given by aircraft has been acknowledged in the dispatches of Commanders-in-Chief covering periods of the operations, and these reveal certain noteworthy developments in aerial warfare. On May 19, General Sir Douglas Haig, G.C.B., referred to "the admirable work of the Royal Flying Corps, performed in spite of much unfavourable weather, in carrying out reconnaissance duties, in taking photographs—an important aid to reconnaissance which has been brought to a high pitch of perfection—and in assisting the work of our artillery by registering targets and locating hostile batteries.

"In the performance of this work they have flown in weather when no hostile aeroplane ventured out, and they have not hesitated to fly low, under fire of the enemy's guns, when their duties made it necessary to do so. They have also carried out a series of bombing raids on hostile aerodromes and points of military importance.

"A feature of the period under review has been the increased activity of the enemy's aircraft in suitable weather. But the enemy's activity has been mainly on his own side of the line, and has aimed chiefly at interrupting the work carried out by our machines. In order to carry on the work in spite of this opposition, which was for a time rendered more effective by the appearance in December of a new and more powerful type of enemy machine, it has been necessary to provide an escort to accompany our reconnaissance aeroplanes, and fighting in the air, which was formerly exceptional, has now become an everyday occurrence.

"Developments on the technical side of the Air Service have been no less remarkable and satisfactory than the progress made on the purely military side. Much inventive genius has been displayed; and our equipment for photography, wireless telegraphy, bomb-dropping, and offensive action generally has been immensely improved."

On July 14 the co-operation of aviators with French infantry in the Somme offensive was noted; and on Aug. 20 General Sir D. Haig reported "effective co-operation with infantry," adding "one of our aeroplanes brought effective machine-gun fire on troops in the trenches." The employment of aeroplane guns against troops on the ground has occurred in Egypt, and latterly on the Western Front, where it is occasion for remark and attention.

On Sept. 3 our aviators twice attacked troops on the ground; on Sept. 15 our aeroplanes co-operated with the infantry in the advance, from a low altitude firing at troops. Again on Sept. 30 and Oct. 11 troops and transport were attacked by our aeroplanes with machine-gun fire; and on Oct. 25 French aviators fired at an artillery column and scattered the drivers.

Since the early spring the Allies have established a more marked ascendency over the enemy's "Fifth Arm." This is revealed by very frequent reports indicating that the great majority of aerial duels have been over the enemy's lines. On Aug. 2 General Sir Douglas Haig remarked in his dispatches that the enemy "appear anxious to avoid aerial combats."

On Oct. 3 General Sir Douglas Haig stated, "For every enemy machine that succeeds in crossing our front it is safe to say that 200 British machines cross the enemy's front."

In the nature of their work airmen at the front are called upon to exercise courage of a high order, and it follows that they are numerously represented in the lists of awards for bravery. Some of the most thrilling episodes of the war have been enacted in the air, and the Air Board is to be commended for the decision to publish from time to time a résumé of the principal incidents.

Routine in the Field

Reconnaissance and artillery fire-direction have depended more and more upon aircraft, and the great length of battle lines as well as the vast number of men engaged require the attendance of a due proportion of airmen. Both the Allies and the enemy have greatly expanded their Flying Services, and have certainly increased the "Fifth Arm" in more than direct proportion to the other arms, just as they have been compelled to increase the proportion of machine guns and of heavy artillery. On the Western Front, where the combatants are most closely grappled, the use of aircraft has become more general and systematic than elsewhere. For obvious reasons

no indication can be given of the numbers of aircraft or of airmen engaged, but the increasing importance of the work done is shown in the official reports.

In artillery fire-control the kite-balloon has continued to be used, but in the later days of the Verdun struggle and from the beginning of the Somme offensive it became evident that the Allies possessed a successful method of attacking these craft. On one occasion no fewer than fifteen were destroyed in a day. A great advantage accrued to the Allies through the failure of the enemy to bring down more than an occasional single kite-balloon, one reason being that during the past few months German aeroplanes have been driven to a great extent to stay over their own lines, where they have been incessantly attacked by the airmen of the Allies.

On March 5 twenty French kite-balloons were carried away by storm over the German lines, many of their occupants, however, landing by parachute and escaping.

On May 22, near Verdun, the French destroyed six German kite-balloons, thus blinding the enemy's artillery; and on June 25 six German kite-balloons were burnt by the British.

On June 30 and July 1 the French destroyed fifteen German kite-balloons, and since that date the enemy have lost over a score of these craft by French and British attack.

Fighting in the Air

In addition to the routine of reconnaissance and fire-direction, fighting in the air has become far more general, the occasions being the need to harass enemy reconnaissance and observation craft, and defence against squadrons of bombarding aeroplanes. Naturally only a small proportion of such fights are fought to a finish; ammunition is soon exhausted, or one side seeks safety behind its anti-aircraft batteries.

The principal references in the dispatches are summarised here, occasions of particular interest being included as well as days on which a score or more duels took place. There are several duels almost every day, and the list given here is therefore very incomplete.

	No. of Fights.		Remarks.
1915			
Dec. 20	44	British	2 enemy driven down, 1 British lost.
29	12	British	
1916			
Jan. 17	19	British	5 enemy, 2 British, driven down.
25	27	British	
Feb. 5	28	British	6 enemy driven down, 1 British lost.
24	Big air-fight over Milan.		
Mar. 1	20	British	
7	32	French	
8	French claim that 15 enemy seaplanes were driven off, and that 10 dived vertically.		
April 4	10 Austrian *v.* 14 Italian aeroplanes. About this time several Fokkers were brought down by British and French airmen.		
24, 25	48	British	2 enemy smashed.
28	24	British	4 enemy driven down.
May 16	27	British	3 enemy, 2 British, lost.
17	33	French	3 enemy lost.
June 19	27	British	Enemy lost 4 or 5.
22	22	British	2 of ours brought down.
July 1	British squadron, after bombarding Lille, attacked by 20 Fokkers; 2 enemy brought down.		
Aug. 2	33	French	15 Germans brought down.
25	Several	French	12 Germans brought down (some by gun-fire).
Sept. 1	Many	British	5 Germans destroyed, 7 driven down, 5 British lost. (19 German planes destroyed on this day on Western Front.)
3	Much fighting	British	Our advantage.
6	7 British *v.* 16 Germans.		
9	40	French	
13	17	French	2 Germans brought down, others damaged.
15	Much fighting	British	13 enemy destroyed, 9 others damaged.
15	—	French	8 enemy brought down.
22	56	French	4 enemy destroyed, 4 badly damaged.
23	Many fights	British	3 enemy destroyed, 5 badly damaged, others hit. 5 British lost.
23	29	French	Many Germans destroyed and damaged.
24	Many	British	6 enemy destroyed, damaged. We lost 3.
24	Many	French	French advantage.
25	47	French	At least 8 enemy driven down.
30	Many	British	4 enemy brought down, 1 British lost.
Oct. 6	6	Russia	1 enemy destroyed.
10	73	French	10 enemy brought down.
16	65	French	5 enemy brought down.
17	Many	British	3 enemy destroyed, 1 driven down, 7 British lost.
18	Many	British	5 enemy driven down, 4 British lost.
20	Many	British	3 enemy destroyed, many damaged, 2 British lost.
22	Many	British	5 destroyed, 4 damaged, 3 British lost.
23	Many	French	3 enemy brought down.
Nov. 9	77	French	
9	Battle between 30 British and 38 enemy		7 British missing, about 12 enemy destroyed.
10	Many	British	4 enemy destroyed, others damaged. One British missing.

Big Raids by the Allies

On the Western Front aeroplane offensive has been continuous, and here only the bigger or in any other way remarkable raids can be recorded. In these raids it is now the practice to send bombarding machines escorted by fighting craft.

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Date.	Place.	No. of Aeroplanes.	Remarks.
1915			
Nov. 13	Camp at Achiet le Grand	23 British	Bombed.
18	Audenarde	Allies	Destroyed railway-bridge.
30	Depot at Miraumont	20 British	Bombed.
Dec. 3	Don Station	19 British	
9	Miraumont depot and Hervilly aerodrome	16 British (in a full gale)	Bombed.
14	Railway at Mulheim and Hauriaucourt and works at Hampont	45 French	
1916			
Jan. 12	Lille . .	British .	Blew up ammunition.
21–22	Ghent .	25 French & British.	
23	Metz . .	24 French	130 bombs.
Feb. 19	Cambrai aerodrome	British (at night).	
20	Don . .	26 British	Much damage.
Mar. 8	Metz . .	16 French	Dropped 124 bombs.
9	Carbin .	31 British	
20	Zeebrugge, Houttaye aerodrome	65 Allies	4½ tons of bombs. Great damage.
26	Schleswig-Holstein. Airship sheds	British seaplanes	
April 3	Keyen, Essen, Terrest, and Houthulst	31 Allies	
23–24	Longuyon and Stenay stations, and Montfaucon and Don camps	French .	78 bombs.
25–26	Brieulles, Conflans and otherstations, and various depots	French.	
29	Apremont, Grandpré, Challerange, Vouziers stations, and various camps	French squadrons.	
May 10	Etain & Damvillers station	4 French squadrons	
June 3	Enemy positions	26 British	
7	Destroyer yds. at Hoboken	Allies .	
16	Longuyon, Montmedy, and Audun le Roman stations	French .	29 120-mm., 4 150-mm. bombs.
19	Vouziers barracks and station	French .	61 large bombs
22	Trèves .	18 French	
1916			
June 22	Karlsruhe .	9 French	Berlin says: "110 killed, 147 injured."
	Mulheim .	10 French	
29	Nesles and Roye stations and Noyon	French .	84 bombs.
30	Douai . .	British .	From 900 ft., set train alight
July 1	Works and railways N. of Somme	French .	105 bombs.
2	Amagne Lucquy station	French .	Destroyed a train.
9	Many raids on railways	British.	
10	Ham, Laffe, & Chauny stations	Allies .	220 bombs.
13	Mulheim .	French .	(Reprisals for German attacks on open towns.)
15	Railways .	British .	A train derailed.
19	Railways and aerodrome	British .	Many tons of highexplosives.
21	Metz station	French .	115 large shells.
25	Thionville and Rombach stations	French .	40 265-lb. and 2 440-lb. bombs.
30	Noyon and district	French .	40 260-lb. bombs.
	Mulheim station	Franco-British naval planes	
31	Enemy communications	British .	7 tons of bombs — 1 train blown up.
Aug. 2	Aerodromes in Belgium	British .	2 tons high explosives.
3–4	Noyon station	French .	80 big bombs.
	Somme dist.	French .	50 big bombs.
	Stenay station	French .	32 big bombs.
	Montmédy & Sedan stations	French .	83 big bombs.
5	Combles, Noyon, Stenay, Sedan, Conflans, Metz, etc.	French .	294 bombs(one squadron made 7 raids in one night).
6	Metz-Sablons, Thionville, and Etain	French .	62 bombs.
8–9	Rottweil powder factory (219 miles total dist'ce)	French .	150 kg. of high explosives.
9	Evère airship shed	British naval	Set on fire from height of 200 ft.
9–10	Stations and railways	French .	413 bombs.
11	Brussels airship sheds	68 British	
	Mons railway		
	Namur airship sheds and railways		

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Date.	Place.	No. of Aeroplanes.	Remarks.
1916			
Aug. 12	Metz-Sablons station and barracks	French .	120 large bombs.
18	Lichtervede ammunition depot	British naval	48 bombs.
21–23	Tergnier, Noyon, and other stations	French .	79 bombs.
25	Railways .	British .	Several trains hit.
	Namur airship sheds	British naval	Two sheds hit.
	Ghent . .	Allies .	Ammunition depot blown up.
31	Ghent (Carelo works)	Allies .	21 killed, 40 injured.
Sept. 2	Metz-Sablons stations and other stat'ns and depots	French .	356 4¾-in. bombs.
	Hoboken shipyards	British naval	
3	Ghistelles aerodrome	British naval	
6	Railway junctions and aerodromes	British .	Great damage.
7	St. Denis Westrem aerodrome	British naval	Great damage.
	10 aerodromes	British	
9	Ghistelles and Handzaeme aerodromes	British naval	
	Railway and ammunition depot at Lichtervede	British naval	
	Rottweil powder factory	French .	Great success?
	Chauny stat'n	French .	480 bombs.
	Ham, & dist. S.of Peronne	18 French	
10	Somme Py, Sarrebourg, Bruges, depots, barracks, etc.	French .	184 heavy bombs.
13	Guiscard, Roisel, Montmedy, Thionville, stations and depots	French .	400 bombs.
14	Pont-Faverger, Bethenivile, Conflans	French .	280 bombs.
15	Bapaume station		A train derailed.
	Railways, etc.	British .	Great success.
	Ostend .	British naval	
15	Tergnier, Chauny, Guiscard, Rombach, &c.	French .	187 bombs.
16	Rlys. at Tergnier, Abbecourt, Roisel, Epehy, etc.	French .	302 bombs.
1916			
Sept. 17	St. Denis Westrem aerodrome	British naval	Much damage.
	Villiers, Carbonnel, Nantillois, etc.	French .	Serious damage.
22	St. Denis Westrem aerodrome	British naval	Great damage.
23	Ghistelles and Handzaeme aerodromes	British naval	
23	Fins, Epehy, & Rosel stations; Hervilly aerodrome; Mannheim	French .	Much damage. Zeppelin shed reported destroyed.
23	Enemy railways	50 British	Two ammunition trains blown up.
23	Rombach and Thionville	French .	
	Essen . .	2 French pilots	Total journey of 500 miles.
24	Guiscard, Rombach, Thionville, Audun-le-Roman	French .	148 bombs.
25	Sarrelouis, Metz, Sablons, Nantillois, etc., stations and depots	French .	500 bombs.
25	Appilly, Laon, Montfauçon stations	French .	132 bombs.
27	Airship sheds at Evère and Brussels	British naval	Ammunition destroyed.
30	Aerodromes	British .	
Oct. 2	Zeppelin sheds at Brussels	British naval	
4	Colmar aerodrome and Zeebrugge	French .	90 bombs.
9	Stuttgart, The Bosch Magneto works	French .	
10	Peronne, Tergnier, Colmar aerodrome, and Mulheim station.	French	
12	Mauser works at Oberndorf	40 French & Brit. naval	4½ tons of bombs.
18	Many raids, railways, etc.	British	
20	Many raids, railways, etc.	British .	Great success.
20	Nesle-Ham, Noyon and Charny aerodromes	French .	120 124-mm. bombs.
21-22	St. Quentin, Tergnier, Etain, Ham, Peronne, etc.	French .	186 bombs.

Date.	Place.	No. of Aeroplanes.	Remarks.
1916			
Oct. 22	Hogandange and Pussinges furnaces, stations, etc., at Thionville, Longwy, Metz, Rombach, and Mars-le-Tour	24 French	Over 4 tons of bombs.
24	Communications	British .	Moving train, etc.
26	Challerange, Grandpré stations, Avricourt, Conflans, Courcelles, etc.	French .	354 bombs.
Nov. 10	Ostend and Zeebrugge	British naval	Great weight of bombs dropped.
10	Rlwys., steel works, etc.	British	Great damage.
10	Railways, camps, and aerodromes	French .	970 bombs dropped.

Aeroplane Raids on England, 1916

The distinction between the raids given under this heading and those in the list which follows it is that they were made by heavier-than-air craft, either aeroplanes or seaplanes. They therefore have a distinct interest as illustrating the capabilities of this division of aircraft.

Date.	Raid.	Result. Kill'd.	Inj'red
Jan. 23	Aeroplane drops bombs on Kent by moonlight	1	6
	Two aeroplanes drop bombs in Kent	0	0
25	One aeroplane over Dover	No damage.	
Feb. 9	2 seaplanes, raid on Kent	0	3
20	Six seaplanes raid Suffolk and Kent	1	1 (a soldier)
Mar. 1	One seaplane over Kent .	1	0
19	Four seaplanes over East Kent	14	27
Apr. 24	One aeroplane over Dover	No damage.	
May 3	One aeroplane over Deal. Six bombs on station, and houses damaged.	0	3
20	Three seaplanes over Kent	1 (a soldier)	2
		Very slight damage.	
July 9	Two seaplane raids on Kent	Windows broken	
Aug. 12	Two seaplanes over Dover	0	7(soldiers)
Sept. 22	One seaplane near Dover	0	0
		No damage.	
Oct. 22	One seaplane over Sheerness (raider destroyed at sea)	Very slight damage to railway.	
23	One seaplane over Margate	Slight damage, 2 injured.	
Nov. 28	Seaplane over London		

"Zeppelin" * Raids on Great Britain, 1916

In the raid of Oct. 13, 1915, 62 civilians were killed (not 58 as first reported). Up to Jan. 30, 1916, states the official summary, the total casualties were 171 killed (including 17 soldiers, and 454 injured.

Date.	No. of Airships.	Place.	Casualties. Kill'd.	Inj'red.
Jan. 31	6 or 7	Eastern Counties, N.E. & Midlands	Little d'mage	
Mar. 5	3	N.E. and E., during snow-showers	18	52
19	6	Approached coast, but driven off		
31	5	Eastern and N.E. counties	43	66
Apr. 1		N.E.	16	100
2		Scotland and N.E.	11	11
5	3	N.E.	1	8
24	4	Norfolk and Suffolk. 70 bombs		1
25	2 with warships off Lowestoft.			
25		Essex, Kent and Eastern Counties	Trivial damage.	
26	3	Kentish coast .	Trivl. dmge.	
May 2	5	N.E. coast and S.E. Scotland		
3	6	(100 bombs) .	9	27 (including 1 soldier).
July 29	3	Yorkshire, Norfolk, Lincolnshire. 32 bombs	Little damage.	
31-Aug. 1	7	Kent, Essex, Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge, Hunts. 60 bombs.		
3	8	Eastern and S.E. counties	Trifling damage.	
9	7–10	East and N.E. .	8	36
			Slight damage	
23	1	East Coast. 30 bombs		
24–25	6	Eastern Counties, outskirts of London, 100 bombs	8	21
			Slight damage	
Sep. 2-3	13	Eastern Counties and Kent (1 destroyed near London)	3	12
			Little damage	
23-24	12	Eastern, South-Eastern, Lincs, & London. (1 destroyed in Essex, another brought down and crew captured.)	38	125
			Damage unimportant.	
25-27	7	South and East Coast and North	36	27
			Slight dmge.	
Oct. 1	10	E. Coast and Lincs. (one destroyed)	1	1
			Trivl. dmge.	
Nov. 27-28	—	Two destroyed .	1	16

On May 29 the Home Secretary stated that there had been 44 air raids, and that 409 persons had been killed and 1,005 injured.

* Germany's rigid airships are all generalised as "Zeppelins"; but as a matter of fact some are of the Schütte-Lanz type, having a wooden framework instead of aluminium.

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The lists, official and other, will be found to vary in totals. Errors arise in some cases through taking only the casualties announced in the first reports, and not adding to the deaths the number of injured who subsequently died.

In the list given here an attempt at accuracy has been made, but as regards the numbers of injured, discrepancies are unavoidable.

Other Zeppelin Raids, 1916

Jan. 25	Zeppelins bombed positions in Champagne : only slight damage.
29	Paris : 25 killed, 30 injured.
30	Paris : no casualties.
31	Salonika : 21 killed, 28 injured.
Mar. 17	Salonika.
Apr. 2	Dunkirk.
May 1	Moonsund and Pernau, Gulf of Riga.
Aug. 29	Bucharest : no damage.
Sept. 22	Calais : no damage.
24	Bucharest : 5 killed.
Oct. 25	Cernavoda.

Other German Aeroplane Raids, 1916

In addition to the raids on this country the Germans have maintained an aeroplane offensive on the Western Front, but this has not been on so big a scale as that of the Allies. The principal raids were :

Date.	Place.	Casualties. Killed.	Injured.
May 20	Dunkirk . .	7	35
31	Bar-le-Duc . .	18	25
June 16	Bar-le-Duc . .	4	15
25	British camps .		
July 6	Lure . . .	11	3
Oct. 23	Lunéville . .	Slight damage.	
Nov. 10	Nancy, Amiens, and Luneville	9	27

Zeppelin Losses

In the following lists official reports of Zeppelins total y lost are ·iven, and also unofficial but apparently authentic other reports, the latter indicated by an asterisk. The second list gives instances of known damage inflicted on raiders. These lists, added to the known losses (9) of 1915, certainly justify the claim made by Major J. L. Baird (Air Board) in Parliament on Aug. 22 that 7 Zeppelins had been destroyed by the British and 5 so badly damaged that they could be considered as wrecked ; and that the Allies had accounted for 35 Zeppelins.

It is certain that on Sept. 3 the enemy possessed no more than thirteen airships available for raiding England. This is shown by the fact that airships of the Schütte-Lanz type took part in the raid by thirteen airships on that date : it is not likely that if the enemy had possessed superior vessels they would have put a crew into the less capable Schütte-Lanz. In the raid of Sept. 24 it is believed that twelve airships took part ; of these two were total losses. On Oct. 1 ten came and one was destroyed.

Raiding Airships Destroyed or Captured

1915	
Nov. 17	*Z18 or Z28 blown up at Tondern, Schleswig. All crew killed or injured.
29	*L22 destroyed at Bitterfeld.
1916	
Jan. 8	*Zeppelin destroyed at Namur. 2 killed.
30	*Zeppelin destroyed near Ath, in Belgium. Crew killed.
Feb. 2	L19 lost in North Sea.
15	*Zeppelin wrecked in shed at Friedrichshaven during storm.
21	LZ77 shot down by French at Revigny. Crew killed.
Mar. 31	L15 shot down in Thames. Crew of 17 prisoners.
April 29	*Zeppelin burned while over Belgium.
May 3	L20 wrecked off Norway. Crew interned.
4	L7 shot down by British warships off Schleswig-Holstein.
5	Z85 shot down by British warships at Salonika. 12 of crew captured.
July 19	*Report of Zeppelin wrecked near Tukkum Riga.
Aug. 29	*Report of big Zeppelin blown up in gale at Terdonck, Belgium. All killed.
Sept. 3	Big rigid airship (Schütte-Lanz type) destroyed at Cuffley, in England, by Lieut. W. Leefe Robinson, R.F.C. 16 crew killed.
6	*Report that 4 Zeppelins and 15 aeroplanes were destroyed by a fire at Frankfurt.
24	Two rigid airships of latest type—the L32 and L33—brought down in Essex, one in flames. The crew of the other—22 officers and men—were captured.
Oct. 1	Zeppelin destroyed at Potter's Bar. Crew of 20 killed.
Nov. 27	Zeppelin destroyed off N.E. coast. Crew killed.
28	Zeppelin destroyed off Norfolk coast. Crew killed.

Zeppelins Damaged, 1916

Mar. 31	Zeppelin hit with bombs by Lieut. Brandon, R.F.C.
April 10	Report of damaged Zeppelin at Namur.
July 31	Zeppelin hit by British airman over North Sea.
Aug. 3	Zeppelin hit while raiding in England.
6	Crippled Zeppelin reported landed in Hanover (probably one of the two foregoing).
25	Zeppelin damaged by Dutch near Maastricht, afterwards landed at Liège.
Sept. 3	Report of Zeppelin damaged in England forced to land at Mons and then dismantled.
24	Report of damaged Zeppelin off Danish coast.
Oct. 2	Zeppelin reported in the sea off Sylt.

Anti-Aircraft Defences

At the beginning of the war the Royal Naval Air Service created the Anti-Aircraft Corps, which was responsible for the defences of London and of the rest of the United Kingdom, and extended its activities over the sea to the Belgian coast. In January last the control of anti-aircraft defences was transferred to the War Office and is now in the command of Lord French. Admiral Sir Percy M. Scott, Bart., K.C.B., who had charge of

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the anti-aircraft gun defences of London, relinquished that command on Feb. 12.

The New Zeppelins

The advantage to be secured by increasing the size of the rigid airship has for long been fully understood in Germany, and during the past summer the building of two—possibly three—craft having a length of about 680 ft. and a capacity of about 2,200,000 cubic ft. was begun. Such vessels may be expected to attain a speed of about 65 miles per hour, and a greater radius of action and altitude than any of the previous classes. Some of the details attributed to them by writers in France and England, however, are fictitious. For example, they do not, as is asserted, carry any machines for conserving under compression excess of gas due to expansion when climbing.

All the airships of the past two years have been built with blunt bows and tapered sterns, with the object of reducing head-resistance, but none of the Zeppelins are so definitely ichthyoid as the Schütte-Lanz type, which is also a rigid.

Although the newest airships are able to reach a greater height than their predecessors, there is reason to believe that their altitudes are often exaggerated owing to the inexperience of the observer. Frequently to evade gun-fire they have been compelled to discharge their load of ammunition indiscriminately in order to climb quickly and high. This accounts for certain incomprehensible bomb-dropping in the sea or over waste lands.

Other Airship Activity

In addition to the work of Zeppelins there has been but little evidence of offensive by other airships, but a certain amount of patrolling has been done by British semi-rigid and non-rigid dirigibles. Raids by French and Italian airships are occasionally reported, but the limited extent of their activities seems to constitute evidence of danger and difficulties under which the types concerned labour in war. Where anti-aircraft guns are in strength or defending aeroplanes available airships, it seems, must work by night.

FRENCH

Jan. 27	Freiburg . .	Dropped bombs.
Apr. 24	Conflans station .	10 6-in. shells dropped.
26	Etain and Bensdorf station	Bombs dropped.
May 21	Brieulles and Don station	2 airships dropped bombs.
Sept. 22	Marcoing railway .	1 airship dropped bombs.

On May 13 a French airship was wrecked at sea off Sardinia, the crew of 6 being drowned.

ITALIAN

Apr. 1	Opcina station .	Bombed.
Apr. 9	Works at Riva .	Bombed.
May 3	Camps at Rubbia and Merna	2 airships dropped 2tons of explosives.
26	Trieste . .	Bombed.
Aug. 7	Opcina station .	1 ton of explosives.
Sept. 23	Dottegliano and Scappo stations.	
26	Comignano .	Bombs on troops.
Oct. 31	San Pietro . .	17 bombs.

On May 3 one of the Italian airships was lost in the raid on Rubbia, and on Aug. 8 one was destroyed near the Isle of Lissa.

RUSSIA

On April 6 the Russians brought down a German airship at Dvinsk, and on April 8 a Russian airship bombed German troops.

AEROPLANE DEVELOPMENT

In all the belligerent countries there is feverish activity in the pursuit of improvements in aeroplane design, but discussion of these matters would be valueless in view of the necessity to avoid publication of details.

Night Flying

The need for night operations has caused greater attention to be given to illuminated landing-places. Although it is exceedingly difficult to locate a Zeppelin at night, aeroplanes go up in pursuit of these raiders, and the capabilities of aeroplanes have been so much improved that certain types are not out-classed in climbing speed by the Zeppelins. Several aeroplane raids have been made by both sides at night.

Aircraft at Sea, and Seaplanes

Apart from the use of seaplanes as craft specifically designed, although in the present conflict sometimes employed for attacking land positions, there have been a number of encounters between aircraft and marine craft. These are worth recording if only for the sake of showing how very limited this side of the war has been. It may reasonably be inferred that marine craft present too small and occasional a target to offer much inducement of attack by aircraft. As for the larger warships, they are able to defend themselves.

Nov. 15, 1915, the ss. *Avocet* was attacked by 3 German aeroplanes by means both of bombs and guns. No damage was caused.

Nov. 27, 1915, the ss. *Balgowrie* was attacked by 3 German aeroplanes with bombs and guns: no damage.

Nov. 28, 1915, aeroplane destroyed submarine off Middelkerke. Flown by Flight Sub-Lieut. Viney, R.N., and a French passenger.

Jan. 23, 1916, ss. *Carlo* attacked by a German aeroplane. No damage.

Feb. 1, British steamer *Franz Fischer* sunk by a Zeppelin; 13 lives lost.

Mar. 8, French claim that 15 enemy seaplanes were driven off, and that 10 dived vertically.

April 15, a French aeroplane dropped bombs on a German ship in the North Sea, coming down to 300 ft. to ensure accuracy.

April 25, in the warship attack on Lowestoft British aeroplanes dropped bombs on enemy.

May 3, a German seaplane bombed a Russian vessel in the Baltic.

June 1, Battle of Jutland. Admiral Jellicoe in his dispatches of July 6 remarked upon the useful work by a seaplane, with Flight Lieut. F. J. Rutland, R.N., and Assistant Paymaster G. S. Trewin, R.N. At altitude of 900 ft. and range of 3,000 yards, although under heavy fire from enemy light cruisers, the clarity of their report was not allowed to suffer.

June 26, three French aeroplanes dropped 65 shells on German boats off Belgium.

Aug. 19, two trawlers attacked by Zeppelins off Yorkshire coast. No damage.
Sept. 6, French aeroplanes repeatedly bombed enemy trawlers.
Sept. 9, report that British airman blew up a submarine in Zeebrugge Harbour.
Sept. 12, two Zeppelins bombed Swedish ss. *Nordland*. No damage.
Sept. 23, British naval aeroplanes bombed transports near Drama.
Sept. 24, British bomb with effect enemy torpedo-boat convoying a prize.

It will be observed that seaplanes have played an increasing part in the war, and a reference to the list of records will show an apparent improvement in their flying capabilities. The necessity of being provided with a floating undercarriage of some sort, and other exigencies of construction and power, keep the seaplane behind the ordinary aeroplane in speed and climbing. This perhaps would not be serious if the seaplane had materially improved as regards its specific work. There is, however, no evidence that it has; and in the official news of the war there is nothing to show that seaplanes of to-day are much superior to those of 1914 in ability to alight upon and get up from rough water, or to float for any length of time in a choppy sea. Progress in this direction is being made, but it is slow. Meanwhile the advantage of the seaplane is that it can descend to the water and remain afloat to an extent that under most circumstances ensures rescue. Overland machines driven to alight in the sea out of sight of help have comparatively small chance of being rescued. Even by this cold estimate the seaplane is indispensable, and deserves every possible effort towards improvement.

In addition to incidents already recorded, a number of raids on land objectives have been made. For example, on March 26 British seaplanes bombed Zeppelin sheds in Schleswig-Holstein; on April 17 French and Italian seaplanes attacked positions near Trieste. On various dates, as will be seen in the table, enemy seaplanes dropped bombs on England. On Aug. 25 Russian seaplanes bombed Varna with great effect.

Aerial Coast Patrol

Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald Bacon, commanding the Dover Patrol, in a dispatch dated May 29, testified to the value of the work of the aircraft under his control. He said:

"In addition to the daily reconnaissance and protective work performed by the Royal Naval Air Service on the coast, eleven organised attacks against the enemy's aerodromes and thirteen attacks on enemy vessels have been carried out. Nine enemy machines and one submarine have been destroyed by air attack, and appreciable damage has been inflicted on military adjuncts.

"... With only one exception, all the aeroplanes destroyed were fought over the enemy's territory, and all the seaplanes were brought down into waters off the enemy's coast."

AIRCRAFT ON ALL THE FRONTS

In all the important theatres of the war aircraft have been employed, but owing to the lack of information it is not yet possible to attempt a complete record or even an accurate summary.

Russia

Throughout the enormous area over which the Russian armies are fighting, aircraft are playing a part of which the official dispatches only afford an occasional glimpse.

One interesting but by no means reliable inference has been drawn from the fact that the Russian Sikorsky multiple-engine aeroplane, which was much in evidence in 1915, has in the past twelve months scarcely been mentioned; it has been inferred that the type has proved a failure. But so meagre are the references to aircraft in the official dispatches from the Russian front that judgment should be postponed. It is probable that, like the airship, it is a type of aircraft that must exercise discretion as to time and place of attack if in presence of fast and quick-climbing enemy aeroplanes.

On April 23 a Sikorsky biplane dropped thirteen 40-lb. bombs on Doudsevas station on the Dvina. On various occasions aeroplanes of types not specified bombed railways.

Russian seaplanes bombed Varna on Aug. 25 and effected damage of military importance.

On Sept. 13 four Sikorsky aeroplanes bombed enemy seaplane station at Lake Angern, and there was much fighting in the air.

On Sept. 26 Russian seaplanes bombed aerodrome on Lake Angera.

On Sept. 28 great activity of Russian "self-flyer" aeroplanes.

Italy

The Italian-Austrian theatre of war has called for continual aerial operations, often on a large scale. These have included a large number of Austrian raids on Italian towns, in the course of which much damage has been inflicted upon treasures of Italian art. The biggest raids are here recorded in tabular form.

Austrian Raids

Date.	Place.	Aircraft.	Effect.
1915			
Nov. 13	Verona	Aeroplanes	30 killed, 48 injured.
1916			
Feb. 12	Codigoro	Aeroplanes	15 killed, many injured. Damage to buildings.
May 26	Peri	Aeroplanes	Many casualties.
	Caltravo, etc.	Aeroplanes	Many casualties.
Aug. 9	Venice	Aeroplanes	Church of Santo Maria Formosa destroyed.
Sept. 4	Venice	Aeroplanes	

Italian Raids

Date.	Place.	Aircraft.	Effect.
Apr. 1	Opcina railway Riva works	Airship.	
17	Positions near Trieste	Aeroplanes.	
20	Trieste aerodrome	Aeroplanes	Great damage.
June 19	Pergine aerodrome	34 Caproni and Savoia aeroplanes	
26	Calliano stat'n	One squadron. 50 heavy bombs	

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Italian Raids—*continued*

Date.	Place.	Aircraft.	Effect.
Aug. 1	Fiume torpedo and submarine works	19 Caproni and 1 squadron of Nieuport aeroplanes	Great damage.
9	Paravacina & Dorberg depots	18 Caproni and 1 squadron of Nieuports. 90 bombs.	
25	San Cristofero station	Squadron of aeroplanes.	
Sept. 13	Trieste arsenal, etc.	22 aeroplanes .	Great damage.
15	Railway at Comignamo	Aeroplanes .	5 tons of high explosives dropped.
Nov. 1	Camps in Fregedo Valley .	Aeroplanes .	2 tons of bombs dropped.
2	Railways at Nabresino	Aeroplanes .	Much damage.

Balkans

Early in January German aeroplanes bombed Salonika, and the Allies began to send their aircraft over Bulgarian camps. The bigger raids on this front are here given.

Date.	Place.	Aircraft. Aeroplanes.	Effect.
Jan. 23	Monastir .	45 French.	
29	Bazuli camps near Lake Doiran	14 French. 200 bombs	500 tents burned.
Feb. 2	Petritch camp	17 French	1,000 killed & wounded.
15	Strumnitza .	13 French.	
Mar. 27	Salonika .	6 German.	20 casualties.
Apr. 13	Bogoroditsa .	20 French	
May 16	Porto Lagos .	British squadron	
	Xanthi camp.	14 French	
24	Xanthi, Uskub, and Veles camps	French	
31	Xanthi . .	8 French	
Aug. 10	Strumnitza, Serbia	9 French	
	Doiran camps	French	
25	Kula Topola and Prosevik camps	British	
29	Drama station, troops at Porna	Allies	
	Aviation park at Maizenchi, Lake Doiran	French	
25–29	Enemy's communications, Buk, Drama, and on troops	British naval	
Sept. 14	Sofia . .	French .	Started from Salonika & landed at Bucharest.
19	Monastir .	French .	
Sept. 23	Drama .	British naval	Enemy transports bombed.
13-22	Bulgar coast and railways	British naval	Much damage.
25	Bucharest .	5 Germans	10 killed.
29	Sofia and Prilep	French .	
29	Angista station near Salonika	British naval	
Oct. 2	Prosenik .	British	Bombs on troops and railways.
2	Buk and Drama	British naval	Railways.
15	Salonika, Buk	British naval	Successful.
24	Island of Chios	German raid	3 killed, 1 wounded.

On April 20 a French aviator flew from Salonika to Sofia with bombs, a total distance of 375 miles.

Turkey

On April 14 and 17 the British sent aircraft over Constantinople. On the first occasion 3 naval aeroplanes did a 300-miles flight in bad weather. On April 25 two Russian seaplanes appeared over Constantinople.

Turkey in Asia

On Feb. 16 Sir John Maxwell, K.C.B., reported that a French hydro-aeroplane squadron and the Royal Flying Corps had made repeated reconnaissances in the operations by the River Tigris. On April 13, May 10 and 29, and June 13, aeroplanes of the Allies bombed Smyrna with effect, on the last two occasions causing many casualties in enemy camps. On Aug. 2 four aeroplanes from a British warship bombed Carmel. Between Aug. 25 and Sept. 30 the British made many raids in Palestine.

One of the most striking episodes in the aerial war was the work done by British aircraft in conveying supplies to the beleaguered garrison at Kut. On May 10 Mr. H. L. Tennant stated in Parliament that between April 11 and 29 18,800 lb. of food, as well as stores of all kinds, including millstones, were conveyed to Kut by aircraft.

On Sept. 11, 23, and 27 British aeroplanes bombed an enemy aerodrome. On Oct. 4 British aeroplanes bombed Kut. On Oct. 12 bombs were dropped on Gussabs Fort, Mesopotamia.

Egypt

Some long raids have been performed under great difficulties by the forces in Egypt. On March 26 the enemy camps at Bir-el Hassana, 100 miles east of the Suez Canal, were bombed; and on April 24 eight British aeroplanes did great execution on the enemy camps at Katin, during which troops on the ground were attacked by aeroplane machine guns.

On May 24 our aircraft damaged the water-tanks at El Hamma; and a few days before one R.F.C. officer bombed and scattered 2,000 troops at El Fasher. On June 3 and 18 British aeroplanes bombed El Arish, where the enemy have an aerodrome, and again attacked land troops by machine guns. On Oct. 4 El Arish was again bombed, and on Oct. 15 Moghara was bombed.

East Africa

The only aerial action officially reported has been the bombardment, on Jan. 7, of an enemy camp near Voi.

THE AIR SERVICES IN PARLIAMENT

Very great interest has been evinced in both Houses of Parliament in the work and administration of the Royal Naval Air Service and the Royal Flying Corps.

After a campaign in the Press, Mr. N. Pemberton Billing contested the by-election at Mile End as an "Air Service" candidate. He was defeated by Mr. Warwick Brookes, who polled 1,991 and gained a majority of 376. On March 9 Mr. Billing was returned at the by-election at East Herts with 4,590 votes, or 1,031 more than were polled by his opponent, Major Henderson. He soon afterwards, in speeches in the House, made charges against the administration of the Royal Flying Corps, including one to the effect that requiring pilots to fly on certain machines was tantamount to murder; and a Committee was appointed to inquire into these charges.

On Feb. 24 a Naval and Military Air Services Joint War Air Committee was appointed with the object of securing co-operation between the R.N.A.S. and the R.F.C. Lord Derby was appointed Chairman, and the members of the Committee were Rear-Admiral C. L. Vaughan-Lee, Commander Murray F. Sueter, C.B., Squadron Commander W. Briggs, Lieut.-Gen. Sir David Henderson, Lt.-Col. E. L. Ellington, and Lord Montague of Beaulieu. Lord Derby resigned from the Committee early in April, and Lord Montague also resigned.

A new Air Board was formed, and on May 24 Lord Curzon announced its constitution as follows: Lord Curzon (Chairman); Admiral Tudor, Third Sea Lord, and Admiral Vaughan-Lee, Director of the Air Services of the Admiralty (representing the Admiralty); Sir David Henderson and General Brancker (representing the War Office); Lord Sydenham and Major Baird, M.P. (Independent members); Permanent Secretary, Sir Paul Harvey; and Assistant Secretary, Commander Groves.

On May 8 the Committee to inquire into Mr. Pemberton Billing's charges, under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice Bailhache, began its sittings. A report was issued on Aug. 15, and it was to the effect that Mr. Billing had entirely failed to substantiate his charges. Fifteen specific cases of alleged negligence were reviewed, and in none of them did the Committee find that the charge was justified. The Committee, however, reserved for consideration in the first report the mass of evidence "given for the most part in a spirit of informed and genuine criticism, pointing out alleged shortcomings and suggesting means for their future avoidance."

A Committee on the Royal Aircraft Factory, presided over by Sir Richard Burbidge, reported on July 26, and on the same date was issued the report of the Air Board signed by Lord Curzon. The former made a number of suggestions for reform with a view to increasing the efficiency of the Royal Aircraft Factory as an experimental establishment, and proposing among other things its control by a Board of Management. The latter suggestion, however, was not approved by the Air Board, which in its turn made a number of recommendations. Mr. Henry Fowler, Chief Mechanical Engineer of the Midland Railway, was appointed Superintendent in September.

During the year Mr. E. H. Tennyson D'Eyncourt, C.B., was added to the Government Advisory Committee of Aeronautics.

AIRCRAFT IN THE U.S.A.

The war has had a great stimulating effect upon aeroplane manufacture in the United States, and the demonstration of the effective co-operation in warfare of aircraft has induced the Government to pay more attention to the development of the aeronautical services. Aviation as a whole has been stimulated; but ballooning in the States attracts less attention than ever.

An aeroplane squadron of six machines was sent to Mexico under Captain Benjamin D. Foulois.

Urgent representations were made in the Legislature for a great enlargement of the Fifth Arm. The sum voted for 1917 was 13,281,666 dollars, Army; 3,500,000 dollars, Navy; and 200,000 dollars for a flying-ground. Total, about £3,400,000 sterling. During the year a small airship was launched.

The U.S.A. Government's specifications for a military aeroplane calls, in brief, for a two-seater tractor biplane capable of 6 hours' flight fully loaded. The Government appointed an Advisory Committee on Aeronautics.

On Feb. 12 the Post Office Department advertised for tenders for carrying mails. Eight routes were specified, the shortest being 52 miles, the longest 380 miles. The loads to be carried were up to 3,000 lb.

During the floods in San Diego, Mr. Raymund V. Morris made observation flights in a flying boat, and was able to locate isolated parties who needed aid and rescue, and to indicate the nature and extent of the damage.

Preparation continues to be made for crossing the Atlantic by aeroplane. An attempt will probably be made on a 15-ton Curtiss triplane air-boat driven by four 250-h.p. Curtiss motors and capable of carrying a useful load of nearly 5 tons. The pilot at present indicated is Victor Carlstrom.

PRINCIPAL WORLD RECORDS—AVIATION

m. = Monoplane; b. = Biplane

The following are the principal world records selected from the list recognised by the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale. It is, for example, sufficient to give four out of the twenty-four distances over which speed records are officially taken. Some interesting records are not recognised, or have not yet been passed, by the F.A.I., and these are indicated by an asterisk. Records recognised by the Royal Aero Club, but not by the F.A.I., are indicated by a dagger.

So greatly have the motor-power and general capabilities of aeroplanes been increased during the war that it is highly probable that many of the following records have been surpassed.

A Great Flight

Probably the biggest flight on record was that of Second Lieutenant Marchal, of the French Flying Corps, over Germany, and nearly to the Russian lines, which he failed to reach owing to losing his way. En route he dropped proclamations in Berlin on July 25. The flight was from Nancy to Kavenczu, a distance of 1,242 miles. Doubtless the wind was a favouring one.

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Speed

Distance.	Time.	Pilot.	Place.	Date.	Machine.	Motor.
	Pilot Alone					
	H. M. S.					
5 kilom.	0 1 43·4	J. Védrines .	United States	Sept. 9, 1912	Deperdussin m.	160 h.p. Gnome.
10 „	0 2 56·6	M. Prévost .	France .	„ 29, 1913	Deperdussin m.	160 h.p. Gnome.
50 „	0 14 48·2	M. Prévost .	France .	„ 29, 1913	Deperdussin m.	160 h.p. Gnome.
100 „	0 29 40	M. Prévost .	France .	„ 29, 1913	Deperdussin m.	160 h.p. Gnome.
	Pilot and One Passenger					
5 kilom.	0 2 58	H. Bier .	Austria .	Oct. 1, 1912	Etrich m. .	120 h.p. Austro-Daimler.
10 „	0 4 24·8	G. Legagneux	France .	July 19, 1912	Zens m. .	80 h.p. Gnome.
	Pilot and Two Passengers					
5 kilom.	0 2 52	C. Nieuport .	Austria .	June 30, 1912	Nieuport m. .	50 h.p. Gnome.
	Pilot and Three Passengers					
5 kilom.	0 3 48	P. Mendelli .	Austria .	Aug. 16, 1912	Autoplan m.	

Speed

Over Closed Circuit

Pilot.	Speed.	Place.	Date.	Machine.	Motor.
	Miles per Hour.				
M. Prévost .	126·67	France .	Sept. 29, 1913 .	Deperdussin m.	160 h.p. Gnome.

Distance

In Closed Circuit without Alighting

Pilot.	Distance.	Place.	Date.	Machine.	Motor.
A. Séguin .	646 miles	France .	Oct. 13, 1913 .	H. Farman b. .	80 h.p. Gnome.

Duration

Pilot.	Time.	Place.	Date.	Machine.	Motor.
	H. M. S.				
*R. Boehm .	24 12 —	Johannisthal	July 10-11, 1914	Albatros b. .	75 h.p. Mercédès.
W. Landmann	21 48 45	In Germany	June 26-27, 1914	Albatros b. .	75 h.p. Mercédès.
	Pilot with Nine Passengers				
L. Noel .	— 19 47	Gt. Britain .	Oct. 2, 1913 .	Grahame-White b.	120 h.p. Austro-Daimler.

Altitude

Pilot.	Height.	Place.	Date.	Machine.	Motor.
	Pilot Alone				
	Feet.				
*Oelrich .	25,756 .	Germany .	July 14, 1914 .	D.F.W. b. .	120 h.p. Austro-Daimler (British-made).
H. G. Hawker	23,622 .	Hendon .	April 26, 1916 .	Sopwith b. .	Clerget.

The New HAZELL, 1917

Altitude (*continued*)

Pilot.	Height.	Place.	Date.	Machine.	Motor.
		Pilot with One Passenger			
H. Bier	20,242	Austria	June 27, 1914	Albatros b.	
		Pilot with Two Passengers			
H. Bier	17,847	Austria	June 28, 1914	Albatros b.	
		Pilot with Three Passengers			
E. v. Losse	15,649	Austria	June 27, 1914	Albatros b.	
		Pilot with Four Passengers			
Poirée	13,320	Buc, France.	March, 1916	H. Farman b.	Salmson.
		Pilot with Six Passengers			
*Antonacci	19,193	Turin, Italy	August, 1916		

Slow Flight

Pilot.	Speed.	Place.	Date.	Machine.	Motor.
*A. Ogilvie	21·4 miles per hour	Lanark	August 1910	Wright b.	Wright.

Oversea

Pilot.	Distance.	Place.	Date.	Machine.	Motor.
*Lieut. Gran	320 miles	Cruden Bay, Aberdeenshire, to Kleppe, near Stavanger, Norway	July 30, 1914	Blériot m.	

Cross-Country (Non-Stop)

*A. Séguin	646 miles	Paris-Bordeaux-Paris	Oct. 13, 1913	H. Farman b.	80 h.p. Gnome.

BRITISH RECORDS

Speed

Distance.	Time.	Pilot.	Place.	Date.	Machine.	Motor.
	M. S.					
5 kiloms.	2 18	G. Hamel	Eastchurch	July 1, 1911	Blériot m.	100 h.p. Gnome.

(This was also the greatest speed in closed circuit, namely, 81·04 miles per hour. It has been surpassed, but on occasions not yet officially recognised.)

Duration

Pilot.	Time.	Place.	Date.	Machine.	Motor.
	H. M.				
H. G. Hawker	8 23	Brooklands	Oct. 24, 1912	Sopwith b.	40 h.p. A.B.C.

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Altitude

Pilot.	Height.	Place.	Date.	Machine.	Motor.
Pilot Alone					
H. G. Hawker .	23,622 feet	Hendon .	April 26, 1916 .	Sopwith b. .	Clerget.
Pilot and One Passenger					
*F. P. Raynham .	14.420 feet	Brooklands .	Feb. 11, 1914 .	Avro b. .	80 h.p. Gnome.
H. G. Hawker .	12,900 ,,	Lark Hill .	June 16, 1913 .	Sopwith b. .	80 h.p. Gnome.

Cross-Country (Non-Stop)

Pilot.	Distance.	Place.	Date.	Machine.	Motor.
Capt. Longcroft with passenger	630 miles	Montrose to Portsmouth and back to Farnborough	Nov. 24, 1913 (Not in Royal Aero Club list.)	B.E. b.	70 h.p. Renault.

SEAPLANES

Altitude

Height.	Pilot.	Place.	Date.	Machine.	Motor.
Pilot Alone					
Feet. 11,975	Lieut. R. C. Saufley .	U.S.A. . .	Nov. 29, 1915 .	Curtiss .	90 h.p. Curtiss.
Pilot and Passenger					
12,362	Floyd Smith . .	U.S.A. . .	Jan. 13, 1916 .	Martin	

Distance.

Distance.	Pilot.	Place.	Date.	Machine.	Motor.
641 miles (in 8h. 41m.)	Carlstrom and a passenger .	U.S.A.	Aug. 27, 1916	Curtiss	2 engines.

(A speed of 81·75 miles per hour is claimed to have been made with the same type machine.)

RECORDS—DIRIGIBLE BALLOONS

(All certainly beaten during the war)

Altitude

Height.	Name.	Place.	Date.
10,105 feet (3,080 metres)	"Conté" (French Astra non-rigid)	Issy . .	June 18, 1912.
*10,256 ,, ...	L3 (Zeppelin) (with 17 passengers)	Friedrichshafen	May 16, 1914.
*10,728 ,, (3,270 metres)	M1 (Italy)	. . .	Feb. 1915.

Distance

Distance.	Name.	Date.
506 miles	P5 (Italy)	July 30, 1913.
*745 ,,	M2 (Italy)—Wolseley motors	Oct. 14, 1913.

(Longer voyages on Zeppelin airships have, however, been made.)

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Duration

Time.			Name.	Date.
H.	M.	S.		
15	—	—	P5 (Italy)	June 25, 1913.
* 21	20	50	Adjudant Reau (France)	Sept. 10, 1911.
* 35	20	0	Adjudant Vincenot (France)	June 27, 1914.
* 34	59	0	L3 (Zeppelin)	May 17, 1914.

Speed *

Speed.	Name.	Date.
40¼ miles per hour. (64·800 kiloms. per hr.)	P5 (Italy)	July 30, 1913.

* The L2 and later Zeppelins on speed trials attained more than 52 miles per hour; and it is claimed that the Italian airship V attained the speed of 58 miles per hour in official trials, Feb. 1915.

RECORDS—SPHERICAL BALLOONS

Altitude

Height.	Name.	Place.	Date.
34,433 feet (10,800 metres)	Süring and Berson	Berlin	July 31, 1901

Duration

Time.	Name.	Place.	Date.
87 hours	Hugo Kaulen	Bitterfeld to Perm	Dec. 13–17, 1913.

Distance

Distance.	Name.	Place.	Date.
1,895 miles	Berliner	Bitterfeld to Bissertsk (Perm, Russia)	Feb. 8–10, 1914.

British Record

1,117 miles	A. E. Gaudron, with E. M. Maitland and C. C. Turner	London to Mateki-Derevni, Russia.	Nov. 18–19, 1908.

(*Duration Record* also—31½ hrs. The time is incorrectly given, in certain books, as 36 hours.)

Prizes and Competitions

The outbreak of war caused the postponement of several important events, including the Gordon-Bennett race, attempts to fly across the Atlantic, the British Empire Michelin Cup II, and the seaplane race round Britain for a prize of £5,000 offered by the *Daily Mail*. The Jacques Schneider Seaplane Trophy is now held by Great Britain, and will be flown for in British waters.

Royal Naval Air Service

The Director of the Air Services at the Admiralty is Rear-Admiral C. L. Vaughan-Lee.

The Superintendent of Aircraft Construction is Commodore Murray F. Sueter, C.B.

The R.N.A.S. has control of all airships and seaplanes, but also possesses a number of over-land flying machines. Unlike the Royal Flying Corps, the organisation is not one of squadrons.

The Commandant of the central training establishment is Commodore Godfrey M. Paine, C.B., M.V.O., R.N.

Royal Flying Corps

(*Per Ardua ad Astra*)

The Director-General of military aeronautics is Lieut.-General Sir David Henderson, K.C.B., D.S.O., who has now been appointed to the Army Council.

An Army Order issued on Jan. 17, 1915, details the reorganisation of the Royal Flying Corps. The Corps is now formed into wings, each with its commanding officer, and the post of O.C.

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Royal Flying Corps is abolished. A wing consists of two, three, or, in special cases, four squadrons. Provisional establishments for wing headquarters, for the headquarters of the administrative wing, and for the Royal Flying Corps depôt are as follows:

Wing Headquarters.—3 officers, 6 sergeants, 3 corporals, 18 air mechanics and privates: total, 30.
Administrative Wing.—4 officers, 3 sergeants, 11 rank and file: total, 18.
Records and Recruiting.—2 officers, 7 civilians: total, 9.
Depôts.—7 officers, 1 warrant officer, 10 sergeants, 228 rank and file: total, 246.

By an Army Order issued in October 1915, the Royal Flying Corps became organised in brigades, each brigade consisting of two or more wings. The Administrative Wing remains outside the brigade organisation and is administered as a separate unit.

Central Flying School

The Commandant is Colonel A. C. H. MacLean.

The Dominions and Flying

Australia early in the war formed an aeroplane squadron, which was accepted by the War Office. It consisted of 28 officers and 180 men. Last August the War Office accepted a second squadron from Australia. The State Aviation School was opened at Richmond, N.S.W., on Aug. 28.

The Government authorised recruiting in Canada for the Royal Flying Corps, and a very large number of aviators in the R.N.A.S. and the R.F.C. are Canadians, or Australians, or from other Oversea Dominions.

The Imperial Aircraft Flotilla organises voluntary contributions in the Dominions for the purpose of strengthening the Flying Services. A very large number of first-class aeroplanes, each bearing the name of the Dominion of its origin, have thus been acquired.

Insurance against Air Raids

Under Government guarantee the public can insure their property: through the War Risks Insurance Office (Aircraft Dept.), 33–36 King William Street, London, E.C.; through a fire insurance company; or through a recognised agent or broker.

Property can be insured against risks from aircraft only, or against risk from both aircraft and bombardment. The rates per annum for each £100 insured are as follows:

	Aircraft risks only.	Aircraft and Bombardment.
	s. d.	*s. d.*
Class 1.—Private Houses and Buildings, or Contents and Rents	2 0	3 0
Class 2.—All other Buildings (or Rent)	3 0	4 6
Class 3.—Farming Stocks (alive or dead)	3 0	4 6
Class 4.—Contents of all buildings other than those in Classes 1 and 5	5 0	7 0
Class 5.—Merchandise stored or in transit	7 6	10 0

All these rates are for 12 months or any shorter periods. In the case of Class 5, insurance may be effected for one, three, or six months at proportional premiums. Through the Post Office, insurance on property for 12 months against destruction or damage directly or indirectly caused by attacks of aircraft, or shells used against aircraft, or by bombardment from the sea, may be effected as follows: 6*d.* for £25; 1*s.* for £50; 1*s.* 6*d.* for £75.

Certificated Aviators

By Jan. 16, 1916, the number of aviators' certificates issued by the Royal Aero Club under the Rules of the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale was 2,291. Since that date the lists have not been published. In addition, a number of British aviators took their certificates in the United States and in France. There were also a number of certificated aeronauts (ballooning) and airship pilots.

The present figures for France, Russia, Germany Italy, etc., are not issued.

Aerial Law

Under the Aerial Navigation Acts of 1911 and 1913 the Government issued regulations for aircraft, by which the entry of foreign aircraft into this country is prohibited save by certain routes, and then only after due notice has been given. Prosecutions under this Act have already been conducted. Various regulations are in force in other countries. In Great Britain a number of localities have been declared entirely prohibited to aircraft flown by civilians. The Home Office has prohibited flying over London within a radius of four miles from Charing Cross. The Royal Aero Club penalises aviators who fly over large towns.

On Aug. 2, 1914, following the outbreak of war, the Home Office issued an order prohibiting the navigation of private aircraft over the whole area of the United Kingdom save in recognised aerodromes or within three miles of aerodromes.

Regulations for Aerial Traffic

Regulations for Aerial Traffic were adopted at the conference of the International Aeronautical Federation.

Aircraft must carry certificates of registration in charge of the person responsible, and must display in a prominent position both the country and the number of its registration. The following letters or combinations of letters will be the "country-marks." Great Britain, G.B.; France, F.; Germany, D.; Austria, O.E.; Holland, P.B.; Hungary, H.; Switzerland, SS.; Belgium, B. Dirigibles are to carry at night a brilliant white light at the head visible at a distance of 2½ miles, a green light on the right, and a red one on the left. Free balloons must carry a simple white light. The rules as to lights for dirigibles will apply to aeroplanes later on, but are not to be enforced for some time to come. At present they need only carry a single lamp capable of showing white, red, and green lights.

The "rules of the road" are simply that aircraft of all kinds, whether meeting or overtaking, are to pass on the right, and keep a "passing interval" of 100 metres. Should one aircraft require to pass on the left of another, that interval must be increased to 300 metres. A red flag of triangular shape suspended below the car of a dirigible by

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day, or an intermittent white light in the same position by night, are signals of distress.

The Royal Aero Club has made rules for flying-grounds which will be found in the Year Book of the Club in full. Briefly, they provide that aeroplanes must pass each other at a distance of not less than 30 metres. An aeroplane overtaking another on the same level must pass outside it at a distance of at least 10 metres.

The Gordon-Bennett Aviation Trophy

1909. Glenn Curtiss (U.S.A.), Curtiss b., Rheims; 47 m. per hour, average speed (course 12½ m.).
1910. C. Grahame-White (Britain), Blériot m., Belmont Park, New York; 60½ m. per hour, average speed (course, 62½ m.).
1911. C. T. Weymann (U.S.A.), Nieuport m., Eastchurch; 78 m. per hour, average speed (course, 94 m.).
1912. Jules Védrines (France), Deperdussin m., 140 h.p. Gnome; 106⅛ m. per hour, average speed (course, 124·8 m.).
1913. Prévost (France), Deperdussin m., 160 h.p. Gnome; 124½ m. per hour, average speed (course, 124·8 m.).
1914. Prevented by the war.
1915. Prevented by the war.
1916. Prevented by the war.

Progress Year by Year

	Independent Speed.	Duration.	Height.	Distance. Non-stop.
	M. per Hr.	H. M. S.	Feet.	Miles.
1908	39	2 20 23½	400	95
1909	49·9	4 17 53	1,640	130
1910	67·5	8 12 0	10,745	365
1911	82·5	11 1 29	13,950	453
1912	108⅛	13 17 57	17,382	627¾
1913	126·5	13 17 57	19,600	634
1914	126·5	24 12 0	25,756	646
1916	All the above, except Duration and Altitude, have since been beaten.			

Conditions for Aviators' Certificates

Issued by the Fédération Aéronautique Internationale

Two flights must be made, each consisting of five figures of 8. At each end of each figure of 8 the pupil must fly round one of the two mark-posts, which must be situated not more than 500 metres (547 yards) apart. The method of alighting for each of the flights shall be with the motor stopped at or before the moment of touching the ground, and the aeroplane must come to rest within a distance of 50 metres (164 ft.) from a point indicated previously by the candidate. If an altitude of 100 metres is not once attained in either flight, a separate altitude flight is necessary, and a descent with engine stopped must be made from that altitude.

The civilian flying schools have accepted a series of regulations insisted upon by the War Office as a condition of recognition of the pilot's certificates. The regulations provide for supervision of machines, limitation of number of pupils, and that a pupil shall be in the air at least 5 hours, of which 2 hours must be solo, before flying for his certificate.

The Royal Aero Club special certificate (not recognised by the International Federation) is granted to aviators who pass the following test: An altitude flight of 1,000 ft.; a glide of at least 500 ft. with engine cut off, landing within 100 yards of starting-point; a cross-country flight out and back, 50 miles each way.

The following flights must be made before the French military superior brevet can be obtained: A flight lasting over one hour at an altitude of 1,000 metres; a vol-plané from 500 metres; three cross-country flights, one of 200 kilometres with two predetermined stops, the others of 150 kilometres non-stop.

Aeroplane Fatalities

It is impossible to compile a complete list of flying fatalities, or to publish the number of Flying Service casualties. The latter appear in the casualty lists as they occur, but the authorities discourage summaries or analyses of the figures save at appointed periods.

Among the losses sustained by British aviators during the year were:

Commander Neville F. Usborne, R.N. (Wing Commander), and Lt.-Com. de Courcy W. P. Ireland, R.N. (Squadron Commander), (by accident on Feb. 1),

On December 12, 1915, France lost a pioneer in Lieutenant Gaston Caudron, who with two passengers was killed whilst testing a new machine.

A well-known American flyer, W. C. Robinson, was killed at Grinnell, Iowa, on March 11.

Among the French aviators killed were Lieut. Marc Bonnier and Lieut. Brindejonc des Moulinais.

The casualties among the Flying Services are at a bigger rate than in the first twelve months of the war, the cause being the increased efficiency of anti-aircraft guns and the greater frequency of aerial duels. The average height at which work is done has greatly increased, and, speaking generally, it may be said that it has been sent up from 5,000 to 10,000 ft. Even at greater altitudes the airman is in danger.

The weather naturally affects the altitude at which work can be done. And, as with all other arms, risks must be taken. From the summary given elsewhere it will be seen that the airmen of the Allies often fly very low in order to ensure accuracy in bomb-dropping, to use machine guns, or to take observations.

Ballooning

Except for Service purposes ballooning has ceased in the belligerent countries, and continues to decline in the U.S.A. The only event of the year to record is the voyage made on June 22–24 across the Andes by Eduardo Bradley and Capt. Zuloaga from Santiago de Chili to Uspallata, when a height of 25,000 ft. was attained and a temperature of 32° below zero encountered.

The Aircraft Industry

In April was formed a Society of British Aircraft Constructors for the preservation of mutual trade interests.

British Aeronautical Bodies

Aeronautical Society of Great Britain, estab. 1866. *Sec.* Bertram G. Cooper, 11 Adam Street,

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Adelphi. Telephone, 9761 City. Telegrams, Didaskalos Westrand, London.

Royal Aero Club of the United Kingdom, 166 Piccadilly, W.

Aerial League of the British Empire, Windsor House, Kingsway, W.C.

Aeronautical Society of South Africa, 40 St. George Street, Cape Town.

Aero Club of Australia, Lavarton, Victoria.

Aero Club of Ireland, 35 Dawson Street, Dublin. *Sec.* D. F. Gillman.

East Riding Aero Club, Royal Station Hotel, Hull. *Hon. Sec.* J. Wilkinson, M.I.E.E., M.I.M.E.

Scottish Aeronautical Society, 133 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow.

The International Body

Fédération Aéronautique Internationale, 35 rue François 1er, Paris.

Foreign Societies

America.—**Aero Club of America,** 297 Madison Avenue, New York.

Argentina.—**Aero Club Argentino,** Calle Florista, 26 Buenos Aires.

Austria.—**Oesterreichisches Aero Club,** Tuchlauben, 3 Vienna.

Belgium.—**Aéro Club de Belgique,** 6 Avenue Narne, Brussels.

Denmark.—**Danske Aeronautisque Selskab,** 34 Amaliegade, Copenhagen.

France.—**Aéro Club de France,** 35 rue Français 1er, Paris.

Germany.—**Deutscher Luftfahrer Verband,** Joachimsthaler Str. 1, Berlin-Charlottenburg 2.

Holland.—**Koninklijke Nederlandsche Vereeniging Voer Luchtvaart,** Nassau Zuilensteinstraat 10, La Haye.

Hungary.—**Federation Aeronautique Hongroise,** 1 Kygio Ter, Budapest.

Italy.—**Aero Club d'Italia,** 52 Via Colonna, Rome.

Norway.—**Norsk Luftseiladsforening,** 54 Ullevaalsvei, Christiana.

Portugal.—**Aero Club de Portugal,** T. de Gloria, 22 A 2 Lisbon.

Russia.—**Aéro Club Impérial de Russie,** 10 Moochovaia, Petrograd.

Spain.—**Real Aéreo Club de Espagna,** 27 Calle del Arenal, Madrid.

Sweden.—**Svenska Aeronautiska Sällskapet,** Hotel Anglais, Stockholm.

Switzerland.—**Aero Club Suisse,** Schwersthorstrasse 11, Berne.

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MOTORING

On Jan. 1, 1913, new regulations came into force for assessing for purposes of taxation the horse-power of motor-cars:

1. For the purposes of these regulations the horse-power of any motor-car deriving its motive power wholly from an internal combustion engine worked by a cylinder or cylinders shall be taken to be:

(*a*) in the case of a single-cylinder engine, the horse-power attributable to the cylinder of the engine;

(*b*) in the case of an engine having two or more cylinders, the sum of the horse-powers attributable to the separate cylinders.

2. The horse-power attributable to any cylinder of an internal combustion engine shall be deemed to be equal to the square of the internal diameter of such cylinder measured in inches divided by a numeral:

(*a*) in the case of a cylinder having a single piston the numeral used as divisor shall be 2·5;

(*b*) in the case of a cylinder having two pistons, the numeral used as divisor shall be 1·6.

3. The horse-power of any motor-car deriving its power wholly from a steam engine shall be taken to be proportional to the effective heating surface of the boiler supplying steam to such engine, at the rate of 1 h.p. for every 3 sq. ft. in such effective heating surface, and the effective heating surface shall be taken to be:

(*a*) in the case of a boiler having horizonta or approximately horizontal tubes, the whole of that surface of the tubes which is exposed to the flame or hot gases;

(*b*) in the case of a boiler having vertical or approximately vertical tubes, half of that surface of the tubes which is exposed to the flame or hot gases.

4. Any motor-car deriving its motive power from an electric motor or motors shall be deemed to be of a horse-power exceeding 6½ but not exceeding 12.

5. In measuring cylinders and boilers, and in calculating horse-power, fractions of inches and feet and fractions of a unit of horse-power are to be taken into account.

6. Where it appears that in consequence of the exceptional design or construction of the engine

of any motor-car the horse-power as calculated under the preceding rules is substantially less than the average power which the engine would develop in continuous use on the road if there were no restrictions on speed other than those imposed by the car itself, then such average power shall be taken as the power of the car.

The Taxes on Cars

For the scale of taxation of motor-cars, see EXCISE LICENCES, p. 111.

The Motor-Car Industry

The import of motor-cars and chassis into the United Kingdom was free up to Sept. 28, 1915; after that date, motor-cars, chassis, etc., became dutiable. The imports from Jan. 1 to Sept. 28, 1915, included 12,476 complete cars valued at £2,423,732, and 2,936 chassis valued at £857,872; from Sept. 29 to Dec. 31, 1915, 3,700 complete cars valued at £532,390 were imported as well as 143 chassis valued at £19,838. In addition, rubber tyres and tubes were imported to the value of £1,984,563, and other parts to the value of £1,598,804, making the **total value of the imports** of the motor-car industry in 1915 £7,417,211. Of **complete cars** practically all came from the U.S. (to the value of £2,632,851), only £159,998 worth coming from France, and £45,437 worth from Italy. Of **chassis,** the U.S. sent £448,242 worth; France £278,944 worth, and Italy £121,616. Of **rubber tyres and parts,** Italy headed the list before the war, but in 1915 the U.S. easily headed the list with £1,225,422 worth, France sending £282,764, and Italy £280,081 worth. Of other **parts** the U.S. sent £1,358,251 worth, France £120,844, and Switzerland £205,441 worth.

The **export** of cars of British manufacture was naturally vitally affected by the war, as will be seen from the following table:

Export of British-made Motor-Cars and Chassis

Year.	Complete Cars.	Value.	Chassis.	Value.
	No.	£	No.	£
1911 .	4,536	1,804,419	735	296,689
1912 .	5,277	2,023,715	1,180	437,224
1913 .	7,595	2,396,369	1,234	465,283
1914 .	6,054	1,972,226	1,436	679,696
1915 .	3,279	1,129,469	483	187,181

Of foreign countries, £194,727 worth went to Russia, and £190,848 to France; to the Argentine, our best foreign customer in by-gone days, only £8,355 worth went. Complete cars to the value of £206,071 were sent to British India, of £154,489 to New Zealand, of £129,344 to Australia, of £51,692 to South Africa, and of £5,925 to Canada. In addition, 10,927 **motor-cycles,** of the value of £510,374 were exported.

Motor Licences in 1915

The total number of motor-car licences issued in 1915 was: England, 126,311; Scotland, 12,934; Ireland, 6,344, making a total for the United Kingdom of 145,589. The total number of motor-cycle licences issued in 1915 was: England, 126,495; Scotland, 12,001; Ireland, 4,150. The total number of motor-cars and motor-cycles was therefore 288,235. There were issued, in addition, licences for hackney motors: England, 38,951; Scotland, 5,529; a total for Great Britain of 44,480. The number of motors licensed in the U.S. in 1916 was 2,423,788, of which 71,026 were commercial vehicles. The largest number in any one state was 212,844 in New York, Illinois coming next with 182,290. The exports of motor vehicles of all kinds from the U.S. in 1915 amounted to a value of no less than £18,975,947, of which £11,966,849 was commercial cars; the greater portion of the exports went to the belligerents in Europe, although Asia and Oceania took over £2,000,000 worth.

The Brooklands Track

The main dimensions of the Brooklands track are: Length of circuit, inner edge, two miles; length of circuit, including diagonal kilometre stretch, inner edge, 3¼ miles; mean radius of long bend, 1,550 ft.; mean radius of short bend, 1,000 ft.; width, 100 ft.; test hill, total length, 117 yds. 1 ft. 3 in., consisting of 105 ft. 10 in. of 1 in 8, 91 ft. 9½ in. of 1 in 5, and 154 ft. 7¾ in. of 1 in 4.

Clubs and Societies

Auto-Cycle Union, 83 Pall Mall, London, S.W., is a branch of the Royal Automobile Club. The governing body of the sport of motor-cycling. Also offers many sterling inducements to membership, now upwards of 15,000. Subscriptions, 5*s.*, 10*s.* 6*d.*, and £1.1.0 annually. *Sec.* T. W. Loughborough.

Automobile Association and Motor Union, Fanum House, Whitcombe Street, London, W.C. Its main objects are the protection of careful motorists and the enforcement of the Highways Act. It organises road patrols over thousands of miles of main road. The Association also gives free legal defence to members charged with offences under the Motor Car Act, 1903, legal advice, touring facilities, engineering and technical advice. Membership of the Association, at outbreak of war, 94,000. The annual subscription for car owners is £2.2.0; light car owners, £1.1.0; motor-cyclists and cycle-car owners, 10*s.* 6*d.* *Sec.* Stenson Cooke.

Commercial Motor Users Association (Incorporated) is the organisation for users of and persons interested in commercial motor vehicles of every type. Subscription, £1.11.6; entrance fee, £1.1.0. *Chairman,* Colonel R. E. Compton, C.B.; *Sec.* Frederick G. Bristow, F.C.I.S. Offices, 83 Pall Mall, S.W.

Institution of Automobile Engineers. See under SOCIETIES.

Royal Automobile Club, Pall Mall, London. Provides for its members a social club, and is a centre of information and advice on matters pertaining to automobilism; gives its support in the protection and defence of their rights. See under CLUBS.

Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders (Offices: 83 Pall Mall, S.W.). *Pres.* E. Powell; *Sec.* T. F. Woodfine. Formed in 1902 to protect the interests of all branches of the motor trade. The interests of the various sections of the trade are looked after by ten different Committees. The Society co-operates with the Institution of Automobile Engineers on technical matters, including research. The Society organised the Motor Exhibitions which in peace-time were held at Olympia, whilst those elsewhere in this country were organised by or in connection with it.

The New HAZELL, 1917

MOTOR INDEX MARKS

The following is a list of Registering Authorities in the United Kingdom, showing the Index Marks:

County Councils

Anglesey	F.Y.
Bedfordshire	B.M.
Berkshire	B.L.
Breconshire	E.U.
Buckinghamshire	B.H.
Cambridgeshire	C.E.
Cardiganshire	E.J.
Carmarthenshire	B.X.
Carnarvonshire	C.C.
Cheshire	M.
Cornwall	A.F.
Cumberland	A.O.
Denbighshire	C.A.
Derbyshire	R.
Devonshire	T.
Dorset	F.X.
Durham	J.
Ely, Isle of	E.B.
Essex	F.
Flintshire	D.M.
Glamorganshire	L.
Gloucestershire	A.D.
Herefordshire	C.J.
Hertfordshire	A.R.
Huntingdonshire	E.W.
Kent	D., K.T.
Lancashire	B.
Leicestershire	A.Y.
Lincolnshire:	
Holland	D.O.
Kesteven	C.T.
Lindsey	B.E.
Merionethshire	F.F.
Middlesex H., M.X., M.C.	
London	A., L.A., L.B., L.C., L.D., L.E., L.F., L.N., L.H., L.K. L.L., L.O.
Monmouthshire	A.X.
Montg'meryshire	E.P.
Norfolk	A.H.
Northants	B.D.
Northumberland	X.
Nottingh'mshire	A.L.
Oxfordshire	B.W.
Pembrokeshire	D.E.
Peterborough, Soke of	F.L.
Radnorshire	F.O.
Rutland	F.P.
Salop	A.W.
Somerset	Y.
Southampton	A.A.
Staffordshire	E.
Suffolk, E.	B.J.
Suffolk, W.	C.F.
Surrey	P.
Sussex, E.	A.P.
Sussex, W.	B.P.
Warwickshire	A.C.
Westmorland	E.C.
Wight, Isle of	D.L.
Wiltshire	A.M.
Worcestershire	A.B.
Yorkshire (E.R.)	B.T.
Yorkshire (N.R.)	A.J.
Yorkshire (W.R.)	C.

Councils of County Boroughs

Barnsley	H.E.
Barrow-in-Furness	E.O.
Bath	F.B.
Birkenhead	C.M.
Birmingham	O., O.A.
Blackburn	C.B.
Blackpool	F.R.
Bolton	B.N.
Bootle	E.M.
Bournemouth	E.L.
Bradford (Yorks)	A.K.
Brighton	C.D.
Bristol	A.E.
Burnley	C.W.
Burton-on-Trent	F.A.
Bury	E.N.
Canterbury	F.N.
Cardiff	B.O.
Chester	F.M.
Coventry	D.U.
Croydon	B.Y.
Derby	C.H.
Devonport	D.R.
Dewsbury	H.D.
Dudley	F.D.
Eastbourne	H.C.
Exeter	F.J.
Gateshead	C.N.
Gloucester	F.H.
Great Yarmouth	E.X.
Grimsby	E.E.
Halifax	C.P.
Hastings	D.Y.
Huddersfield	C.X.
Ipswich	D.X.
Kingston-upon-Hull	A.T.
Leeds	U.
Leicester	B.C.
Lincoln	F.E.
Liverpool	K.
Manchester	N.
Merthyr-Tydfil	H.B.
Middlesbrough	D.C.
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	B.B.
Newport (Mon.)	D.W.
Northampton	N.H.
Norwich	C.L.
Nottingham	A.U.
Oldham	B.U.
Oxford	F.C.
Plymouth	C.O.
Portsmouth	B.K.
Preston	C.K.
Reading	D.P.
Rochdale	D.K.
Rotherham	E.T.
St. Helens	D.J.
Salford	B.A.
Sheffield	W.
Smethwick	H.A.
Southampton	C.R.
Southport	F.Y.
South Shields	C.U.
Stockport	D.B.
Stoke-on-Trent	E.H.
Sunderland	B.R.
Swansea	C.Y.
Tynemouth	F.T.
Wallasey	H.F.
Walsall	D.H.
Warrington	E.D.
West Bromwich	E.A.
West Ham	A.N.
West Hartlepool	E.F.
Wigan	E.K.
Wolverhampton	D.A.
Worcester	F.K.
York	D.N.

SCOTLAND

County Councils

Aberdeen	S.A.
Argyll	S.B.
Ayr	S.D.
Banff	S.E.
Berwick	S.H.
Bute	S.J.
Caithness	S.K.
Clackmannan	S.L.
Dumfries	S.M.
Dunbarton	S.N.
Elgin	S.O.
Fife	S.P.
Forfar	S.R.
Haddington	S.S.
Inverness	S.T.
Kincardine	S.U.
Kinross	S.V.
Kirkcudbright	S.W.
Lanark	V.
Linlithgow	S.X.
Midlothian	S.Y.
Nairn	A.S.
Orkney	B.S.
Peebles	D.S.
Perth	E.S.
Renfrew	H.S.
Ross & Cromarty	J.S.
Roxburgh	K.S.
Selkirk	L.S.
Stirling	M.S.
Sutherland	N.S.
Wigton	O.S.
Zetland	P.S.

Town Councils

Aberdeen	R.S.
Dundee	T.S.
Edinburgh	S.
Glasgow	G.
Govan	U.S.
Greenock	V.S.
Leith	W.S.
Paisley	X.S.
Partick	Y.S.

IRELAND

County Councils

Antrim	I.A.
Armagh	I.B.
Carlow	I.C.
Cavan	I.D.
Clare	I.E.
Cork	I.F.
Donegal	I.H.
Down	I.J.
Dublin	I.K.
Fermanagh	I.L.
Galway	I.M.
Kerry	I.N.
Kildare	I.O.
Kilkenny	I.P.
King's Co.	I.R.
Leitrim	I.T.
Limerick	I.U.
Londonderry	I.W.
Longford	I.X.
Louth	I.Y.
Mayo	I.Z.
Meath	A.I.
Monaghan	B.I.
Queen's Co.	C.I.
Roscommon	D.I.
Sligo	E.I.
Tipperary (N.R.)	F.I.
Tipperary (S.R.)	H.I.
Tyrone	J.I.
Waterford	K.I.
Westmeath	L.I.
Wexford	M.I.
Wicklow	N.I.

Councils of County Boroughs

Belfast	O.I.
Cork	P.I.
Dublin	R.I.
Limerick	T.I.
Londonderry	U.I.
Waterford	W.I.

RACING RETROSPECT, 1916

The Racing season of 1916 opened under very unfavourable auspices. Quite early in the new year it became generally known that the drastic curtailment of meetings which had obtained during the greater part of the 1915 season would be continued. Pursuant to an understanding between the Government and the Jockey Club all the provincial fixtures were cancelled save two meetings each at Lingfield, Gatwick, and Windsor and three at Newbury. As a partial set-off four "extra" meetings were sanctioned for Newmarket which served, with one break of a month, to keep racing going, at least alternate weeks, from the first week in April to the first week in November. Notwithstanding these severe restrictions some very good sport was witnessed, and the attendance of the public quite large in view of the curtailment of the usual facilities of railway travel. Until nearly the close of the season considerable anxiety for the future arose in consequence of rumours that racing might be entirely prohibited during 1917, but arrangements were finally made that it should be allowed to continue on the same lines as in the past season, subject to such revision as circumstances might render necessary. The appended list of Fixtures is subject to such modifications as will be covered by that arrangement. As regards cross-country sport, a limited number of meetings have been sanctioned for Lingfield, Windsor, and Gatwick during January, February, and March.

For some of the most popular events which had to be abandoned, substitute races were provided. Consequently all the classic races were run at Newmarket, the "Two Thousand Guineas" being won by Lord Falmouth's Clarissimus; the "One Thousand" by Lord Derby's Canyon; the "New Derby" and "New Oaks" by Mr. Hulton's Fifinella; and the September Stakes (taking the place of the St. Leger) by Mr. Buchanan's Hurry On. The Jockey Club Stakes went to the Duke of Portland's Cannobie and the Princess of Wales's Stakes to Sir M. Sykes's Nassovian. Of the weight-for-age long-distance cup races only one was decided—the Jockey Club Cup, won by Mr. Buchanan's Hurry On.

The following is a list of the principal "handicap" winners including the substitute races: The Lincolnfield Handicap (Lingfield), Mr. Phillips's Clapgate; The "Suburban" Handicap, Lord Carnarvon's Julian; the Newbury Spring Cup, Mr. Hunt's Cerval; the Newbury Summer Cup, Captain Kidston's Aerschot; the Newbury Autumn Cup, Mr. Raphael's Aboukir; the Newmarket Summer Handicap, Mr. A. Sadler's The Ant; the Cambridgeshire Hunt Cup (Newmarket), Mr. Hulton's Silver Tag; the Warren Hill Handicap, Sir A. Bailey's Son-in-Law; the St. George's Stakes (Windsor), Lord Derby's Phalaris; the Cosmopolitan Cup (Lingfield), Mr. Singer's Prawle Point; the Newmarket Autumn Handicap, Mr. Singer's St. Eloi; the Cesarewitch Stakes (Newmarket), Mr. Raphael's Sanctum; and the Cambridgeshire Stakes (Newmarket), Lord D'Abernon's Eos.

Many of the races for two-year-olds provided interesting contests, the most valuable prize, the Middle Park Plate (Newmarket), being won by Mr. J. B. Joel's North Star. Of the other juveniles the most successful were Lord D'Abernon's Diadem, Mr. Hulton's Knutsford, Captain E. Loder's Molly Desmond, Sir W. Tatem's Grand Fleet, Sir H. Meux's Dansellon, and Lord Rosebery's Lammermuir and Sampier.

As a consequence of the great reduction in the number and value of the prizes the amounts credited to owners were much smaller than in normal times. At the head of the list was Mr. Hulton £13,764, followed by Lord Derby £9,126. the Duke of Portland £8,005, Lord Falmouth £6,300, Mr. Buchanan £5,085, Lord D'Abernon £4,652, Mr. J. B. Joel £3,685, Sir W. J. Tatem £3,608, and Captain Kidstone £3,231. As the trainers of Clarissimus and Cannobie, W. Waugh (Kingsclere); of Knutsford, Fifinella, Silver Tag, and Julian, R. C. Dawson (Whatcombe); of Canyon, Eos, and Diadem, the Hon. G. Lambton (Newmarket); and of Sanctum, Aboukir, and Dansellon, W. Persse (Stockbridge) figured the most prominently.

As regards the successful stallions, Polymelus for the third year in succession headed the list owing to the victories of Fifinella, Pommern, and Cannobie. Next came Chaucer, sire of Canyon; Radium, sire of Clarissimus; Orby, sire of Eos and Diadem; Santoi, sire of Sanctum; and Sunstar, sire of North Star and Margarethal.

Dspite the unfavourable circumstances the sales of bloodstock proved very successful, for if British buyers were less to the front than usual, competition from abroad, notably the Argentine and Brazil, was quite keen. A very satisfactory feature was the prices realised by the yearlings brought up from the National Stud (the nucleus of which was the munificent gift to the nation by Colonel Hall Walker of his very valuable stallions and mares), which brought an average of 568 guineas each.

The list of winning jockeys was again headed by S. Donoghue with 44 successful mounts. Next to him the most prominent were J. Childs, Bullock, W. Childs, and V. Smyth.

RACING FIXTURES, 1917

FLAT RACING

The following are the meetings officially announced by the Jockey Club to be held in 1917, with the dates where fixed:—

Ascot.
Bibury Club M.
Birmingham Summer M.
Charter M.
Curragh April M.
Curragh May M.
Curragh June M.
Curragh July M.
Curragh September M.
Curragh October M.
Derby Summer M.
Doncaster September M.
Epsom Summer M.
Gatwick Spring M.
Gatwick Summer M.
Goodwood
Hurst Park Summer M.
Hurst Park August M.
Kempton Park Spring M.
Leicester Summer M.
Leicester Autumn M.
Lewes June M.
Lewes Summer M.
Lingfield Park Second Spring M.
Liverpool Spring M.
Liverpool Summer M.
Liverpool Autumn M.
Manchester Whitsuntide
Newbury Spring M. [M.
Newbury Summer M.
Newbury Autumn M.
Newcastle and Gosforth Pa k Spring M.
Newmarket Craven M. Apr. 17-19
Newmarket First Spring M. May 1-4.
Newmarket Second Spring M.
Newmarket First July M. July 3-6.
Newmarket Second July M.
Newmarket First October M. Oct. 2-5.
Newmarket Second October M. Oct. 16-19.
Newmarket Houghton M. Oct. 30-Nov. 2.
Nottingham July M.
Nottingham Summer (Aug.) M.
Phœnix Park April M.
Phœnix Park May M.
Phœnix Park June M.
Phœnix Park July M.
Phœnix Park August M.
Phœnix Park September M.
Phœnix Park October M.
Redcar Second Summer M.
Sandown Park Eclipse M.
Stockton Summer M.
Wolverhampton Summer M.
York Spring M.
York August M.

NATIONAL HUNT FIXTURES, 1916–17

National Hunt fixtures for 1916–17 are:—

1916

Dec. 1 (Friday) . . Windsor (2).
,, 8 ,, . . Newbury (2).
,, 13 (Wednesday) . . Hawthorn Hill (2).
,, 20 ,, . . Colwall Park (2).
,, 27 ,, . . Lingfield Park (2).

1917

Jan. 3 (Wednesday) . . Gatwick (2).
,, 12 (Friday) . . Windsor (2).
Jan. 17 (Wednesday) . . Lingfield Park (2).
,, 24 ,, . . Newbury (2).
,, 31 ,, . . Gatwick (2).
Feb. 7 ,, . . Hawthorn Hill (2).
,, 14 ,, . . Colwall Park (2).
,, 21 ,, . . Lingfield Park (2).
Mar. 2 (Friday) . . Newbury (2).
,, 9 ,, . . Windsor (2).
,, 14 (Wednesday) . . Colwall Park (2).
,, 21 ,, . . Gatwick (2).
,, 28 ,, . . Hawthorn Hill (2).

OBSERVATORIES

Royal Observatory, Greenwich.—The great increase in British maritime trade in the seventeenth century rendered the determination of longitude at sea a pressing necessity. The subject was brought to the notice of King Charles II, who, on understanding that the first requisite was a more accurate knowledge of the position of the moon and principal stars, founded the Royal Observatory at Greenwich in 1675. The Observatory is under the official control of the Admiralty, and the Director is styled the Astronomer Royal. The meridian observations of sun, moon, planets and stars, which constitute the fundamental work, are made with a fine transit-circle of 8 inches aperture. An altazimuth on a new principle with telescope of 8 inches aperture has been constructed to supplement the observations with the transit-circle. The largest instrument is a 28-inch refractor. Another fine instrument is the astrographic equatorial designed for work in connection with the "Photographic Chart of the Heavens." It consists of two telescope tubes rigidly connected and parallel, one carrying a 10-inch telescope lens, the other a 13-inch photographic lens by which the star images are imprinted on the photographic plate. The Greenwich section of this important work was completed at the end of 1909. The Thompson equatorial, presented to the Observatory by the late Sir Henry Thompson, has on one side of the declination axis a telescope with a lens corrected for photographic rays of 26 inches aperture, and on the other side a telescope with a mirror of 30 inches diameter. A photographic spectroscope is mounted on the reflector. The refractor is being used to determine the distances of stars. Photographs of the sun are taken on every available day, and after being measured are carefully stored for reference, giving a daily record of sunspots for the last 35 years. The chronometers used in the Navy are purchased after "trial" at the Observatory. The average number being tested daily is about 600. Every hour during the day time-signals are sent out from the Observatory through the Post Office telegraphs, giving Greenwich time to all parts of the country. Persons desirous of visiting the Observatory must satisfy the Astronomer Royal that they have some definite useful purpose in view, or have some scientific or official claim to the privilege.

Astronomer Royal, Sir Frank Watson Dyson, D.Sc., F.R.S. £1,000
Chief Assistants, J. Jackson, B.A., B.Sc., F.R.A.S.; H. S. Jones, B.A., B.Sc., F.R.A.S. £500–600
Assistants, Thomas Lewis, F.R.A.S.; Wm. G. Thackeray, F.R.A.S.; H. P. Hollis, B.A., F.R.A.S.; Andrew C. D. Crommelin, D.Sc., F.R.A.S.; W. W. Bryant, B.A., F.R.A.S. (*Magnetic and Meteorological*) £320–450
Clerical Assistant, H. Outhwaite . £250–350
Office hours, 9 to 4.30

Royal Observatory, Edinburgh, was built by an association of scientists, who founded in 1811 the Astronomical Institution of Edinburgh, the first Astronomer Royal for Scotland being Thomas Henderson.

In 1889 Lord Crawford handed over the whole equipment of his Observatory at Dunecht to the Crown, and it was placed in the Edinburgh Observatory, which was removed to Blackford Hill. This was in 1896. The telescopes are a 15-inch refractor, a 24-inch reflector, an 8¼-inch Transit, a Foucault siderostat, and a number of smaller instruments. The Observatory is under the Secretary for Scotland, to whom an annual report has to be rendered.

Director, R. A. Sampson, F.R.S., Astronomer Royal for Scotland.
First Assist. J. Storey, F.R.A.S.
Senior Assist. R. W. Wrigley, B.A.
Junior Assist. E. A. Baker, B.Sc.

Solar Physics Observatory, South Kensington.—In 1879 the Solar Physics Committee was appointed by the Government "to advise on the methods of carrying on observations on Solar Physics," and the laboratories at the South Kensington Normal School of Science were made available for the extension of the work. In 1885 an important change was made in the organisation of the work. Up to that time the work done had been communicated to the Solar Physics Committee at specially convened meetings, the results then being forwarded to the Royal Society for publication. The new scheme left the initiation and direction of investigation in the hands of the director, an annual report of progress being presented to the committee. In 1902 the Observatory was separated from the Royal College of Science, and the main portion of the expenditure was from that time provided out of the Civil Service estimates. On March 31, 1913, the Observatory was handed over to the University of Cambridge, where it is under the direction of Prof. Newall. Sir Norman Lockyer and his son, Dr. Lockyer, on leaving Kensington, set up a private observatory—the **Hill Observatory,** Salcombe Regis, Sidmouth, Devon—where they are continuing the solar and spectroscopic work initiated by them.

Solar Physics Observatory, Cambridge.—*Director*, Prof. H. F. Newall, F.R.S.; *Assistant Director*, F. J. M. Stratton, M.A.; *Observers*, C. T. Wilson, F. E. Baxendall, C. P. Butler. *Instruments*, Newall telescope of 25-inch aperture, Huggins telescope consisting of 15-inch refractor and 18-inch reflector.

Armagh Observatory. Founded 1790. *Astronomer*, J. Alfred Hardcastle.

Liverpool. *Astronomer*, W. E. Plummer, M.A.

Cambridge (University). *Astronomer*, A. S. Eddington, F.R.S.; *Assistant*, Mr. Hartley.

Dunsink. H. C. Plummer, M.A.

Durham. Founded 1841. Experimental work is carried on with an almucantar. *Director*, Col. E. H. Hills. *Resident Astronomer*, F. C. H. Carpenter.

Oxford (University). Prof. H. H. Turner, F.R.S. Astrographic work.

Radcliffe (Oxford). Dr. A. A. Rambaut, F.R.S.

Cape of Good Hope Observatory is about three miles from Cape Town, and the grounds cover 27 acres. In addition to the meridian observatory, library, and committee rooms, there are ten detached observatories covering different instruments. The McClean telescope has a principal object-glass of 24 inches aperture, and is corrected for photographic work. The visual telescope is 18 inches aperture, and the guiding telescope 8 inches aperture. All these are mounted parallel to each other on the same powerful equatorial stand, and have all a focal length of 22 feet 6 inches. There are also two transit circles (one similar to that at Greenwich, the other a reversible), two equatorials, a heliometer, zenith telescope, and a photographic telescope of 13 inches aperture and 11 feet focal length.

Astronomer, S. S. Hough, M.A., F.R.S.	£867–967
Chief Assistant, J. K. E. Halm, Ph.D.	£667–767
Assistants, W. H. Cox; J. Lunt, D.Sc.; R. T. Pett; J. Power	£325–575
Clerical Assistant, Arnold Pilling, B.A.	£333–433

Khedivial Observatory, Helwan, Egypt. *Supt.* H. Knox Shaw.

Kodaikanal Observatory is situated on the Palani Hills in the Madura District of Madras, 7,700 feet above sea level. Opened 1899. Designed mainly for solar observations, and has a high-class spectro-heliograph, equatorials, and a number of powerful spectroscopes and spectrographs. *Astronomer*, J. Evershed; *Assistant*, Dr. T. Royds.

Madras Observatory is situated in the town of Madras. Founded 1792. Since the opening of the Kodaikánal Observatory the chief work carried on is the determination of time and the distribution of standard time signals over the whole of India. *Director*, J. Evershed; *Deputy*, Prof. R. Ll. Jones.

Adelaide (S.A.). *Astronomer*, G. F. Dodwell.

Hong-Kong. *Astronomer*, T. Claxton. *Chief Assist.* C. W. Jeffries; *First Assist.* B. D. Evans. Weather forecasts. Time service.

Johannesburg (Union Obs.). Founded 1904; reconstructed 1912. Principal instruments: refracting telescopes of 26 inches aperture, 10 inches (photographic), 9 inches visual, 7 inches, etc. It is one of the international stations for variation of latitude observations. *Director*, R. T. A. Innes.

Ottawa (Dominion Obs.). *Astronomer*, W. Plaskett (in Charge).

Perth (W. Australia). *Astronomer*, H. B. Curlewis.

Stonyhurst College Observatory (Lancs.). Rev. Father Sidgreaves, S.J.

Sydney (N.S.W.). *Astronomer*, W. E. Cooke.

MUSEUMS AND ART GALLERIES IN LONDON

Owing to the war the following have been closed:—British Museum (except the Reading Room); Natural History Museum, South Kensington; Science Museum, South Kensington (except to students); Geological Museum, Jermyn Street; Bethnal Green Museum; Tate Gallery; National Portrait Gallery; Wallace Collection; London Museum.

National Gallery, Trafalgar Square, S.W. (For earlier history see ed. 1888 and later editions.) The Gallery is **open to the public** at 10 a.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, and on payment of a fee of 6*d.* on the students' days, Thursdays and Fridays, from 11 a.m. The Gallery is also open **free** on Sunday from 2 p.m. throughout the year. During 1915 the Gallery was visited on free days by 295,649 persons, giving a daily average attendance of 1,428. In addition 46,098 persons visited the Gallery on Sunday afternoons, giving a daily average of 886. On students' days 26,221 persons were admitted. Administrative expenses, 1916-17, £11,489.

Director, C. J. Holmes	£1,000
Keeper and Secretary, C. H. Collins Baker	600
Chief Clerk and Assist. Sec., George E. Ambrose	400

National Gallery of British Art, Grosvenor Road, S.W., was presented to the nation by Sir Henry Tate, Bt., and opened July 21, 1897. To this a Turner Wing has been added by the gift of the late Sir Joseph Duveen and his son, Mr. J. Duveen. The wing was opened in 1910. The Government has undertaken the maintenance through the Trustees of the National Gallery. The Gallery is closed for the duration of the war.

Keeper, Charles Aitken	£350–500

National Portrait Gallery, St. Martin's Place. Founded in 1856, "for the exhibition of portraits of eminent British historical characters." The collection now comprises nearly 1,800 portraits. The Gallery is closed to the public for the duration of the war. Administrative expenses, 1916–17, £3,485.

Director, *Keeper*, and *Secretary*, J. D. Milner	£500–700

London Museum, Lancaster House, St. James's, S.W. Lancaster House (formerly Stafford House) was puchased and presented to the Government by Sir William Lever. The Museum contains exhibits illustrative of the life of London from prehistoric times down to the present day. The Museum is closed to the public for the duration of the war. Administrative expenses, 1916-17, £2,570.

Director, Sir Guy Laking, Bt., C.B., M.V.O.
Assist. ditto, F. Harman Oates.
Assist. and Inspector of Excavations, G. F. Lawrence.
Technical Assist., H. W. Murray.

Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington. Administrative expenses, 1916–17, £63,375. A museum of ornamental and decorative art, under the control of the Board of Education. Entrances in Cromwell Road and Exhibition Road. **The Museum** contains nine Departments, viz.: Architecture and Sculpture; Ceramics; Engraving, Illustration, and Design; a Library; Metalwork;

Paintings; Textiles; Woodwork; and the Department of Circulation. Open daily, except Good Friday and Christmas Day, during the war from 10 a.m. till dusk or 6 p.m. in the summer months (Sundays, 2 to dusk). Admission free to all the Departments, but for admission to the Library a ticket is required, for which application must be made to the Director and Secretary.—The **Indian Section** is situated in the Imperial Institute Road; no charge is made for admission to the collections, which are open every day during the same times as the Victoria and Albert Museum. The collections now forming the Victoria and Albert Museum were formerly comprised in the South Kensington Museum, which included collections of scientific apparatus, etc. These latter collections now form the Science Museum, and are housed in the galleries to the west of Exhibition Road and in Imperial Institute Road, and are known officially as the **Science Museum, South Kensington.** Visitors, 1915, 496,069 on week-days, 78,508 on Sundays. **Bethnal Green Museum** is a museum of ornamental and decorative art, under the control of the Board of Education, but is closed to the public for the present.

Wallace Collection, Hertford House, Manchester Square, W. This collection of pictures, sculpture, arms and armour, furniture, and objects of art was originally formed by the third and fourth Marquises of Hertford. By the fourth Marquis it was bequeathed to Sir Richard Wallace, Bt., by whom it was largely increased. Sir Richard left it to his wife, Lady Wallace, who died in 1897, and bequeathed it to the nation. Hertford House (the original of Gaunt House in Thackeray's "Vanity Fair") was purchased by the Treasury for £80,000, extensively altered, and opened to the public in June 1900. The Collection is closed to the public for the period of the war, but Catalogues and Photographs can be obtained on written application to the Keeper. Administrative expenses, 1916–17, £4,596.

Keeper, D. S. MacColl £500–600

Science Museum, South Kensington (for staff, see p. 209). Entrances in Exhibition Road and Imperial Institute Road. Under the control of the Board of Education. The collections illustrate the principles of Science and also their application to industrial purposes. There are four divisions, containing respectively: (*a*) Scientific Instruments and Apparatus used in Instruction and Research: (*b*) Machinery, including models and examples illustrating the development of various branches of Engineering and certain other industries; (*c*) Naval Models and Marine Engines, together with objects illustrating methods of ship propulsion; (*d*) Science Library, containing books on pure and applied Science, and a set of British Patent Specifications. Open daily except Good Friday and Christmas Day to Students only; from 11 a.m. till 5 p.m. on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays; on Saturdays from 11 a.m. till 8 p.m. **Visitors** 1915, 346,740.

The Radium Institute.—The Radium Institute, the foundation of which was due to the initiative of King Edward VII, was opened on Aug. 14, 1911. The two main objects of the institution are the treatment of patients with radium in direct relation with their ordinary medical attendants and the prosecution of researches into the effect of radium on the human organism in health and disease. *Patron*, H.M. the King. *Medical Supt.* A. E. Hayward Pinch; *Sec.* Thos. A. Garner, 16 Riding House Street, Portland Place, W.

Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. These Gardens are under the control of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries and in close connection with the Colonial Office, and serve as an advanced horticultural school, in which special attention is given to the training of gardeners for colonial and Indian service. **Open free** to the public every weekday from noon (May 15 to Oct. 15 from 10 a.m.), and on Sunday from 1 p.m. till dusk. For staff, see p. 202.

The Imperial Institute (South Kensington, S.W.) was founded in 1887 as a memorial of Queen Victoria's Jubilee (see eds. 1887 and 1888), and was transferred to the Government by Act of Parliament in 1902, and placed under the control of the Board of Trade. In April 1916 a further Act was passed transferring the property and management of the Institute to the Colonial Office and providing for the appointment of an Executive Council. Lord Islington is Chairman of the Executive Council. The **principal work** of the Institute is to promote by scientific and technical investigation the commercial utilisation of the raw materials of the Empire, and to supply full information concerning the British Dominions and Dependencies and their resources. The **Institute** includes a **Scientific and Technical Department,** with extensive **Research Laboratories, a Technical Information Bureau,** a **Publications Branch,** and a **Reference Library and Reading-rooms** containing works of reference and the principal newspapers and official publications and maps of India and the Colonies. The **Colonial and Indian Collections** in the Exhibition Galleries are **open free** to the public daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. in summer, and from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. in winter.

Director, Prof. Wyndham R. Dunstan, C.M.G., M.A., LL.D., F.R.S.
Sec. to Director, G. A. I. Bosanquet, B.A.
Assist. Sec., A. J. Hedgeland, M.A.

Scientific and Technical Research Department

Supt. of Laboratories, T. A. Henry, D.Sc. (Lond.), F.C.S.
Assist. Supts. T. Crook, A.R.C.Sc.; R. G. Pelly, F.I.C.
Special Assists. A. E. Andrews, F.C.S., B. E. Long, B.A., H. L. Jeffery, A.R.C.Sc.; F. Ferraboschi, M.A., F.C.S.
Principal Assist. S. J. Johnstone, B.Sc.
Senior Assists. J. R. Furlong, Ph.D., W. S. Davey.

Technical Information Bureau

Supt. Harold Brown.

Publications Branch

Supt. E. Goulding, D.Sc., F.C.S.
Lib. and Spec. Assist. A. H. Girdlestone.

Public Exhibition Galleries

Colonial and Indian Collections, Senior Tech. Sup. S. E. Chandler, D.Sc., F.L.S.
Tech. Supts. H. Spooner, A. B. Jackson.
Assist. Tech. Supts. F. W. Rolfe, F. Boulton.

DIARY OF EVENTS, 1916

(For all events connected with the war see Special Articles)

1915. *December.*—**1.** Conference of Labour Delegates at Westminster on financial position and labour. **2.** Japanese Diet opened. **3.** Four officials of the Hamburg-Amerika Line found guilty of conspiracy: recall demanded of Capt. Boy-Ed and Capt. von Papen, German Naval and Military Attachés at Washington. **4.** Ammunition factory at Halle blown up. Vote of confidence in the Government passed by the Italian Chamber. Sentence of 18 months' imprisonment on three officials of the Hamburg-Amerika Line, and of one year on the fourth. San Francisco Exhibition closed: profit over £200,000. **5.** Mutiny on board Chinese cruiser *Chao-Ho*. **6.** Vessels anchored in Rumanian ports commandeered by military authorities. Resignation of the Spanish Cabinet. Opening of Smithfield Club Show. **7.** Opening of United States Congress. **9.** Scheme adopted for alliance of Miners' Federation, the Nat. Union of Railwaymen, and the Nat. Transport Workers Federation. Swedish journalists' visit to the Fleet. Opening of the Reichstag. New Spanish Cabinet—Count Romanones, Premier. Hopewell, Virginia, with new Dupont powder factories, practically destroyed by fire. **10.** Capt. Boy-Ed and Capt. von Papen recalled from the United States. Mr. Herbert Samuel re-elected M.P. for Cleveland, Yorks. **11.** Acceptance of the throne of China by Yuan-Shih-Kai. Explosion at the Belgian Govt. powder works near Havre; 110 killed. **12.** Enlistment under the Lord Derby Scheme closed. Text of the U.S. Note to Austria on the *Ancona* case published. **14.** Acquittal of Mynheer Schroder, ed. of *Telegraaf*, arrested on charge of endangering Holland. First reading in the Reichstag of Supplementary War Credits Bill for £500,000,000. Adjournment of Italian Chamber till March 1. Decision of Dutch East Indies boats not to use Suez Canal announced. Recognition by Entente Powers of the *de facto* Government of Mexico: Gen. V. Carranza the head. Austria's reply to U.S.A. *Ancona* note. **15.** Sir John French created a Viscount. Printing plant of W.S.P.U. organ *Britannia* seized by the police. **16.** Divisional Court decided that Sir Edgar Speyer and Sir Ernest Cassel are not disqualified from membership of the Privy Council. Double collision on the Nth. Eastern Railway near Jarrow; 16 killed, 50 injured. M. Camille Decoppet elected President of Swiss Federal Council. **18.** Marriage of President Wilson and Mrs. Galt. **19.** Great fall of cliff between Dover and Folkestone. General Election in Greece: abstention of Venizelists and majority for existing Cabinet. **20.** Groups 2 to 5 of Lord Derby's Scheme called up. Release of Gen. de Wet and others. **21.** Explosion at munitions factory near Münster. Lt.-Gen. Sir Wm. Robertson appointed Chief of the Imperial General Staff. **22.** Conference of Mr. Lloyd George with Trade Union officials at Newcastle on-Tyne on labour dilution. Conference of Head Masters at the Board of Education. **23.** Revolt in China and secession of Yunnan and Kwangsi against the monarchical policy of Yuan-Shih-Kai. **24.** Result of French Loan announced. Fall of the Persian Cabinet. **27.** Congress of the All-Indian Moslem League opened at Bombay. King's message of confidence to the Army and Navy. Gale: many ships wrecked and great damage done. **28.** Parade of Indian Army Corps before departure from France and address delivered by the Prince of Wales. Opening of the Bulgarian Sobranje. Opening of the Indian National Congress at Bombay. **29.** Austria's reply to U.S.A. second *Ancona* note. **30.** Conference of Trade Union and Labour representatives to consider the question of compulsion. British cruiser *Natal* sunk as result of internal explosion: 388 saved. **31.** Resignation of Sir John Simon from Cabinet. Deputation of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers on the Munitions Amendment Bill to Mr. Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George.

1916. *January.*—**1.** Tsar created a Field-Marshal in the British Army. Arrival of King Peter at Salonica. **2.** Day of Intercession in the churches. **3.** Fourth annual conference of twenty-eight educational associations inaugurated at the University of London. **4.** Prince of Wales accepts Chairmanship of War Pensions Committee. Publication of Lord Derby's Report on Recruiting. **5.** Mr. Asquith introduced Military Service Bill. **6.** Congress in London of Trade Union delegates on question of compulsion. Resignations from the Cabinet of Mr. A. Henderson, Mr. W. Brace, and Mr. G. H. Roberts in consequence of decision of Labour Congress on the question of compulsion. **7.** Strike riot at Youngstown, Ohio. **8.** Mr. R. T. Coryndon appointed Resident Commissioner of Basutoland in succession to Sir H. Sloley. Meeting of Trade Unionists at Cardiff to discuss the Military Service Bill. Yintin Customs station, Hong Kong, looted by Chinese brigands. Explosion at Dupont powder works; 6 killed. **10.** Mr. Herbert Samuel appointed Home Secretary in succession to Sir John Simon. Mr. J. D. Gilbert elected M.P. for West Newington. Reopening of the group system of recruiting. Lungtsunhu, Chinese Customs station, looted by Chinese armed gangs. Twenty persons murdered in Mexico by partisans of General Villa. Explosion at the Dupont powder factory near Philadelphia; 6 killed, many injured. **11.** Mr. Edwin Montagu appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in succession to Mr. Herbert Samuel. Opening of the French Parliament. Discussion on food shortage in the Reichstag. Sir George Reid returned to Parliament unopposed for St. George's. **12.** Resignations of Mr. A. Henderson, Mr. W. Brace, and Mr. G. H. Roberts withdrawn. Conference of South Wales Miners at Cardiff; decision to oppose Military Service Bill. Opening of Luxemburg Parliament; M. Lemmer elected President. **13.** National conference of miners in London; 615,090 against compulsion. Result of French War Loan over £605,200,000. Rumanian wheat purchase by Great Britain; 800,000 tons. M. Deschanel re-elected President of the French Chamber and M. Dubost re-elected President of the Senate. Prussian Diet opened. Attempt on the life of Count Okuma, Japanese Premier. Mexican brigand chiefs shot by Americans. **14.** Lord Chelmsford appointed Viceroy of India in succession to Lord Hardinge. Earthquake shock in the Midlands. Cardinal Mercier at Rome. Bursting of dykes at Katwoude, Zuyder Zee; country flooded and many lives lost. **15.** Bursting of Grand Canal at Edenberry, King's County. Bergen devastated by fire. American submarine E2 sunk as result of explosion in Brooklyn Navy Yard; 4 killed.

Admiral Sir Hedworth Meux returned unopposed M.P. for Portsmouth. Escape in New York of Trebitch Lincoln. **16.** Investiture by the King at Buckingham Palace. **17.** First meeting of War Pensions Committee under the presidency of the Prince of Wales. First reading of Budget Bill in Prussian Diet; interruption by Herr Liebknecht. New note from England and France to Greece. Mr. Samuel Finney returned unopposed M.P. for N.W. Staffs. **18.** Mr. J. A. Pease appointed Postmaster-General in succession to Mr. Herbert Samuel. **19.** Export of wood pulp prohibited by the Swedish Government. Arrival of Serbian Cabinet Ministers and Government officials at Corfu. **20.** New British Consulate established at Gothenburg; Mr. Cecil Gosling appointed. Mr. E. S. Montagu re-elected unopposed M.P. for W. Cambs. **21.** Deputation from the Miners' Federation to Mr. Asquith on Military Service Bill and increase of Old Age Pensions. Molde, Norway, destroyed by fire. Debate in United States Senate on the British blockade. Alderman James Hill returned unopposed M.P. for Central Bradford. **22.** Public Museums and Galleries announced to be closed. Chinese Monarchy indefinitely postponed. **24.** Debates on Sweden's neutrality in the Riksdag. Opening of the second Parliament of Greater Greece. Japanese protest to Germany and Austria against the sinking of the Japanese liner *Yasaka Maru*. **25.** Annual Conference of the Woman's Labour League at Bristol. Mr. Warwick Brookes elected M.P. for Mile End. **26.** Labour Congress at Bristol opened: resolution supporting the Government in the war carried by a large majority. Mr. J. A. Pease, Postmaster-General, re-elected M.P. unopposed for Rotherham. **27.** Fifty-seventh birthday of the Kaiser. Correspondence published relating to American protest against British search of parcels mails. Committee on the National Insurance Act appointed: Chairman, Sir Gerald Ryan. **28.** Elder Dempster liner *Appam* reported six days overdue at Plymouth: passengers and crew 600. **29.** Riot at Lisbon. Resignation of Sir David Graaf, Sth. African Minister of Finance, and partial reconstruction of General Botha's Cabinet. **30.** Mr. Andrew Fisher, new High Commissioner for Australia, arrived in London. **31.** Guildhall Meeting to consider measures for promoting trade after the war. Province of Kwei Chau independence reported proclaimed.

February.—**1.** Calais express derailed at St. Denis; 16 killed. *Prinses Juliana*, Zeeland mail boat, beached in Felixstowe Roads after striking a mine. Austria's final disclaimer of responsibility for the torpedoing of the *Persia* received by the United States. *Appam* captured off the Canary Islands by German raider, Jan. 15, taken to Norfolk, Virginia. **2.** Prince Yussuf Izzeddin, Turkish Heir-Apparent, assassinated. **3.** Parliament Building, Ottawa, destroyed by fire, 6 lives lost. **4.** Factory for manufacture of militia supplies at Ottawa destroyed by fire. Germany's latest communication regarding the *Lusitania* case handed to the United States. Passengers of the *Appam* released by the authorities at Washington. **5.** Skoda Works, Austria's arms factory, reported partially destroyed by explosion: over 300 lives lost. Munitions factory in Ontario blown up. Chinese rebels reported to have been defeated by Government forces near Suifu. **6.** German plot for invading Canada from the United States discovered. Documents of Count von Papen published. **8.** Resignation of M. René Besnard, French Minister of Aviation, and appointment of Colonel Regnier as his successor. **9.** Arrival at Rome of M. Briand, M. Thomas, and M. Bourgeois. Military Service Act came into force. Resignation of Mr. Lindley Garrison, American Secretary of War. Independence declared by Province of Kwei Chau. **10.** Note from Germany to neutral powers regarding treatment of armed merchant vessels. Dr. Bilsborrow appointed Archbishop of Cardiff. **11.** Decree issued by Italy prohibiting importation of goods from Austria or Germany. **14.** Memorial tablet to Florence Nightingale in the crypt of St. Paul's unveiled by Queen Mary. Declaration of Britain, France, and Russia guaranteeing independence of Belgium and requesting Belgium to take part in the peace proceedings. **15.** Proclamation prohibiting imports of paper, tobacco, etc. Estimates for second quarter of 1916 laid on table of French Chamber. Budget speech of Sir Thomas White in Canadian House of Commons. **16.** Control of Air Service transferred to War Office. The American Club, Toronto, destroyed by fire: two lives lost. **17.** More floods in Holland: Marken and Monnikendam under water. Arrival of *Appam* passengers at Falmouth. **19.** M. Vandervelde appointed Belgian Minister of War. Recapture of Trebitch Lincoln. **21.** General Sarrail at Athens. Capt. James Stuart Rankin returned unopposed for Liverpool (East Toxteth). British Industries Fair opened at Victoria and Albert Museum. **22.** Conference at Sion College of members of the Christian Churches on the Drink Problem. Inter-Parliamentary Conference opened at Paris. Re-opening of the Duma. **23.** Lord Robert Cecil appointed Minister of the Blockade. Thirty-six German and Austrian ships in the Tagus requisitioned by Portugal. Mr. Herbert Harding, District Judge of Trichinopoly, assassinated. **24.** Lord Derby appointed Chairman of Joint Naval and Military Committee to supervise Air Service. Volunteer Training Corps recognised by the War Office. Rev. R. J. Campbell ordained as a deacon of the Church of England, at Birmingham. Heavy snowstorm over England. **25.** Resignation of Señor Urzaiz, Spanish Minister of Finance, and appointment of Señor Villanueva. Mr. P. J. Whitty elected M.P. for N. Louth. **26.** Canon St. J. B. Wynne Willson appointed Dean of Bristol. Report issued by Committee of Retrenchment of Public Expenditure. **27.** P. & O. liner *Maloja* mined off Dover: about 155 lives lost. **28.** New Russian War Loan of 2,000 million roubles approved. **29.** Discussion of the Russian Budget in the Duma.

March.—**1.** Meeting at Guildhall to inaugurate economy campaign. Income tax in France put into force. Reopening of the Italian Chamber. German ultimatum to Portugal demanding restoration of seized merchant vessels. Annual Indian financial statement presented by Sir Wm. Meyer to the Viceregal Council. **2.** Compulsion Act put into force. Final report of Commission on Venereal Diseases published. Attempted assassination of Enver Pasha at Constantinople. British reply to American Note on detention of mails received at Washington. Admiralty instructions issued governing actions of British merchant vessels armed for self-defence. **4.** Mr. Newton Baker appointed American Secretary of War in succession to Mr. Lindley M. Garrison, resigned. **5.** Explosion at Double Couronne powder factory, St. Denis: 22 killed. Sinking of Spanish steamer *Principe de Asturias*, after striking a rock east of Ponta Boi San Sebastino: 500 reported missing. **6.** Opening of the Swiss Parliament. Germany's new proposals for settlement of *Lusitania* affair

rejected by the United States. **7.** Resignation of Prince Firman Firma, Persian Prime Minister, and appointment of the Sipah Solar Azam. Decision of the Cabinet at Sydney to disfranchise German-born electors for the period of the war. Arrival in London of Mr. W. M. Hughes, Prime Minister of the Australian Commonwealth. **9.** Temperance deputation to Mr. Lloyd George. **10.** Mr. Pemberton-Billing elected M.P. for East Herts. German declaration of war against Portugal. **13.** Judgment reversed in appeal in Slingsby case; the child declared not the heir. **14.** French expenditure for second quarter estimated at 304 millions; credit for 320 millions to be asked for. Austrian Minister at Lisbon instructed to demand his passports: passports handed to Portuguese Chargé d'Affaires at Vienna. **15.** Manchester Chamber of Commerce ballot on Free Trade: 18 out of 22 members pledged against Free Trade with Germany after the war. Retirement of Admiral von Tirpitz, and appointment of Admiral von Capelle as German Naval Secretary. Resignation of Gen. Gallièni and appointment of Lt.-Gen. Roques as French Minister of War. **16.** New Portuguese Cabinet; Dr. Almeida, Premier. **17.** Deputation of London mayors to Viscount French on air defence. Debate on provisional credits in the French Chamber; French expenditure nearly £3,600,000 a day. Independence proclaimed by province of Kwang-si. **18.** National Efficiency League demonstration in Hyde Park to demand compulsion scheme to include all men of military age. New Russian War Loan of 200 millions ordered by Imperial Ukase. **20.** Abolition of Indian indentured labour announced in Legislative Council, Delhi. Independence proclaimed by provinces of Kiang-si and Hunan. **21.** Proclamation prohibiting importation of certain articles of luxury. **22.** Arrival of Gen. Cadorna in London. Abandonment of Monarchy and resumption of Republic by China. Mrs. Asquith awarded £1,000 damages against *The Globe* for libel. **23.** Fourth German War Loan stated in Reichstag to be £530,000,000. **24.** Deportation of six ringleaders of Clyde Workers' Committee from the Clyde munitions area. **27.** Arrival of the *Aurora*, of the Shackleton Antarctic Expedition, at Port Chalmers, New Zealand. Resignation of Gen. Polivanoff, Russian Minister of War; Gen. Chouvaieff appointed successor. **28.** Great blizzard throughout the British Isles and much damage. Cutter belonging to H.M.S. *Conquest* lost in blizzard: 40 lives lost. **29.** Strike of 10,000 dockers at Liverpool. Mr. Owen Jacobsen elected M.P. for Hyde, Cheshire. Gen. Villa's followers defeated at Guerrero by American cavalry. **30.** Gen. Dubail appointed Military Governor of Paris in succession to Gen. Maunoury, retired. **31.** Bust of the late Joseph Chamberlain in Westminster Abbey unveiled by Mr. Balfour. Arrival of Mr. Asquith at Rome. Arrival of Crown Prince of Serbia in London.

April.—**1.** End of Liverpool dock strike. **2.** Kent powder factory explosion; 172 casualties. **3.** Gift to the nation by King George of £100,000. End of strike in Clyde area. Visit of Mr. Asquith to the Italian Front. Resignation of Mr. F. Warre Cornish, Vice-Provost of Eton. Resignation of Dr. Lyttleton, Head-Master of Eton. **4.** Arrival of Lord Chelmsford at Bombay. Independence declared by Province of Kwangtung. New Budget introduced by Chancellor of the Exchequer. **6.** Resignation of Lord Derby from Chairmanship of Joint Air Committee. **7.** Resignation of Lord Montagu from Joint Air Committee. Departure from London of the Crown Prince Nicholas of Serbia. Fire at Hereford theatre; 6 children burnt to death. **8.** Mr. Henry Chaplin raised to peerage. Mr. John Gordon, Attorney-Gen. for Ireland, appointed a Justice of the High Court in Ireland, and Mr. James Campbell appointed Attorney-Gen. for Ireland. **10.** Reception of French legislators by the King at Buckingham Palace. Mr. Hughes invited to attend Paris Conference. Conference at the House of Lords of French legislators and the British Committee. **11.** Independence declared by Province of Chekiang. Result of Spanish General Election: majority for the Government. **12.** John Maclean sentenced to three years' penal servitude for making statements likely to prejudice recruiting. Independence declared by Province of Kwangsi. **13.** Mexican Note to the United States requesting withdrawal of American troops. **16.** Charlotte Brontë memorial tablet unveiled in Thornton Church. **17.** Departure of French legislators from London. Text of address to people of Allied Nations signed by 500 prominent Americans published. **18.** Freedom of the City conferred on Mr. W. M. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia. American Note to Germany on submarine warfare threatening rupture of diplomatic relations. **20.** Cabinet crisis on recruiting settled. War Office regulations for formation of Volunteer Corps issued. Sir Stuart Coats elected M.P. for Wimbledon. **21.** Decree by the Portuguese Govt. banishing from Portuguese territory all Germans between 16 and 45. Tuan-chi-jui, new Chinese Premier. **22.** Order in Council authorising secret session of Parliament. **23.** Shakespeare celebration at Stratford-on-Avon. Arrival in London of Lord Hardinge from India. **24.** Opening of annual conference of the Independent Labour Party at Newcastle. **25.** Rising of Sinn Feiners in Dublin. Secret session of Parliament. Anzac Day in London; King and Queen attended commemoration service in Westminster Abbey. Committee on Petrol Supply appointed. **26.** British reply to the American Note on blockade. Martial law proclaimed in Dublin. Conference of National Union of Teachers at Buxton. Freedom of Edinburgh conferred on Mr. W. M. Hughes. **27.** Mr. H. G. Hawker reached world's record altitude of 24,408 ft. at Brooklands. Freedom of Glasgow conferred on Mr. W. M. Hughes. **28.** Plenary powers under martial law to suppress rising in Dublin conferred on Gen. Sir John Maxwell. Dublin Post Office burnt by rebels. **29.** Surrender of 450 Irish rebels. Allies declaration guaranteeing integrity of Belgian Congo. Mr. J. Lalor-Fitzpatrick elected M.P. for Ossory Division, Queen's County. **30.** More Irish rebels surrender; 707 prisoners captured.

May.—**1.** Shakespeare Tercentenary Celebration inaugurated at Mansion House. Peace demonstration at Berlin; arrest of Herr Liebknecht. Lille Town Hall destroyed by fire. Opening of the Royal Academy Exhibition. Extradition of Trebitch Lincoln ordered by Supreme Court of the United States. Daylight Saving adopted in Holland. Mr. James Campbell, Attorney-General for Ireland, re-elected unopposed. **2.** Mr. F. R. Benson knighted at Shakespeare Tercentenary performance of *Julius Cæsar* at Drury Lane. **3.** Resignation of Mr. Birrell from the Cabinet. **5.** Memorial tablet to Capt. Scott unveiled by Mr. Asquith at St. Paul's. **6.** Arrival of Russian legislators in London. Cyclone in Mandalay: extensive damage. **8.** Lt. Robert Fay with two other Germans found guilty at New York of con-

spiring to destroy Allied merchant ships. Opening of railway between Tabriz and Julfa. Secret Session of Australasian Federal Parliament. **9.** Russian legislators received by the King at Buckingham Palace. Troops of Texas and other States called out to guard the Mexican border. **10.** Resignation of Lord Wimborne, Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. Manifesto of Nationalist Party to Irish people. Commission appointed to inquire into the cause of the Irish rebellion. "Lamp Day" in London organised in connection with Women's Service in War-Time Movement. Meeting of the Congregational Union. **12.** Memorial to officers and men killed in railway disaster unveiled at Gretna by Lord Rosebery. Moratorium proclaimed in China. **14.** Daylight Saving adopted in Denmark. **15.** Mr. Asquith at Belfast. Trial of Sir Roger Casement for treason opened at Bow Street. Mr. W. F. Hicks-Beach elected M.P. for Tewkesbury. **17.** Sir Roger Casement committed for trial. Mr. Asquith made Irish Privy Councillor. Lord Curzon appointed Chairman of new Air Board. **18.** Mr. Asquith at Cork. **19.** Mr. Asquith returned to London. Re-opening of the French Parliament. **20.** Russian Legislators departure. **21.** Daylight Saving Bill came into operation. Daylight Saving adopted in Norway. **22.** Canon W. H. Carnegie appointed Chaplain to the House of Commons in succession to late Archdeacon Wilberforce. Sir James Alfred Ewing appointed Principal of Edinburgh University. Mr. G. J. R. Murray appointed Lt.-Governor of South Australia. Independence declared by Province of Sze-Chuan. Col. Hall Walker returned unopposed M.P. for Widnes. Mr. D. S. Henry elected M.P. for South Derry. **23.** Opening of Royal Horticultural Society's Show at Chelsea. **24.** Empire Day celebrations. **25.** Message of King George to the nation. Honorary citizenship of Moscow conferred on Sir George Buchanan. **26.** Freedom of Manchester conferred on Mr. W. M. Hughes. First meeting of the Air Board. **27.** Resignation announced of Count Okuma, Prime Minister of Japan. Mr. Hughes received the Freedom of York. **30.** Independence declared by Province of Hunan. **31.** Arrival of Sir Edward Shackleton at the Falkland Islands.

June.—**1.** State funeral of Gen. Gallièni at Paris. **2.** Conference of Lord Kitchener with M.P.'s at the War Office. **4.** Italy adopted Daylight Saving. **6.** Canon E. H. Pearce appointed Archdeacon of Westminster. Trebitch Lincoln at Bow St. on charge of forgery. **7.** Li-Yuan-Hung proclaimed President *pro tem.* of Chinese Republic. End of voluntary enlistment. **8.** Daylight Saving Bill passed by French Parliament. Proclamation postponing Whitsun holiday. **10.** Mr. Lloyd George's scheme for Home Rule settlement announced. Judge Hughes chosen Republican candidate for United States Presidential election. Compulsory Service Bill passed by New Zealand Parliament. **11.** Resignation of Signor Salandra and his ministry. **12.** Resolution of Ulster Council on Home Rule. Conference of Manchester Unity of Oddfellows at Bristol. Co-operative Congress opened at Lancaster. Arrival of Gen. Sir Percy Sykes at Kerman, Persia. Señor Hipolito Trigoyen elected President of Argentine Republic. **13.** Memorial services for Lord Kitchener. Annual meeting of Hearts of Oak Benefit Society. Retirement of Marquis Inouye, Japanese Ambassador in London; Viscount Chinda appointed successor. **14.** Memorial Service at St. Paul's for naval officers and men lost in Battle of Jutland, May 31. Economic Conference of the Allies opened in Paris. **15.** Annual Conference of Nat. Association of Head Teachers at Nottingham. Signor Boselli, new Italian Premier. **16.** Memorial to Admiral Sir C. Cradock in York Minster unveiled by Marquis of Zetland. Destroyer *Eden* sunk in Channel after collision; about 140 missing. Secret session in French Chamber. Mr. Wilson renominated Democratic candidate for U.S Presidential election. **17.** London Volunteer regiments inspected by Lord French in Hyde Park. Prorogation of the Cape Parliament. American State Militia called out for service in Mexico. Departure of Sir Ernest Shackleton from Falkland Isles, on relief ship, sent by the Government of Uruguay, for Elephant Island. **18.** King George concluded four days' visit to Grand Fleet. **19.** Lord Hardinge appointed Permanent Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Trebitch Lincoln committed for trial. Annual Conference of Nat. Union of Railwaymen at Bath. **20.** Baron Henry Chaplin created a Viscount. Rev. F. T. Woods appointed Bishop of Peterborough. American Note to Mexico rejecting Gen. Carranza's demand for withdrawal from Mexico of U.S. troops. **21.** Allies' Economic Conference resolutions published. Resignation of M. Skouloudis and the Greek Ministry. Proclamation of Arab independence and declaration of war against Turkey by Grand Shereef of Mecca. Battle between Americans and Mexicans at Carrizal. **22.** First meeting of Food Prices Committee; Chairman, J. M. Robertson. M. Zaimis, new Greek Premier. Revolt of Arabs at Kerbela and Nejef, Bagdad. Conference of Ulster Nationalists at Belfast. **24.** Resignation of Lord Selborne, President of Board of Agriculture. Military Service Act came into full operation. Retirement announced of the Duke of Connaught, Governor-General of Canada. **25.** Return of Sir E. Shackleton to Falkland Isles after unsuccessful attempt to reach Elephant Island. **26.** Trial begun of Sir Roger Casement for high treason. Royal Warrant authorising Military Medal for bravery to be awarded to women. Purchase by Mr. Hughes of 15 steamers for the Australian Commonwealth. Ultimatum by Chinese Naval Commander-in-Chief to the new President of the Chinese Republic demanding new Cabinet. **27.** Congress of Women's Co-operative Guild opened at Westminster. Duke of Devonshire appointed Governor-General of Canada. Royal Agricultural Show opened at Manchester. **28.** Abandonment of Declaration of London announced by British and French Governments. Medina reported taken by Arabs. Herr Liebknecht sentenced to two and a half years' penal servitude. **29.** Sir Roger Casement found guilty of high treason and sentenced to death. Undertaking by Gen. Carranza to release U.S. soldier prisoners. **30.** Sir Roger Casement degraded from his knighthood. Annual meeting of the Nat. Conference of Industrial Assurance Approved Societies. Special Trade Union Congress at Memorial Hall.

July.—**2.** Chinese Parliament convoked; new Cabinet appointed. **3.** Royal Commissioners' Report on the causes of the Irish rising issued. Russo-Japanese alliance: Agreement in regard to the Far East signed at Petrograd. **4.** Maj.-Gen. Sir Francis Lloyd appointed Commander-in-Chief of the London Volunteers. Convocation of Canterbury at Westminster. New South London Hospital for Women opened by the Queen. Trebitch Lincoln found guilty of forgery and sentenced to three years' penal servitude. Further correspondence issued on treatment of British civilian

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prisoners at Ruhleben. Publication of Gen. Sir Beauchamp Duff's dispatch on military operations in India since the European War. Overseas delegates welcomed at the House of Commons. Gen. Carranza's new friendly Note to America. Eruption of Stromboli. **5.** Mr. Lloyd George's proposals for settlement of Irish question accepted by the Cabinet. **6.** Earldom conferred on Sir Edward Grey. Mr. Lloyd George appointed Secretary of State for War, in succession to the late Lord Kitchener; Lord Derby, Under-Secretary in succession to Mr. H. J. Tennant. Federation of Trade Unions Council meeting at Leeds. Scottish July holiday announced postponed. Report of Archbishops' Committee on relations between Church and State issued. Food riots at Munich. **7.** Overseas delegates received by the King at Buckingham Palace. Refusal to take part in Conference of Danube Powers notified by Roumania to Germany and Austria. **8.** Mr. E. S. Montagu appointed Minister of Munitions, Mr. T. McKinnon Wood Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, and Mr. H. J. Tennant Secretary for Scotland. **9.** Attempted assassination of Dr. de La Plaza, President of the Argentine Republic. German submarine *Deutschland* arrived at Baltimore, as cargo vessel, after 25 days crossing. **10.** Rising in Montenegro. **11.** Earl of Crawford appointed President of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. Order in Council prohibiting carrying of firearms without permit in Ireland. Miners' Federation of Great Britain, Annual Conference opened at Buxton. New buildings of Chelsea Hospital for Women opened by the Queen. Tramcar overturned in Harrow Road, London; 50 injured. Memorial to Flight Sub-Lieutenant Warneford unveiled by Lord Derby in Brompton Cemetery. Railway strike in Spain. **12.** The Gretna Tavern established by the Central Control Board opened at Carlisle by Lord Lonsdale. Admission to Charing Cross Hospital of women students of medicine. Agricultural deputation to War Office on purchase price of wool clip. United States decided status of *Deutschland* as a merchant vessel. **13.** King and Queen visited Red Cross Fête at the Temple. Greek royal château destroyed by fire. Martial law proclaimed in Madrid. **14.** Fête day in France. Report of the Consultative Committee of the Board of Education on Grants for Technical and Scientific Training. **15.** Great forest fires in Greece; many lives lost. **17.** Rev. C. A. Alington appointed Head-master of Eton. Viscount Chinda, new Japanese Ambassador, arrived in London. **18.** Casement's appeal, against his conviction for high treason, dismissed. Mr. H. J. Tennant returned unopposed M.P. for Berwickshire. **20.** Mr. McKenna announced grant of £6,000,000 to the Statutory Pensions Committee to supplement naval and military pensions. **21.** Belgian Independence Day. Mr. Charles J. Holmes appointed Director of the National Gallery. **22.** Sir John Maxwell's report on the Irish Rising published. **23.** Resignation of M. Sazonoff, Russian Foreign Minister; M. Sturmer, Premier and Foreign Minister. **24.** Publication of reply of Foreign Office to U.S. Note on examination of mails on neutral ships. **25.** Protest from American Ambassador at Berlin against treatment of British civilians interned at Ruhleben. Sir Edward Speyer's right to be Member of Privy Council reaffirmed in Court of Appeal. **26.** Report of Committee on Royal Aircraft Factory methods. Earl of Lytton appointed Civil Lord of the Admiralty. U-boat on view in the Thames. **27.** Military Service Bill passed in New Zealand. Explosion at Meteorlite Acetylene Factory at Camberwell; 3 killed. **28.** Mr. Ginnell, M.P., fined £100, or six weeks' imprisonment, under Defence of the Realm Regulations. Prohibition by Royal Proclamation of the importation of cocaine and opium. King of Denmark's narrow escape from drowning whilst yachting. **29.** Public funeral at Manor Park of John Cornwell. American Federal Court's decision that Germany has no legal claim to the *Appam*. Shakespeare Tercentenary Summer Festival opened at Stratford-on-Avon. **30.** Explosion in ammunition stores in New York; 50 lives lost. Forest fires in Northern Ontario; 200 lives lost. **31.** Mr. H. E. Duke appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland. Opening of Conference of Educationalists at Oxford. Publication of U.S. protest against British black list of American firms. Agreement between Italy and Great Britain regarding the Senussi.

August.—**1.** Memorial to Mr. Alfred Lyttleton unveiled by Mr. Balfour in St. Margaret's Church. Appointment of Mr. E. W. Garrett as Magistrate at Bow Street. Rations system for sale of petrol came into operation. *Deutschland* sailed from Baltimore. **2.** Sir Ralph Paget appointed British Ambassador at Copenhagen. Permission given by Bishop of London to women to address congregations in the Diocese. Export of paper stopped in Holland. Despatches on Somaliland operations, Nov. 1914 to Feb. 1915, published. Chinese Parliament opened by Li Yuan-Hung. **3.** Execution of Roger Casement. Deputation from Triple Industrial Alliance on "after-war" problems received by Prime Minister. Marriage of Mrs. Joseph Chamberlain and the Rev. W. H. Carnegie, Canon of Westminster. **4.** Mr. Balfour's message on the work of the Navy. Memorial to Lord Kitchener unveiled in the City by the Lord Mayor. Decision of the Army Council to release 27,000 soldiers to help with the harvest. Sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States for 25,000,000 dollars; treaty signed. Sir Edward Shackleton returned to the Falkland Isles after third attempt to reach Elephant Island. Intercession Day; special services in the churches. **5.** Lord Wimborne reappointed Viceroy of Ireland. Russo-Japanese Agreement by which southern half of the Manchurian Railway is acquired by Japan. Mr. J. D. Milner appointed Director of the National Portrait Gallery. **7.** Mr. H. E. Duke returned unopposed M.P. for Exeter. Sir Reginald Pole-Carew's resignation as M.P. for Bodmin. August Bank Holidays postponed. Opening of the High Court of Foresters at Cheltenham. **8.** Resignation of Mr. Arthur Henderson, Minister of Education. Gen. Kuropatkin appointed Governor-General of Turkestan. Report issued of Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. **9.** President Wilson accepted General Carranza's proposal for Joint Committee to settle Mexican problem. **10.** Conference of Scottish miners opened at Edinburgh. Departure from Plymouth of relief ship *Discovery* to make fourth attempt to rescue Sir E. Shackleton's men on Elephant Island. Gift to the nation by the Duke of Sutherland of 12,000 acres for settlement of soldiers and sailors. Explosion of powder factory near Bucharest: many killed and injured. **11.** London express in collision at Bletchley Junction: 1 killed. **13.** Explosion at Ashington Colliery: 13 lives lost. Collision between Japanese and Chinese at Cheng-Chia-Tung, near Mukden. **14.** Report of the Liquor Trade Finance Committee, Scotland, issued. **15.** Return of the King after a week with the Army in France. Interim Report of Royal Flying Corps

Committee. Alderman C. A. Hanson returned unopposed M.P. for Bodmin. American Senate's naval programme approved by House of Representatives. Severe hurricane in Jamaica: great damage and banana crop destroyed. **16.** Sir F. D. Blake elected M.P. for Berwick. Count de Salis appointed British Envoy Extraordinary to the Pope. Terms of the U.S. British loan of £50,000,000 announced. **17.** Danish political crisis arising out of the proposed sale of the West Indies to the U.S. Government agreed to purchase 100,000 tons of zinc concentrates per annum from Australia. Stringent restrictions put on exports from Britain to Sweden. Chairing of the Bard at the Welsh National Eisteddfod at Aberystwith. **18.** Lord Crewe appointed President of the Board of Education; Mr. Arthur Henderson appointed Paymaster-General. **21.** Explosion at munition works in Yorkshire; many lives lost. New Cab Whistling Order came into force. Mesopotamia inquiry opened. **22.** Collision between Chinese and Mongolian troops near Kochiatung, Manchuria. **23.** Submarine *Deutschland's* return to Germany. Retirement of Mr. Holzapfel as British Vice-Consul at Rotterdam announced. Dr. Liebknecht's sentence increased to four years' penal servitude. Despatch received in Ottawa reporting safety of Stefansson. Two million yards of cloth ordered from Yorkshire for the Russian Army. **24.** Lord Wimborne again sworn in as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Conference on Finance between French and British Governments at Calais. White paper published of the correspondence with Sweden on detention by Swedish Government of British mails to Russia. **25.** Sale of Danish West Indies to the United States rejected by Landsting. **26.** Duties defined by War Office of the 247 Infantry Battalions of Volunteers. Appointment of Committee on Science and Teaching of Languages. Resignation of Generals Dusmanis and Metaxas of Greek General Staff. **27.** Demonstration in Hyde Park organised by the Nat. Union of Railwaymen to protest against high food prices. Demonstration round the house of M. Venizelos at Athens. **28.** War Charities Act regulations issued. Women to be elected on Film Censorship Boards. Appointment of two women inspectors of amusements at Birmingham. Further resignations of members of Greek General Staff. Hurricane in Dominica; 50 lives lost. Text of proclamation (June 27) of Grand Shereef of Mecca to the Moslem World published. Mr. A. K. Loyd returned unopposed M.P. for North Berks. **29.** Strike at Wigan cotton mills. Conference of Scottish agriculturists at Glasgow on Empire trade after war. Charities Commission issued black list of war charities. The Tralee newspaper *Kerryman* seized by order of Sir John Maxwell. Date of munition makers' special holidays announced for Sept. 28 to Oct. 1. Sir Horace Rumbold appointed British Minister at Berne, in succession to Mr. Evelyn Grant Duff. Disturbances at Sumatra, Dutch East Indies. United States cruiser *Memphis* wrecked at San Domingo. **30.** Announcement that Old Age Pensions are to be increased in special cases. Publication of new lighting order for London. Sir E. Shackleton's men rescued at fourth attempt. Pro-Ally rising at Salonica. Gift for Army and Navy of about 392,000 lb. of sugar by Mauritius planters. **31.** Issue of first annual report of Committee of the Privy Council for Scientific and Industrial Research. Final closing of the Derby system of recruiting.

September.—**1.** The old foundation stone of the new Parliament Buildings at Ottawa relaid by the Duke of Connaught. Military Medal for bravery in the field awarded to five women. **2.** Railway collision at Warminster; one killed. Five war charities taken in hand under new Act. National Housing Conference at Birmingham. U.S. Legislature passed Eight Hour Day Bill for Railwaymen. Mr. Wilson re-nominated for U.S. Presidency. **4.** Nat. Insurance Act relating to Unemployment extended to Munition Trades. Opening of the Trades Union Congress at Birmingham. **5.** Opening of the British Association's meeting at Newcastle-on-Tyne. **6.** Count Reventlow's paper *Deutsche Tageszeitung* suppressed. **7.** General railway strike at Athens. U.S. railway companies' decision to resist new Eight-Hour Act. Baron von Schenk and other German spies expelled from Athens. **8.** Proclamation issued requiring returns to be made of British property in enemy territory and claims by British subjects against enemy governments. **9.** Anti-Ally demonstration at Athens. **11.** Central span of new bridge over the St. Lawrence at Quebec collapsed during erection; 8 lives lost. Mr. Robert Young elected secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers. Resignation of M. Zaimis, Greek Premier. **12.** M. Dimitrakopoulos asked to form new Greek Cabinet. Launch of the largest French liner, the *Paris*, at Nazarre. Japanese Loan of £7,000,000 to Russia opened and closed on same day; £14,600,000 subscribed. **13.** Cases of infantile paralysis discovered in Scotland and in Dublin. Railway Conference on men's pay held in London. Bishop of London's decision for women to address congregations only in parish halls and schoolrooms. "Rounding up" civilians by military authorities abandoned. M. Dimitrakopoulis declined to form Greek Cabinet. **14.** Railway companies' offer of 3*s.* a week advance refused by men's representatives. Two inspectors of Army Clothing Department convicted of receiving bribes. New Welfare Committee appointed to look after prisoners of war; President, Sir Starr Jameson. **15.** Refusal of M. Zaimis to return to office as Greek Premier. Polling of soldiers at the Front in connection with election in British Columbia completed. Arrangements made by New South Wales Government for soldiers on active service to vote by proxy. **16.** Severe criticisms on Army Contract Department by Mr. Justice Low in passing sentence of five years' penal servitude on Wm. Asseling for obtaining money by false pretences. Demonstration at Belfast against the drink traffic by 30,000 women. Greek Cabinet formed by M. Kalogeropoulos, anti-Venizelist. Fresh Chinese attack on Japanese cavalry in Manchuria. Attack on Chihuahua, Mexico, by Gen. Villa, repulsed. G. J. Montague, Army Clothing Department viewer, sentenced by Mr. Justice Low to 18 months' imprisonment for accepting bribes. **18.** Gift by M. Rodin of all his works and art collection to the French nation. Strong Labour opposition to Mr. Hughes's conscription proposals for Australia. Text published of British Note to Sweden (Aug. 30) on Swedish Decrees affecting navigation in Swedish waters, with reply of Swedish Government. **19.** Scheme inaugurated at Glasgow for payment by women of the pensions to wounded. Opening of the States-General; Queen Wilhelmina's speech from the throne emphasising Dutch neutrality. Conference opened of Scandinavian Ministers at Christiania. **20.** Railway wages question settled by existing war bonus at 5*s.* a week being doubled. Meeting at Mansion House to consider trade policy after the war. Bishop of London's address

on the morals of London. Deputation to Mr. Walter Long on housing problem; expenditure of £20,000,000 suggested. Sir C. Seely elected M.P. for Mansfield. **21.** Names announced of members of new Man-Power Distribution Board. National Conference of Friendly Societies opened at Liverpool. Mr. Runciman's letter surveying influence of State action on food prices published. Third Reading of Conscription Referendum passed by Australian House of Representatives. Departure of the Holy Carpet from Cairo for Mecca. **22.** Report issued by Lord Faringdon's Committee on Financial Facilities for Trade after the war; recommending Trade Bank for the Empire. **23.** Conference of Scandinavian Ministers at Christiania concluded. **24.** New Greek Cabinet ignored by the Powers. Cretan insurrection organised. Canadian War Loan of £20,000,000 closed. **25.** Publication of Report on Prisons and Police. Exhibition opened of wrecked Zeppelin in Honourable Artillery Company's grounds at Finsbury. Departure from Athens of M. Venizelos and high officers. **26.** Two deaths from plague reported in Liverpool. **27.** Inspection by Lord French of Volunteer Battalions at Liverpool. **28.** Munition makers' special holidays commenced. Arrival in London of the Band of the Garde Républicaine. M. Venizelos's proclamation of provisional Greek Government issued in Crete. **29.** Interim Report of Food Prices Committee issued. Arrangements announced for Australian poll at the Front on referendum requiring compulsory military service. **30.** Departure of first party of British prisoners' wives for Switzerland.

Oct.—**1.** Return to Greenwich time. National Mission of Repentance and Hope opened by the Archbishop of Canterbury at Westminster Abbey. **2.** Extension of London School of Medicine for Women opened by Queen Mary. London Medical Schools opened, three of the largest admitting women for first time. Congregational Union Assembly opened at Birmingham. **3.** Eight hospital matrons added to Nurses' Supply Committee. Contraband of war list extended. Greek Cabinet (M. Kalogeropoulos Prime Minister) resigns. Resignation of Marquis Okuma, Premier of Japan. Holy Carpet from Cairo arrived at Mecca. **4.** Flight-Lieutenant Sowrey and Brandon awarded D.S.O. for gallantry during air raid, Sept. 23–24. Convention in London of societies working for Rural Betterment. Agreement by Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft to sink differences and work for Judge Hughes. Dissolution of marriage of Grand Duchess Olga Alexandrovna with Duke Peter of Oldenburg confirmed by the Tsar. **5.** Funeral at Potters Bar of third Zeppelin crew. Capt. Felix Cassel appointed Judge-Advocate-General in succession to the late Sir T. Milvain. Rev. Samuel Bickersteth, D.D., appointed Canon of Canterbury. Subscriptions to New French War Loan opened. Close of subscriptions to German War Loan; 529 millions claimed to have been subscribed. Essad Pasha reported to have been condemned to death. M. Venizelos at Samos. Band of the Républicaine Garde left London for France. Marshal Tarauchi, new Japanese Premier. **6.** Additional allowances to old age pensioners announced. Sir Eric Geddes appointed Director-General of Military Railways; Lord Rothermere, Director-General of Army Clothing Department. Mr. H. J. Creedy appointed in charge of new War Office department of Statistical Information. M. Venizelos at Chios. **7.** Announcement of the gift to the British nation of the Wright aircraft patents. M. Venizelos at Mitylene. Prof. Lambros to form Greek Cabinet. Statement of Lord Robert Cecil on Swedish Exports question. **8.** Sunday munition work stopped. **9.** Opening of Exhibition of the Arts and Crafts Society by Sir Edward Poynter at the Royal Academy, Burlington House. Arrival of M. Venizelos at Salonica. New Greek Cabinet announced. Return to London of Dr. W. H. Page, American Ambassador. **10.** Commission appointed to inqure into and control U.K. wheat supply. Hurricane in the Danish West Indies: great damage. **11.** Mr. Justice Scrutton appointed Lord Justice of Appeal; Mr. Henry A. McCardie appointed Judge of the High Court. Great rainstorms and floods in Scotland. Anniversary of Nurse Edith Cavell's death; memorial unveiled at Shoreditch Infirmary. Note to Greece demanding Greek Navy to be handed over to the Allies; demand complied with. Provisional Government of M. Venizelos completed. Text of U.S. Note on submarines in neutral waters issued. **12.** Maj.-Gen. Sir A. Hunter-Weston elected M.P. for North Ayrshire. Grant of war bonus to all Civil Service departments announced. **13.** Lord W. Gascoyne-Cecil appointed Bishop of Exeter. Congress of Textile Industries at Leeds; discussion on British dyes. Inquest on munitions factory lady examiner who died of T.N.T. poisoning; further protective measures to be observed. Flight.-Lieut W. J. Tempest awarded D.S.O. for gallantry during air raid on Oct 1. Norwegian Decree prohibiting belligerent submarines from entering Norwegian waters. **14.** Inquest on another case of T.N.T. poisoning. **15.** Prince Nicholas of Greece arrived at Newcastle-on-Tyne. **16.** Penny Postage between U.S. and New Zealand announced. Report of the Commission on Dublin shootings issued. Athens occupied by Allied forces. Capt. R. W. Barnett returned unopposed M.P. for West St. Pancras. Allied Governments' firm reply refusing objections raised by U.S. protest on holding up of neutral mails by France and Gt. Britain. Funeral at Bucharest of M. Filipescu, Roumanian statesman. **18.** New Army order forbidding money gifts to the Army. Independent Committee of M.P.'s formed by Unionists to deal with enemy influence in commerce. First farm colony for ex-soldiers purchased in Yorkshire. **19.** "Our Day": joint fund for British Red Cross Society and the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. Conference of panel doctors to discuss new regulations of Insurance Commissioners on expert medical opinion for insured persons. Foreign Office announced further restriction on exports to Holland. Maj. Carnegie elected M.P. for Winchester. Deputation to Mr. Samuel on censorship of cinema posters. Cunard steamer *Alaunia* reported sunk. German proclamation on forced labour in Belgium issued. **20.** Arrival in London of Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Princess Patricia from Canada. Mr. Joseph King, M.P., fined £100 for sending indiscreet letter to New York. Serbian Society of Gt. Britain inaugurated at Mansion House. New department of Board of Trade to further British commerce. Work of over 1,000 agencies for aiding prisoners of war taken over by central body. **21.** Trafalgar Day celebrations. Meeting in Hyde Park of Navy League. Gift of £10,000 from Patriotic League of Britons Overseas for seaplanes. Conference of London Teachers at Memorial Hall. Meeting of Association of Technical Instructors at South Kensington on training of disabled soldiers and sailors. Sir W. P. Byrne appointed Under-

Secretary for Ireland. Sir Eric Geddes appointed Inspector-General of Transportation. Swedish Delegation to British Government on existing commercial conditions appointed. Count Stürgkh, Austrian Premier, assassinated at Vienna. Dr. Bull sentenced at Brussels to six years' hard labour by German military for assisting British military refugees. M. Ghenadieff, Bulgarian ex-Foreign Minister, sentenced to ten years' hard labour for "high treason." **22.** Lord French commenced tour of Volunteer Corps. **23.** Mr. Arthur Henderson appointed Minister of Pensions. Conference at Home Office on increase of juvenile offenders. Foreign Press Association meeting in London; speech by Viscount Grey on guarantees for future peace. **24.** New Order issued by Home Secretary for earlier closing of shops during winter months. Report issued on the treatment of British prisoners of war at Gardelegen. Intervention of Minister of Munitions in Clyde labour dispute; Royal Proclamation issued. **25.** British Association annual meeting on trade after the war. Explosion at a Kent munition factory; 2 killed. **26.** Mr. Asquith received deputation from Channel Tunnel Committee. Hospital fire at Farnham, Quebec; about 20 children killed. **27.** Mr. Lloyd George unveiled Welsh historic statuary at Cardiff City Hall, presented by Lord Rhondda. Salcombe lifeboat capsized in gale; 14 lives lost. Mr. Samuel on Local Government Board scheme for child welfare. Resignation of three Australian Ministers on the conscription policy. **28.** Gen. Sir Douglas Haig elected Lord Rector of St. Andrews University. **29.** Dr. Ernst von Körber appointed Austrian Prime Minister. **30.** Earlier Closing of Shops Order came into force. **31.** Issue of circular letter of Army Council giving instructions as to substituting men for civil work. Opening of the exhibition at the Mansion House of German war proclamations. Tramway strike in Paris.

Nov.—**1.** Mr. L. Ginnell, M.P., imprisoned for refusing to pay fine inflicted under Defence of the Realm regulations. **2.** Inspection of Household Troops by the King in Hyde Park. Report of Special Committee of City Corporation on Enemy Trading in the City; recommending drastic changes in naturalisation laws. Arabia proclaimed independent state by Shereef of Mecca. Holy Carpet returned to Cairo from Mecca. **3.** Collision in Irish Channel off Greenore between *Connemara* and collier *Retriever*; 91 lives lost. **4.** Explosion at munition works; 1 killed and several injured. **5.** Gen. Sir J. Maxwell resigned office of Commander-in-Chief in Ireland; Lt.-Gen. Sir Bryan Mahon appointed. **6.** Freedom of London conferred on Rt. Hon. W. F. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand. Gen. Sir F. R. Wingate appointed High Commissioner of Egypt. **7.** New Defence of the Realm Regulation prohibiting entry into any enemy country without special permission. Mr. Arnold Lupton, ex-M.P., fined £200 for circulating pamphlet prejudicial to recruiting. U.S. Presidential election. **8.** Arrival in London of members of Shackleton expedition. *La Liberté* seized by order of Military Government of Paris. **9.** Lord Mayor's Procession; Ministers at Guildhall. Nobel Prize for Literature awarded by Swedish Academy to Romain Rolland for 1915 and to Verner von Heidenstam for 1916. Result of second French Loan; £454,400,000 subscribed. Investiture of Feng Kuo-chang as Chinese Vice-President. **10.** World's height record of 26,082 ft. reached by Flight.-Lieut Guidi at Turin. **11.** Announcement of Army Council's decision to take over entire control of Army canteens at home. Col. Stack appointed Acting Governor-General of the Sudan and the Sirdar for the duration of war, in succession to Gen. Sir F. R. Wingate. Peace conference at Cardiff broken up and turned into patriotic demonstration. President Wilson announced re-elected President of U.S.; probable majority of 13. **14.** Publication of Viscount Grey's reply to U.S. note of protest against British black list. Resignation announced of Sir Sam Hughes, Canadian Minister of Militia. Sale of enemy property in Nigeria begun. Russian Duma re-assembled. **15.** Order issued by Minister of Munitions prohibiting making of private motor cars. Marriage of Prince George of Battenberg to Countess Narda Torby; King and Queen present. **16.** Announcement of decision to appoint Food Controller.

RHODES SCHOLARSHIPS

Under the will of Mr. Cecil Rhodes a number of Colonial, American, and German scholarships were established, in order to instil into the minds of young colonists the advantage to the Colonies as well as to the United Kingdom of the retention of the unity of the Empire; to encourage in the students from the United States of North America an attachment to the country from which they have sprung; and to further a good understanding between the British Empire, Germany, and the United States,

There are 78 Colonial Scholarships of £300 per annum, tenable at any college in the University of Oxford for three consecutive academical years. They are allotted as follows: 9 to Rhodesia, 12 to Cape Province, 3 to Natal, 18 to Australia, 3 to New Zealand, 24 to Canada, 3 to Newfoundland, 3 to Bermuda, and 3 to Jamaica; also 96 similar American Scholarships, 2 to each State and territory of the United States, tenable for 3 years; and before the war there were 15 German Scholarships, each of £250, tenable at Oxford for 3 years, the holders being nominated by the German Emperor, but an Act was passed in 1916 to cancel this clause in the will. *Office*, Seymour House, Waterloo Place, London, S.W.

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION

The object of this movement is to provide "the means of higher education for persons of all classes and of both sexes engaged in the regular occupations of life." Full particulars may be obtained from:

Oxford.—J. A. R. Marriott, M.A., University Extension Delegacy, Examination Schools, Oxford.

Cambridge.—Rev. D. H. S. Cranage, Litt.D., Syndicate Buildings, Cambridge.

London.—John Lea, M.A., University of London, South Kensington, S.W.

Manchester.—The Secretary, University Extension Committee, The University, Manchester.

Liverpool.—The Secretary, University Extension Board, Liberty Buildings, School Lane, Liverpool.

Leeds.—The Secretary, University Extension Committee, The University, Leeds.

The New HAZELL, 1917

WILLS OF 1916

Wills of £100,000 *and over since Dec.* 1, 1915

Marquess of Clanricarde . . . £2,500,000
Sir Sigmund Neumann, Bt. . . 2,228,000
Sir James K. Caird, Bt. . . . 1,446,586
Sir Michael Barker Nairn, Bt., of Fifeshire, linoleum manufacturer . . 1,077,303
Marcus Van Raalte, of Brook St., Grosvenor Square, merchant . . . 915,933
Sir A. B. Markham, Bt., M.P., colliery proprietor 733,290
Sir Andrew Noble, Bt., K.C.B., F.R.S., F.C.S., of Newcastle-on-Tyne . . 734,418
Edward A. Cohan, of Sefton Park, Liverpool, shipowner . . . 689,665
Samuel Whitbread, brewer . . 679,653
Henry Steel, of Sheffield, steel merchant 652,418
Rt. Hon. John F. Cheetham, of Stalybridge, Cheshire 554,276
Alexander Crossman, brewer . . 512,720
Richard S. Guinness, of Rutland Gate . 494,219
The Rev. Alfred Nathaniel Holden, fourth Baron Scarsdale, of Kedleston, Derby 454,694
Sir Francis Ley, Bt., of Epperstone Manor, Notts. 448,424
Viscount Ridley 426,013
Sir Robert Laidlaw, F.R.G.S., of Hayes, Kent 422,484
Sir Thomas F. Buxton, Bt., G.C.M.G. . 420,976
William C. Alexander, of Campden Hill 405,993
John G. Sears, of Northampton, boot manufacturer 400,718
Henry R. Richmond, of Canonby House, Cumberland 396,737
George Croshaw, merchant and shipowner 387,892
James Lord, of Hill House, Rochdale, Lancs., colliery proprietor . . 378,637
Major Herbert Shepherd-Cross, of Hamels Park, Buntingford, Herts . 374,639
Marquis de Casa Riera, of Madrid (property in the U.K.) . . . 372,755
William Curzon, of Lockington . 346,826
The Dowager Lady Dunsany . . 344,954
Mrs. Marie J. E. MacLennan, of Spain (property in the U.K.) . . . 340,239
Marianne Catherine Cabrera, Countess de Morella, of Wentworth Virginia Water, Surrey 329,102
Dr. Frederick Pearson, of Gt. Barrington, Mass., U.S.A. (property in the U.K.) 328,860
Llewellyn Llewellyn, of Newport, Mon. 327,169
William Klingenstein, of Maida Vale, cigar importer 324,632
George Cameron, of Virginia, U.S.A. (property in the U.K.) 322,414
Joseph J. Robinson, of Birkdale, Lancashire, engineer 317,199
Lord Alverstone, G.C.M.G. . . 311,373
Henry B. Hohler, of Fawkham Manor, Kent, banking and discount agent . 308,766
Hans B. Olsen, of Hartlepool, ships' stores proprietor 307,336
John Sharp, of Dundee, jute spinner 303,511
Wm. P. Lowrie, of Bearsden, Glasgow, wine and spirit broker . . . 297,889
Col. Louis C. Salkeld, of Walston, Cumberland 297,643
Mrs. Fanny Ephrussi, of Paris (property in the U.K.) 293,340
Isabella, Countess of Wilton . . 290,488
Leopold Salomons, of Norbury Park, Dorking. Purchased Box Hill and dedicated it to the nation . . 287,843
James A. Humphrey, of Addlestone, Surrey 286,700
Lt.-Col. Lord Ninian Crichton-Stuart, M.P. for Cardiff 282,726
Sir Robert L. Lucas-Tooth, Bt. . . 276,297
Capt. Arthur H. Southey . . . 274,056
Henry Pratt, J.P., of Silverdale, Lancashire, soap and blue manufacturer. 273,592
Rt. Hon. Arnold Morley . . . 272,248
Col. Sir Clement M. Royds, C.B., of Rochdale, Lancs. 271,336
Philip F. R. Saillard, of Crawley, Sussex, ostrich feather merchant. . . 271,009
Sir George A. Pilkington . . . 269,840
Henry Small, of Donhead Lodge, Wimbledon, merchant . . . 263,352
Sir Alfred Cooper, tea merchant . 258,951
James Anderson, of Monkton, Ayrshire 258,323
Col. Sir Peter C. Walker, Bt. . . 255,096
Richard H. Fremlin, of Wateringbury, Kent, brewer 248,413
Frederick C. Kennedy, C.I.E., of Edinburgh 248,258
John N. Campbell, of Southampton, rubber and tea planter . . . 245,027
Col. Victor W. B. Van de Weyer . 243,426
Peter B. Cow, of Streatham Common, indiarubber manufacturer . . 242,512
Capt. Rupert H. Gretton, of Sudbury Hall, Derby 242,269
Edward B. Dawson, of Aldcliffe Hall, Lancaster 239,515
Robert Bevan, of Kensington . . 235,192
John W. Wilson, of Harrogate . 234,717
Daniel Pryce, of Monmouth, colliery proprietor 233,419
John C. Nicholson, of Headingly, Leeds, chemical manufacturer . . . 233,368
Hon. Mrs. Edward Arthur Whittuck, of South Audley St. 225,076
John Lever Tillotson, of Birkenhead . 223,371
Edward W. Jones, of Hoylake, Cheshire, sugar merchant 221,454
William Eve, of Stoke Newington, surveyor and land agent . . . 221,317
David Lowe, of Tunbridge Wells . 220,764
James P. W. G. Holford, of Brecon . 216,638
Col. Henry Brock, of Dumbarton . 215,702
John Hay, of Glasgow, shipowner . 215,012
Joseph Sharman, of Bolton, brewer . 214,816
Frederick Andrew, of Lincoln, solicitor 213,396
Ernest Kleeman, of Lewisham . . 213,311
Frederick Andrew, of Lincoln, solicitor 211,731
Sir Gerard Lowther, Bt., G.C.M.G., C.B. 210,837
Lt.-Col. Edward A. Butler, of Winsford Hall, Stokesby, near Great Yarmouth 208,864
William Hudson, of Cheadle, Cheshire 206,423
Frederick Frank, of Tunbridge Wells, Kent 205,343
Lady Kelvin 204,941
William J. Birkbeck, of Stratton Strawless Hall, Norwich 204,366
Capt. Lord Petre 203,577
Josephus B. Joseph, of Swiss Cottage . 201,671
Thomas H. Barnard, of Kempston Hoo, Beds., banker 200,758

John Lea-Smith, of Bryanston Square	200,000
William Cooper, of Wolverhampton, collar and cuff manufacturer	196,687
Frank Daniels, of Park Lane Mansions, Knightsbridge	196,204
Robert B. Smith, of South Australia (property in the U.K.)	195,777
John Riley, of South Kensington	195,145
Edwin Jones, of Peckham, draper	189,644
Lt. Sir Thomas E. K. Lees, Bt.	188,610
Adolphe Haendler, of Paris (property in the U.K.)	188,020
Joseph W. Previte, of Blackheath	184,127
John Mills, of Newnham Hall, Yorks.	182,946
William Macandrew, shipbroker	180,601
Cornelius Hanbury, M.R.C.S., F.I.C., of Little Berkhampstead, Herts.	180,186
Doña Helen Bisheroy de Misa, Condesa de Bayona and Marquesa de Misa, of St. Anne's, Crowborough, Sussex, and Jerez de la Frontera, Spain	179,615
Miss Louisa Gertrude Embleton, of Methley, near Leeds	179,201
William F. Ecroyd, of Credenhill, Hereford	179,199
María del Carmen de Goyeneche, y Gamio, Duguesa de Gamio, of Spain	178,948
Oswald J. Bainbridge, Nottinghamshire	178,636
John W. Lamb, of Nottingham, hosiery manufacturer	176,635
James F. Bannatyre, of Haldon, Devonshire	174,386
Rt. Hon. Edward Archdale, P.C., of Castle Archdale, Irvinestown, Fermanagh, civil engineer	173,698
Marquess of Abergavenny, K.G.	173,680
Capt. Sir Robert M. Filmer, Bt.	172,542
Field-Marshal Earl Kitchener	171,421
Frank Calvert, of Preston, cotton manufacturer	169,994
Mrs. Josephine E. McConnell, of Kensington Court	169,915
Lt.-Col. James Clark, K.C., C.B., of Edinburgh	169,841
Alfred B. Wilkin, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, coal exporter	168,000
Henry David Greene, K.C.	167,076
Miss Mary Hamilton, of Glasgow	165,000
Arthur Ryle Harding, of Eastbourne, Sussex	164,569
Jules Ephrussi, of Paris (property in U.K.)	163,009
William E. Boothby-Heathcote, of Chingford, Essex	162,374
Thomas Grosvenor Lee, of Edgbaston, Birmingham, solicitor	158,636
James Sanderson, of Woodlands, Galashiels, woollen merchant	157,959
Edward A. Thurburn, of Banffshire, tea and indigo trader	157,106
Robert Henry Cordeux, M.B., of Nottingham	155,572
Col. Robert Baring, of Belgrave Square	155,210
Lieut. Earl de La Warr, R.N.V.R.	153,893
Christian F. A. Muhlenkamp, shirtmaker and hosier	152,877
Matthew Rose, of Hackney, draper	151,959
David Mackenzie Mackay, of Hampstead Garden Suburb	150,561
2nd Lt. Launcelot S. R. Cary, of Clevedon, Somerset	150,482
John I. Small, of Hayes Common, Kent	150,265
Zachary Merton, of Reading	149,865
Lestocq Robert Erskine, stockjobber	149,734
Cornelius J. Pictor, of Box, Wilts.	148,855
Lansdowne Daubeney, of Bristol	148,843
Lt.-Col. Arthur Turner, R.E.	148,285
Thomas E. Ellison, of Wokingham	147,456
Capt. Thomas F. J. N. Thorne	147,436
John Boston, of Birkdale, Lancs., farmer	145,721
Thomas Barraclough, of Harrogate, shipowner	145,077
Henry L. T. Hansard, of Romsey, Hants.	144,954
Edward G. Gibson, of Chislehurst, solicitor	144,586
Mrs. Katharine G. Fryer, of Worthey Park, Winchester	143,946
Alderman David Wade, of Bradford, worsted manufacturer	143,374
Charles J. Gibb, M.D., of Newcastle-on-Tyne	143,022
Charles Watson, of Headingley, Leeds, soap manufacturer	141,739
Herbert Partington, of Glossop, Derbyshire	141,599
Lady Isabel M. F. Bligh	141,253
John Plews, J.P., of Merthyr Tydfil, barrister	140,307
Capt. Lord Kesteven	140,081
John Denby, of Yorkshire, cotton spinner	140,050
Ralph Fletcher, of Atherton, Lancs.	139,711
Charles S. Greenway, Attaché of the British Embassy at Petrograd	139,367
Marshall Nickolson, of Leeds, colliery proprietor	139,139
Lt. William A. Bowers	137,821
Clement Blackburn, of Yorkshire, cotton spinner	137,488
Charles Cunningham Scott, of Halkshill, Ayrshire	137,360
William Finnigan, of Manchester, portmanteau manufacturer	136,205
Lord Forbes	135,951
Capt. Ralph MacG. B. Shelton (originally Shelton Bond)	135,329
Miss Augusta Beckett-Denison, of The Hall, Doncaster	134,953
Thomas H. Dewhurst, of Skipton, Yorks.	134,295
John Rogers, of Birmingham, building society manager and military ornament manufacturer	134,170
Francis E. Bigge, of Cockington, Devon	133,795
John W. Docwra	133,745
William West, of Manchester, umbrella manufacturer	132,130
Lt. Viscount Quenington	131,509
Alderman Frank Denning, of South Norwood	131,330
Alexander B. Kirkpatrick, of Glasgow	130,285
Walter G. Guillemard, of Newbury, Berks	130,122
Louis P. Nott, railway and dock contractor	129,708
William H. P. Barnes, of Oaklands, Porlock, Somerset	129,424
Charles A. Lampard, of Holme Bank, Rotherfield, Sussex, director of rubber companies	128,623
Lt. James W. Lewis	128,052
Constantine A. Ionides, of the London Stock Exchange	127,990
James Boyd, of Manchester	127,723
Mrs. Martha Fielden, of Grimston Park, Tadcaster, Yorks.	127,700
Alexander D. Sim, of South Kensington	127,080
Robert Miller, of Bayswater-hill	127,056
Frank Stretton, of Derby, brewer	127,048
Col. Albert C. Cantrell-Hubbersty	125,804
Aubrey Rumball, of St. Albans, land agent and surveyor	125,458

Andrew V. D. Best, of Rutland Gate	125,176	William T. Beesley, of Whitten Park, Middlesex	108,789
Richard K. Fenton, J.P., of Dutton Longridge, Lancs.	124,491	Mrs. Jessie Purdie, of St. Andrews	107,580
Vernon Brittain, of Aylesbury, Bucks	123,836	Robert H. Walters, of Birkdale, Lancs., tobacco merchant	107,323
John Smith, of Lancs., retired bleacher's cashier	123,361	Frederick S. Shenstone, of Sutton Hall, Lewes, barrister	107,199
William Pretty, of Ipswich, corset maker	121,790	Col. George Gosling, of Stratton Audley Park, Bicester	107,115
Sir Thomas Jackson, Bt., of Stanstead, Essex, banker	121,715	Thomas Parker, of Kensington	107,028
George W. Haines, of Westbourne Terrace, Hyde Park	121,439	Frederick D. Hurtley, of Hull, flour miller	107,023
Miss Alice E. H. Marsland, of Leamington	119,473	Robert Whitfield, of Benton, Northumberland	106,834
Edward Smith, of Dudley, woollen merchant	118,386	Joseph Kendall, of Croydon, Italian warehouseman	106,075
Earl of Cranbrook	118,212	Capt. Edward H. Brocklehurst, chartered accountant	106,018
Charles Cox, of Eastbourne	117,611	Henry Pigeon	105,958
Col. Thomas E. Vickers, C.B.	117,347	Ambrose E. Goodwin, of Liverpool, tobacco merchant	104,960
Mrs. Victoria Pitt, of Australia (property in the U.K.)	117,040	Digby Collins, of Callington, Cornwall	104,715
Ingram F. Godfrey, of Ash next Sandwich, Kent	116,614	Maj. James Knott, D.S.O.	104,350
Henry Williamson, of Canterbury, tanner	115,880	Lt.-Col. Henry R. Clinton, of New Milton, Hants	103,258
Field-Marshal Sir Charles H. Brownlow, G.C.B.	114,808	Capt. Hugh Makins, of the Inner Temple	103,140
Joseph Howarth, of Horwich, Lancashire	114,632	Mrs. Frederica F. Swinburne, of Portland Place	102,867
James C. Methven, of Dundee	114,385	George Rothwell, of Lancs.	102,794
Ivan Levinstein, of Parkfield, Hale, Cheshire	113,884	Miss Elizabeth A. Surtees, of Hamsterley Hall, Durham	102,772
Leonard Jaques, of Richmond, Yorks.	113,658	Maj. Henry E. B. Walton	102,225
Lady Ulrica Thynne	113,437	Arthur M. Tapp, of Shortlands, Kent, accountant	101,657
Arthur Morris, of Reigate, hop merchant	111,894	Thomas Kirkcaldy	101,495
John Williamson, of Birkenhead, Cheshire	111,779	Edward P. Sells, senr., of Highgate, coal merchant	100,997
Henry Padwick, of Horsham, barrister-at-law	111,625	Thomas Lilley, boot manufacturer	100,801
John G. Russell, of Staffs., tube manufacturer	111,510	Fred Lee, of Bradford, wool merchant	100,745
Henry E. Ebsworth, of Melrose, Roxburgh	111,438	Frederick D. Leyland, of Queen's-gate	100,488
Rt. Hon. Lord Welby, of Allington	111,392	Stephen Robinson, of Kingston, Herefordshire	100,233
Frederick H. Nunneley, of Bristol	111,075	William Mathwin, of Newcastle, coal exporter	100,203
Mrs. Mary Isabella Golding Palmer, of South Kensington	109,950	Mrs. Eliza Phillips, of Croydon	100,185
		Arthur Gladstone, of Grosmont, Yorks., ship-owner	100,132

BANKRUPTCIES, 1915

The number of receiving orders under the Bankruptcy Acts in England and Wales during the past few years have been :

Year.	Receiving Orders.	Liabilities.	Assets.	Loss to Creditors.
		£	£	£
1910	3,880	8,211,678	2,867,068	7,255,989
1913	3.358	5,091.265	1,790,463	4.494,444
1914	2.867	6,052.648	2,073,031	5.361.638
1915	2,379	3,731,280	1,136,450	3.352,463

There were in addition 1,652 deeds of arrangement in 1915, with liabilities of £2,064,295, and assets of £996,407. In Scotland the failures were 199 in 1915, with liabilities of £423,588 and assets of £101,538. In Ireland in 1915 there were 106 bankruptcies, with liabilities of £84,039 and assets of £28,963 ; there were, in addition, 43 deeds of arrangement, and 69 arrangements under the control of the Court.

OBITUARY OF 1916

(*See also* ROLL OF HONOUR, p. 701)

Abergavenny, Wm. Nevill, K.G., 1st Marquess of (Dec. 12, 1915), 89.
Agnew, Sir Stair, K.C.B., late Registrar-Gen. for Scotland (July 12), 85.
Alverstone, Richard Webster, 1st Viscount, formerly Lord Chief Justice (Dec. 15, 1915), 72.
Aprile, Signor Finoce Liaro, well-known Italian statesman (Jan. 26), 64.
Armitstead, George Armitstead, 1st Baron (Dec. 7, 1915), 91.
Arnoldson, K. P., winner of Nobel Peace Prize (Feb. 20), 71.
Awdry, Sir R. D., K.C.B., late Acct.-Gen. of the Navy (Oct. 4), 73.
Baccelli, Dr. Guido, famous Italian physician (Jan. 10), 83.
Bagge, Sir A. T., 3rd Bt. (Feb. 16), 72.
Ball, Sir Chas. B., 1st Bt. (Mar. 17), 65.
Bavaria, ex-King Otto of (Oct. 11), 68.
Beck, Edwd. A., Master of Trinity Hall, Cambridge (Apr. 12), 68.
Beecham, Sir Joseph, Bt., pill manufacturer and patron of music (Oct. 23), 68.
Benson, Maj-Gen. Sir F. W., Col. of 21st Lancers (Aug. 19), 67.
Benson, Margaret, author and artist (May 13).
Bill, Chas., M.P. (U.) Leek Div. of Staffs. 1902–06 (Dec. 9, 1915), 72.
Bisset, Sir W. S. S., K.C.I.E. (July 30), 73.
Blunt, Sir John E., formerly H.B.M. Consul-General at Salonika (June 19), 83.
Blythswood, Rev. Sholto D. Campbell, 2nd Baron (Sept. 30), 76.
Bolton, Thos. H., M.P. (U) N. St. Pancras, 1885–95 (Sept. 24), 75.
Booth, Rt. Hon. Charles, sociologist (Nov. 23), 76.
Bowring, Sir Wm. B., 1st Bt., head of shipping firm of that name (Oct. 20), 79.
Bowyer-Smijth, Sir Wm., 12th Bt. (July 22), 75.
Boyle, Sir Cavendish, K.C.M.G., former Colonial Governor (Sept. 17), 67.
Brindle, Rt. Rev. R., D.S.O. (June 27), 78.
Brooke, Rev. Stopford (Mar. 18), 84.
Brownlow, Field-Marshal Sir C. H., G.C.B. (Apr. 5), 84.
Brunton, Sir T. Lauder, M.D., 1st Bt. (Sept. 16), 72.
Burnham, Edwd. Levy Lawson, 1st Baron (Jan. 9), 82.
Burnyeat, W. J. Dalzeal, M.P. (L) Whitehaven, 1906–10 (May 7), 42.
Burton, W. S., well-known artist (Jan. 26), 91.
Canning, Hon. Albert S. G., author (Apr. 22), 84.
Cathcart, Sir Reginald A. E., 6th Bt. (Jan. 14), 78.
Cayzer, Sir Chas. W., 1st Bt. (Sept. 28), 72.
Charmes, François, editor of *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Jan. 4), 67.
Clanmorris, John G. Bingham, 5th Baron (Nov. 4), 64.
Clanricarde, Hubert G. de Burgh-Canning, 2nd Marquess of (Apr. 13), 84.
Clarke-Jervoise, Sir E. J., 6th Bt. (May 10), 46.
Clementi-Smith, Rt. Hon. Sir Cecil, G.C.M.G. (Feb. 6), 75.
Clifford of Chudleigh, L. H. H. Clifford, 9th Baron (July 19), 64.
Cooper, Sir Alfred (Dec. 21, 1915), 69.
Cooper, Charles, formerly editor of the *Scotsman* (Apr. 14), 87.
Cooper, Rt. Rev. H. E., Bishop of Armidale, N.S.W. (July 1), 70.
Cranbrook, G. Gathorne-Hardy, 3rd Earl of (Dec. 23, 1915), 45.
Crosby, Sir Thos. B., M.D., ex-Lord Mayor of London (Apr. 7), 86.
Cuneo, Cyrus, artist and illustrator (July 23), 37.
Danby, Frank, *pseudonym* of Mrs. Julia Frankau (*q.v.*).
Danks, Canon Wm., formerly Archdeacon of Richmond (Apr. 4), 70.
Davis, Richard Harding, American author (Apr. 11), 52.
Debus, Prof. Heinrich, F.R.S., scientific teacher for many years in England (Dec. 26, 1915), 91.
De la Warr, Gilbert G. R. Sackville, 8th Earl of (Dec. 16, 1915), 46.
Della Volpe, Cardinal F. S. (Nov. 5), 71.
Denison, W. E., M.P. Nottingham, 1874–80 (Sept. 24), 73.
Derwent, Harcourt V.-B.-Johnstone, 1st Baron (Mar. 1), 86.
Digby, Sir Kenelm E., formerly Permanent Under-Sec. Home Office (Apr. 21), 79.
Dominguez, Don Visente, Argentine Minister to the U.K. (June 28).
Doxford, Sir Wm. T., M.P. (U.) Sunderland, 1895–06 (Oct. 1), 74.
Drummond, Lister, Metropolitan police magistrate (Feb. 27), 60.
Dunbar, Rev. Sir Chas. G.-C., 8th Bt. (Jan. 8), 71.
Eames, J. B., Recorder of Bath (July 1), 43.
Echegaray, Don José, celebrated Spanish politician and littérateur (Sept. 15), 83.
Ellenborough, E. D. Law, 5th Baron (Dec. 9, 1915), 74.
Essex, Geo. D. de V. Capell, 7th Earl of (Sept. 24), 58.
Esson, Wm., Savilian Prof. of Geometry, Oxford Univ. (Aug. 25), 78.
Everett, R. L., M.P. (L.) S.E. Suffolk, 1906–10 (Oct. 21), 83.
Faguet, Auguste Emile, member of the French Academy (June 6).
Farquhar, Sir Hy., 4th Bt. (Jan. 15), 77.
Filipescu, Nicola, Rumanian statesman (Oct. 13), 59.
FitzGerald, Sir Maurice, Bt., 20th Knight of Kerry (Oct. 22), 72.
Forbes, A. M. Forbes, 21st Baron (Jan. 31), 74.
Foy, Hon. J. J., *late* Att.-Gen. for Ontario (June 13), 68.
Frankau, Mrs. Julia ("Frank Danby"), novelist (Mar. 17), 52.
Franklin, Sir Geo., former Lord Mayor of Sheffield (Sept. 23), 63.
French, Sir Edwd. Lee, K.C.V.O., formerly of the Indian Police (May 17), 59.
Gallieni, Gen. Joseph (May 27), 67.
Gilhooly, James P., M.P. N.W. Cork (Oct. 16), 68.
Glasgow, David Boyle, G.C.M.G., 7th Earl of, former Governor of New Zealand (Dec. 13, 1915), 82.
Gomme, Sir G. L., former Clerk to the L.C.C. (Feb. 24), 62.
Goodhart, Sir Jas. Fredk., M.D., 1st Bt. (May 28), 70.
Gorst, Sir John Eldon, ex-M.P. for Cambridge Univ. (Apr. 4), 81.
Gotti, Cardinal G. M., Cardinal Prefect (Mar. 18), 82.
Gower, Lord Ronald (Mar. 9), 70.
Grimston, B.-Gen. Sir R. E. (Jan. 29), 55.

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Gye, County Court Judge P. (June 12), 70.
Hammershöj, Vilhelm, Danish painter (Feb. 13).
Hardie, Wm. Ross, Prof. of Humanity, Edinburgh Univ. (May 3), 54.
Harpignies, Henri Joseph, French painter (Aug. 28), 97.
Harris, Hon. John, Pres. of Newfoundland Legislative Council (Jan. 1), 57.
Hart, Horace, publisher to the Univ. of Oxford (Oct. 9), 76.
Hawley, Stanley, Sec. of the Royal Philharmonic Society (June 12), 49.
Hay, Sir Hector M., 7th Bt. (Sept. 15), 95.
Hay, Admiral Lord John, G.C.B. (May 4), 88.
Hewitt, Sir Fredk. W., M.D., anæsthetist to H.M. the King (Jan 6.), 58.
Heywood, Sir Arthur P., 3rd Bt. (Apr. 20), 67.
Hill, James J., U.S. railway magnate (May 29), 77.
Holmes, Rt. Hon. Hugh, late Lord Justice of Appeal in Ireland (Apr. 18), 76.
Holroyd, Sir Edwd., former Judge of Victoria (Jan. 5), 87.
Hopkins, A. A., Metropolitan police magistrate (July 6), 60.
Horan, Thos., Australian cricketer (Apr. 16), 61.
Horner, A. L., K.C., M.P. (U.) Tyrone, S. (Jan. 26), 51.
Howard, Sir Stafford, K.C.B. formerly Commissioner of Woods and Forests (Apr. 8), 65.
Huerto, Victoriano, formerly dictator of Mexico (Jan. 14), 61.
Hughes, Arthur, painter (Dec. 22, 1915), 83.
Jackson, Sir Keith G., 4th Bt. (Sept.), 73.
Jackson, Sir Thos., 1st Bt., of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank (Dec. 21, 1915), 74.
Jacobs, Prof. J., Anglo-Jewish scholar (Feb.), 62.
James, Henry, O.M., man of letters (Feb. 28), 72.
Jane, Fred T., writer on naval subjects (Mar. 8), 45.
Jardine, Sir Wm., 9th Bt. (Dec. 13, 1915), 50.
Judd, Prof. J. W., C.B., F.R.S. (Mar. 3), 76.
Jürgens, Most Rev. H., R.C. Archbishop of Bombay.
Kennedy, Adm. Sir Wm. Robt., G.C.B. (Oct. 9), 78.
Kerr, Maj.-Gen. Lord Ralph Drury, K.C.B. (Sept. 18), 78.
Kidd, Benjamin, well-known sociologist (Oct. 2), 58.
King, Wm. F., Chief Astronomer of Canada (Apr. 23), 62.
Kinnoull, Archibald F. G. Hay, 12th Earl of (Feb. 7), 60.
Knight, Prof. W. A., Wordsworthian student (Mar. 4), 80.
Koettlitz, Dr. R., member of Capt. Scott's Antarctic expedition (Jan.).
Kylie, E. J., Professor of History, Toronto University (May 14), 36.
Lambert, Sir John, K.C.I.E., late Commissioner of Police, Calcutta (Aug. 31), 77.
Leslie, Sir John, 1st Bt., M.P. (C.) Monaghan, 1871–80 (Jan. 23), 93.
Ley, Sir Francis, 1st Bt. (Jan. 17), 70.
Linton, Sir James D., Pres. R. Inst. Painters in Water Colours (Oct. 3), 75.
London, Jack, novelist (Nov. 22), 40.
Lovell, Sir F. H., Dean of the London School of Tropical Medicine (Jan. 28), 71.
Lowther, Sir G. A., formerly Ambassador at Constantinople (Apr. 5), 58.
Lützow, Count, of the Czech Univ. of Prague (Jan. 13).
MacCunn, Hamish, composer and conductor (Aug. 2), 48.
Macnaughtan, Miss S., novelist (July 24).
Maher, D., well-known jockey (Nov. 9), 35.
Markham, Sir Arthur, Bt. M.P. (L.) Mansfield Div. of Notts. (Aug. 5), 50.
Markham, Sir Clements, geographer (Jan. 30), 85.
Marshall, John, LL.D., scholar and teacher (Dec. 15, 1915), 70.
Martin, Sir Geo., Organist of St. Paul's Cathedral (Feb. 23), 71.
Martin, Sir Richard B., Bt., of Martin's Bank (Aug. 23), 78.
Martin, Violet Florence ("Martin Ross"), Irish authoress (Dec. 21, 1915).
Maspero, Sir Gaston, K.C.M.G., Egyptologist (June 30), 70.
Maunsell, Gen. Sir F. R., K.C.B. (Oct. 29), 88.
Maxim, Sir Hiram, famous inventor (Nov. 24), 76.
Metchnikoff, Prof. Elias, famous pathologist (July 15), 71.
Mexborough, John H. Savile, 5th Earl of (June 8), 73.
Meyer, H., M.P. (L.) Lambeth, 1906–10 (Jan. 1), 66.
Mildmay, Sir Henry P. St. J., 6th Bt. (Apr. 24), 62.
Milvain, Sir Thos., Judge Advocate-General (Sept. 23), 72.
Mitchell, Sir Wm. Wilson, C.M.G., of Ceylon (Dec. 15, 1915), 75.
Molloy, B. C., M.P. (Nat.) 1880–1900 (June 26), 78.
Moltke, Gen. H. von (June 18), 68.
Moore, Rev. Canon Edwd., Dante scholar (Sept. 2), 81.
Morgan, Sir W. Vaughan, Bt., ex-Lord Mayor of London (Nov. 12), 85.
Morley, Rt. Hon. Arnold, ex-Postmaster-General (Jan. 16), 66.
Mosby, Col. John, famous Confederate cavalry leader (May 30), 82.
Mounet-Sully, Jean, French tragedian (Mar. 1), 75.
Mowbray, Sir Robt., 2nd Bt. (July 23), 66.
Murray, John, formerly Premier of Victoria (May 4).
Napier, A. S., Professor of Eng. Lang. and Lit. at Oxford Univ. (May 10), 63.
Neumann, Sir Sigmund, 1st Bt. (Sept. 13), 60.
Newborough, Wm. C. Wynn, 4th Baron (July 19), 42.
Nuttall, Most Rev. E., Primate of the West Indies (June 1), 74.
O'Callaghan, Dr. T. A., R.C. Bishop of Cork (June 14), 77.
O'Donnell, Frank Hugh, ex-Nat. M.P. (Nov. 2), 70.
Onslow, Sir Wm. W. R., 5th Bt. (Jan. 13), 70.
O'Rorke, Sir Geo. Maurice, of New Zealand (Aug. 24), 86.
Owen, Sir Hugh, G.C.B., formerly of the Local Govt. Board (Jan. 28), 81.
Parker, Thos., engineer and inventor (Dec. 5, 1915), 71.
Pavloff, Dr. Ivan P., Russian physiologist (Feb.).
Payne, John, poet and translator (Feb. 20), 73.
Peacocke, Dr. J. F., formerly Archbishop of Dublin (May 26), 81.
Pearson, Prof. H. H. W., noted botanist, of South Africa (Nov. 3), 46.
Peel, Dr. Wm. Geo., Bishop of Mombasa (Apr. 15), 62.
Perkins, H., formerly Secretary of the M.C.C. (May 6), 84.
Peyton, Sir Algernon F., 6th Bt. (Apr. 11), 60.
Phillips, Stephen, dramatic poet (Dec. 9, 1915), 51.
Pigou, Very Rev. F., Dean of Bristol (Jan 25), 84.
Pilkington, Sir G. A., M.P. (L), 1885–6, 1899–1900 (Jan. 28), 67.
Power, Sir Wm., K.C.B., F.R.S. (July 28), 74.
Pownall, F., former Registrar of the R. Coll. of Music (Jan. 26), 67.

Pragnell, Sir George, worker in social movements (Feb. 14), 52.
Pryce, Sir Thos. Rees, K.C.M.G. (Sept. 26), 68.
Ramsay, Sir William, famous chemist (July 23), 63.
Rea, Rt. Hon. Russell, M.P. (L), S. Shields (Feb. 5), 69.
Reclus, Onesime, French geographer (July 1), 79.
Redesdale, Algernon B. Freeman-Mitford, 1st Baron (Aug. 17), 79.
Rehan, Ada, Shakespearian actress (Jan. 9), 55.
Rhys, Sir John, prof. of Celtic and Principal of Jesus Coll. Oxford (Dec. 18, 1915), 75.
Ridley, Matthew W. Ridley, 2nd Viscount (Feb. 15) 41.
Riley, James Whitcomb, American poet (July 22), 67.
Robertson, Sir G. S., M.P. (L), C. Bradford, hero of the siege of Chitral (Jan. 3), 64.
Robertson, H., M.P. (U), 1895–1906, S. Hackney (July 11), 67.
Roche, Augustus, M.P. (Nat.), Louth, N. (Dec. 7, 1915), 65.
Roden, Robert J. O. Jocelyn, 8th Earl of (Dec. 18, 1915), 70.
Rollo, John R. Rollo, 10th Baron (Oct. 2), 81.
Roscoe, Rt. Hon. Sir Henry E., F.R.S. (Dec. 18, 1915), 82.
"Ross, Martin," *see* Martin, Violet Florence.
Royds, Sir C., M.P. (U), Rochdale, 1895–1906 (Jan. 28), 73.
Rumania, Elizabeth, Dowager Queen of, "Carmen Sylva" (Mar. 2), 72.
Rumania, Prince Mircea of, youngest son of the King of Rumania (Nov. 2), 4.
St. Aldwyn, Michael Hicks-Beach, 1st Earl (Apr. 30), 78.
Salvini, Tommaso, Italian actor (Dec. 31, 1915), 85.
Sandwich, Edwd. G. H. Montagu, 8th Earl of (June 26), 76.
Sant, James, R.A. (July 12), 96.
Scarsdale, Rev. Alfred N. H. Curzon, 4th Baron (Mar. 23), 84.
Scoble, Rt. Hon. Sir A. R., Anglo-Indian judge (Jan. 17), 84.
Scott, Dr. R. H., F.R.S., formerly Director of the Meteorological Office (June 18), 83.
Scott-Moncrieff, Sir C. C., famous engineer (Apr. 6), 80.
Scriven, Rt. Rev. A., Bishop of British Columbia (July).
Shaw, Sir J. Dods (Nov. 14).
Sienkiewics, Henryk, Polish novelist (Nov. 15), 68.
Sieper, Prof. Ernest, German authority on English Literature (Jan.), 53.
Simpson, Sir A. R., emeritus prof. of midwifery, Edinburgh Univ. (Apr. 6), 81.
Sivewright, Sir James, K.C.M.G. (Sept. 10), 68.
Smalley, George W., formerly American correspondent of *The Times* (Apr. 4), 83.
Smith, Charles, Master of Sidney Sussex College, Camb. (Nov. 13), 72.
Stanley, Albert, M.P. (Lab.), N.W. Staffs. (Dec. 17, 1915), 53.
Stirling, Rt. Hon. Sir James, ex-Lord Justice of Appeal (June 27), 80.
Stokes, Sir Arthur R., 2nd Bt. (June 12), 57.
Stuart, Dr. Alex. M., formerly prof. of Scots law, Glasgow Univ. (Dec. 27, 1915), 71.
Stürgkh, Count, Austrian Prime Minister (Oct. 21).
Thompson, Prof. Silvanus P. (June 12), 65.
Thurlow, Thos. J. H.-T.-Cumming Bruce, 5th Baron (Mar. 12), 76.
Todhunter, Dr. John, poet (Oct. 26), 77.
Tozer, Rev. H. F., formerly fellow of Exeter Coll. (June 3), 87.
Turner, Rt. Hon. Sir George, ex-Premier of Victoria (Aug. 14), 65.
Turner, Sir William, Principal of Edinburgh Univ. (Feb. 15), 83.
Wake, Sir Herewald, 12th Bt. (Jan. 5), 63.
Wallace, Sir Wm., K.C.M.G. (July 10), 59.
Ward, Wilfrid, biographer (Apr. 9), 60.
Warre-Cornish, Francis, late Vice-Provost of Eton (Aug. 28), 77.
Watson, Col. Sir Chas. Moore, K.C.M.G. (Mar. 14), 71.
Way, Sir Samuel, Bt., Chief Justice of S. Australia (Jan. 9), 79.
Welsh, Rt. Rev. J. F., Bishop of Trinidad (July 21), 60.
Whitbread, Samuel, M.P. (L), Bedford, 1852–95 (Dec. 25, 1915), 85.
White, Sir George, 1st Bt. (Nov. 22), 62.
Wilberforce, Ven. Archdeacon A. B. O. (May 13), 75.
Williams, Rt. Hon. Sir Joshua, New Zealand judge (Dec. 22, 1915), 78.
Williams, Rt. Rev. W. L., former Bishop of Waiapu (Aug. 24), 87.
Wilson, Rt. Hon. Sir A., Indian judge (Dec. 28, 1914), 78.
Wilson, Sir Chas. Rivers, formerly Comptroller-General of the National Debt (Feb. 9), 84.
Windham, R.-Adm. Chas., C.V.O. (May 20), 65.
Wise, Hon. B. R., K.C., Agent-General for New South Wales (Sept. 19), 58.
Woodall, Sir Corbet, of the Gas Light and Coke Co. (May 17), 75.
Yuan Shih-kai, President of the Chinese Republic (June 6), 56.

LEST WE FORGET

The Editor wishes he had space to enshrine the name of every Briton who has given his life for his country; this would require a volume larger than HAZELL: he can do no more than give the names of some members of well-known families who have fallen since the outbreak of war.

Acland-Hood, *Midshipman* C. A. J., *e.s.* of Hon. Arthur Acland-Hood.
Adamson, *2nd Lt.* M. L., *e.s.* of Sir Harvey Adamson, K.C.S.I.
Agar-Robartes, Hon. T. C. R., M.P., *e.s.* of Viscount Clifden.
Ainsworth, *Lt.* J. S., *2nd s.* of J. S. Ainsworth, M.P.
Alison, *Capt.* G. N., *2nd s.* of Sir Archibald Alison, Bt.
Allen, *Lt.* J. H., *y.s.* of Col. Hon. J. Allen, New Zealand.
Allsopp, *Midshipman* A. V. G., *o.s.* of *late* Hon. G. Allsopp.
Anderson, *Naval Cadet* K. A., *2nd s.* of Sir Kenneth Anderson.
Anderson, *2nd Lt.* J. S., *e.s.* of Sir Kenneth Anderson.
Annesley, *Capt.* Hon. A., *e.s.* of Viscount Valentia M.P.
Annesley, Francis, 6th Earl.
Anson, *Lt.* A., *y. twin s.* of Hon. Fred. Anson.
Apperly, *Lt.* A. L., *y.s.* of *late* Sir Alfred Apperly.

Arbuthnot, *2nd Lt.* Gerald A., ex-M.P. for Burnley.
Arbuthnot, *R.-Adm.* Sir Robert K., 3rd Bt.
Armstrong, *2nd Lt.* G. C., *o.s.* of Sir George Armstrong, Bt., R.N.
Ashmead-Bartlett, *Capt.* F. G. C., *2nd s.* of *late* Sir Ellis Ashmead-Bartlett, M.P.
Asquith, *Lt.* Raymond, *e.s.* of Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, M.P.
Bagot, *Lt.* E. L. H., *o.s.* of Hon. Walter Bagot.
Bailey, *2nd Lt.* Hon. G. S., *2nd s.* of Lord Glanusk.
Bailey, *Midshipman* Hon. M., *y.s.* of Lord Glanusk.
Baillie, *Capt.* A. L., *y.s.* of Sir Duncan Baillie, K.C.S.I.
Baillie, *Lt.* D., *e.s.* of Sir Duncan Baillie, K.C.S.I.
Baillie, *Capt.* E. H., *2nd s.* of Sir Duncan Baillie, K.C.S.I.
Baird, *Capt.* W. G., *y.s.* of Sir Wm. Gardiner Baird, Bt.
Banbury, *Capt.* C. W., *o.s.* of Sir F. Banbury, Bt., M.P.
Baring, *Col.* Hon. Guy V., M.P.
Barr, *Lt.* S. T., *o.s.* of Sir Jas. Barr.
Bartley, *Capt.* S. C., *y.s.* of *late* Sir Geo. Bartley, K.C.B.
Battenberg, *Lt.* Prince Maurice of.
Bellingham, *Capt.* R. C. N., *2nd s.* of Sir Hy. Bellingham, Bt.
Benson, *Lt.-Col.* E. W., *o.s.* of Sir Frank Benson.
Benton, *2nd Lt.* R. M., *o.s.* of Sir John Benton, K.C.I.E.
Bernard, *Lt.* R., *y.s.* of the Archbishop of Dublin.
Bertie, *2nd Lt.* N. M. K., *4th s.* of Hon. and Rev. Alberic Bertie.
Bethell, *Lieut.* M. J., R.N., *2nd s.* of V.-Adm. Hon. Sir Alex. Bethell.
Bigge, *Capt.* Hon. J. N., *o.s.* of Lord Stamfordham.
Bingham, *Lt.* D. C., *y.s.* of Hon. C. E. Bingham.
Bingham, *Commdr.* Hon. Edwd. B. S., *3rd s.* of 3rd Lord Clanmorris.
Blane, *Commdr.* Sir Chas. R., 4th Bt., R.N.
Bligh, *Lt.* E. H. S., *o.s.* of *late* Rev. Hon. Hy. Bligh.
Blois, *Lt.-Col.* D. G., D.S.O., *s.* of *late* Sir John Blois, Bt.
Blomefield, *Commdr.* T. C. A., *e.s.* of Sir Thos. W. P. Blomefield, Bt.
Blomefield, *Maj.* C. G. M., *e.s.* of R.-Adm. Sir R. Massie Blomefield.
Boles, *Lt.* D., *s.* of Lt.-Col. Boles, M.P.
Bolton, *Capt.* F. W., *e.s.* of Sir Frederic Bolton.
Bonser, *Capt.* W. J., *o.s.* of *late* Rt. Hon. Sir J. W. Bonser, P.C.
Borrowes, *Lt* W. R. N., *y.s.* of Sir Erasmus Borrowes, Bt.
Bosanquet, *Maj.* G. B., *o.s.* of Adm. Sir Day Bosanquet.
Boscawen, *2nd Lt.* Hon. V. D., *3rd s.* of Viscount Falmouth.
Bowes-Lyon, *Capt* Hon. F., *4th s.* of the Earl of Strathmore.
Bowes-Lyon, *Lt.* C. L. C., *e.s.* of Hon. Francis Bowes-Lyon.
Boxall, *Capt.* C. L., *y.s.* of Baron Boxall.
Boyd-Carpenter, *Lt.* V. C. D., *y.s.* of Bishop Boyd-Carpenter.
Boyle, *Capt.* Hon. Jas., *2nd s.* of the Earl of Glasgow.
Brabazon, *Capt.* Hon. E. W. M. M., *y.s.* of the Earl of Meath.
Brabourne, *Capt.* W. W. K.-Hugessen, 3rd Baron.
Bradford, *Col.* Sir E. R., 2nd Bt.
Bradshaw, *Capt.* A. E., *y.s.* of Surg.-Maj.-Gen. Sir F. Bradshaw.
Brandreth, *Lt.-Col.*, *y.s.* of *late* Adm. Sir Thos. Brandreth.
Brickwood, *2nd Lt.* A. C., *e.s.* of Sir John Brickwood.
Bright, *2nd Lt.* F. A., *y.s.* of Sir Joseph Bright.
Brind, *Capt.* R. M., *s.* of *late* Gen. Sir Jas. Brind, G.C.B.
Bromley, *Lt.* H. A., *y.s.* of *late* Sir Hy. Bromley, Bt.
Brooke, *Lt.* G., *e.s.* of Sir Geo. Brooke, Bt.
Brooke, *Maj.* V. R., C.I.E., D.S.O., *5th s.* of Sir Victor Brooke, Bt.
Browne, *Lt.* Hon. M. H. D., *2nd s.* of the Earl of Kenmare.
Bruce, *Capt.* Hon. H. L., *e.s.* of Lord Aberdare.
Bruce, *Capt.* Hon. R., Master of Burleigh, *e.s.* of Lord Balfour of Burleigh.
Brunton, *Lt.* E. H. P., *y.s.* of *late* Sir Lauder Brunton, M.D.
Buckley, *2nd Lt.* E. M., *o.s.* of Sir Edmund Buckley, Bt.
Buller, *Lt.-Col.* H. C., D.S.O., *4th s.* of *late* Adm. Sir Alex. Buller, G.C.B.
Burdett, *Capt.* H. G., *e.s.* of Sir Henry Burdett.
Burn, *2nd Lt.* A. H. R., *e.s.* of Col. C. R. Burn, M.P.
Burrows, *Lt.* L. R., *2nd s.* of the Bishop of Sheffield.
Butler, *Lt.* Hon. B. D., *bro.* of the Earl of Lanesborough.
Butterworth, *Lt.* G. S., *o.s.* of Sir Alex. K. Butterworth.
Byng, *Lt.* F. D., *3rd s.* of Hon. Sydney Byng.
Byrne, *Capt.* E. J. W., *2nd s.* of late Justice Byrne.
Cable, *2nd Lt.* G. P., *o.s.* of Sir Ernest Cable.
Cadogan, *Maj.* Hon. Wm., *3rd s.* of Earl Cadogan.
Cameron, *Lt.* F. B., *s.* of Sir Edwd. Cameron, K.C.M.G.
Campbell, *Lt.* Sir A. A. A., 4th Bt.
Campbell, *Lt.* D. C., *e.s.* of *Capt.* Hon. John B. Campbell.
Campbell, *2nd Lt.* I., *o.s.* of *late* Lord George Campbell.
Campbell, *Capt.* Hon. John R., *e.s.* of Lord Stratheden and Campbell.
Campbell, *Maj.* W. R., *e.s.* of Sir Chas. R. Campbell, Bt.
Capper, *Maj.-Gen.* Sir Thompson, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.
Carden, *Lt.-Col.* D. A., *y.s.* of *late* Sir John C. Carden, Bt.
Carden, *Maj.* H. C., *2nd s.* of *late* Sir John C. Carden, Bt.
Carden, *Lt.-Col.* R. J. W., *2nd s.* of late Sir Frederick W. Carden, Bt.
Carnduff, *Capt.* K. McL., *e.s.* of *late* Sir Herbert Carnduff, C.I.E.
Cavendish, *Maj.* Lord John Spencer, *bro.* of the Duke of Devonshire.
Cawley, *Capt.* H. T., M.P., *2nd s.* of Sir F. Cawley, M.P.
Cawley, *Maj.* J. S., *3rd s.* of Sir F. Cawley, M.P.
Cayley, *2nd Lt.* F. D. E., *e.s.* of Sir Everard Cayley, Bt.
Cecil, *Capt.* G. E., *o.s.* of Lord Edward Cecil.
Cecil, *Capt.* Hon. W. A., *e.s.* of Baroness Amherst of Hackney.
Chalmers, *Lt.* R., *2nd s.* of Sir Robert Chalmers, K.C.B.
Champion de Crespigny, *Maj.* C. N., *5th s.* of Sir Claude Champion de Crespigny, Bt.
Champneys, *Lt.* J. D., *e.s.* of Sir Francis H. Champneys, Bt., M.D.
Charteris, *2nd Lt.* Hon. Ivo A., *y.s.* of the Earl of Wemyss.
Chavasse, *Capt.* A. R., *o.s.* of *late* Sir Thomas Chavasse.
Cholmeley, *Capt.* Sir M. A. R., 4th Bt.
Cholmondeley, *Capt.* C. A. J., *y.s.* of late Lord Henry Cholmondeley.
Clarke, *Lt.* J. E. L., *e.s.* of Sir Edwd. H. St. L. Clarke, Bt.

Clarke, *2nd Lt.* W. H., *2nd and o. surv. s.* of Sir Edward H. St. L. Clarke, Bt.
Clerke, *2nd Lt.* F. W. T., *e.s.* of Sir William Clerke, Bt.
Clifford, *Lt.* H. G. F., *o.s.* of Sir Hugh Clifford.
Clive, *Lt.* Viscount, *e.s.* of Earl Powis.
Coke, *Lt.* Hon. A. G., *2nd s.* of the Earl of Leicester.
Compton, *2nd Lt.* Lord Spencer D., *bro. and heir-presump.* of the Marquess of Northampton.
Compton-Thornhill, *2nd Lt.* R. A., *o.s.* of Sir A. Compton-Thornhill, Bt.
Congleton, *Lt.* H. B. F. Parnell, 5th Baron.
Considine, *Capt.* H. J., *e.s.* of *late* Sir Hefferman Considine.
Corbet, *Lt.* Sir Roland J., 5th Bt.
Corry, *Lt.* F. R. H. Lowry, *y.s.* of Col. Hon. Henry Corry.
Cradock, *R.-Adm.* Sir Christopher, K.C.V.O.
Crichton, *Maj.* Viscount, *e.s.* of *late* Earl of Erne.
Croft, *Capt.* Sir Archer H., 10th Bt.
Crossley, *Lt.* B., *y.bro.* of Sir Kenneth I. Crossley, Bt.
Culme-Seymour, *Capt.* G., *y.s.* of Adm. Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, Bt.
Cunliffe, *Maj.* Sir Foster H. E., 6th Bt.
Curzon, *Lt.-Col.* F. E. P., *3rd s.* of Col. Hon Ernest Curzon.
Dasent, *Commdr.* M., *e.s.* of *late* Sir John R. Dasent.
Dashwood, *Capt.* E. G., *2nd s.* of Sir George Dashwood, Bt.
Dashwood, *2nd Lt.* L. A., *5th s.* of Sir George Dashwood, Bt.
Dawnay, *Maj.* Hon. Hugh, *y.s.* of Viscount Downe.
Dawson, *Capt.* R., *o.s.* of *late* Hon. Richard Dawson.
De Blaquiere, *Lt.* Hon. J., *e.s.* of Lord De Blaquiere.
De Freyne, *Capt.* A. R. French, 5th Baron.
de Hoghton, *Maj.* V., *2nd s.* of Sir James de Hoghton.
Denton, *Maj.* G. C., *o.s.* of Sir George Denton, K.C.M.G.
De Rutzen, *Lt.* Baron, *s.* of *late* Sir Albert De Rutzen.
de Stacpoole, *2nd Lt.* Robert A., *4th s.* of the Duke de Stacpoole.
de Stacpoole, *2nd Lt.* Roderick A., *y.s.* of the Duke de Stacpoole.
Des Vœux, *Lt.* F. W., *s.* of Sir Wm. Des Vœux, G.C.M.G.
De Tuyll, *Capt.* M. A., *2nd s.* of the Duchess of Beaufort.
Dewar, *Capt.* J. D., *s.* of Lord Dewar.
Dickinson, *Capt.* R. S., *o.s.* of Sir John Dickinson.
Donaldson, Sir H. F., K.C.B.
Douglas, *Lt.* B. F. Sholto, *e.s.* of Lord Sholto Douglas.
Douglas, *Lieut.-Commdr.* D. W. Shafto, *3rd s.* of *late* Adm. Sir A. L. Douglas, K.C.B.
Douglas, *Capt.* S., *4th s.* of *late* Sir R. K. Douglas.
Douglas-Pennant, *Lt.* Hon. A. G. S., *e.s.* of Lord Penrhyn.
Douglas-Pennant, *Lt.* Hon. C. D., *bro.* of Lord Penrhyn.
Douglas-Pennant, *Capt.* Hon. G. H., *bro.* of Lord Penrhyn.
Duff, *Capt.* B. O., *e.s.* of Gen. Sir Beauchamp Duff, G.C.B.
Dundas, *Lt.* Hon. K. R., R.N.V.R., *4th s.* of Viscount Melville.
East, *2nd Lt.* A. T., *o.s.* of *late* Sir Alfred East, R.A.
Eden, *Lt.* John, *e.s.* of *late* Sir William Eden, Bt.
Eden, *Midshipman* W. N., *y.s.* of *late* Sir William Eden, Bt.
Eden, *Lt.* Hon. W. A. M., *e.s.* of Lord Auckland.
Edwards, *Lt.* H. L. G., *y.s.* of the Bishop of St. Asaph.
Egerton, *Lt.* C. C., *y.s.* of Gen. Sir Chas. Egerton, G.C.B.
Egerton, *Maj.* G. A., *o.s.* of *late* Hon. Algernon Egerton.
Egerton, *2nd Lt.* J. F., *o.s.* of Rt. Hon. Sir Edwin Egerton.
Erskine, *Capt.* W. A., *y.s.* of *late* Hon. A. W. Erskine.
Escott, *Lt.* L. W. S., *y.s.* of Sir Bickham Escott, K.C.M.G.
Esmonde, *Midshipman* J. H. G., *2nd s.* of Sir Thomas Esmonde, Bt., M.P.
Evans-Freke, *Col.* Hon. P. C., *2nd s.* of 8th Lord Carbery.
Ewart, *Lieut.* V. A., R.N., *o.s.* of Maj.-Gen. Sir H. P. Ewart, Bt.
Farrar, *Col.* Sir George H., D.S.O., 1st Bt.
Feilding, *Lieut.-Commdr.* Hon. Hugh R. C., *2nd s.* of the Earl of Denbigh.
Fellowes, *Capt.* Hon. C. C., *e.s.* of Lord de Ramsey.
Fellowes, *Midshipman* I. G., *4th s.* of R.-Adm. Sir T. H. B. Fellowes.
Ferguson-Davie, *Lt.* H. G., *y.bro.* of Sir Wm. Ferguson-Davie, Bt.
Feversham, *Lt.-Col.* Earl of.
Field, *Midshipman* T. M., *o.s.* of Adm. Sir Mostyn Field.
Filmer, *Capt.* Sir R. M., 10th Bt.
Findlay, *2nd Lt.* I. C., *y.s.* of Hon. Sir John Findlay, K.C., New Zealand.
FitzClarence, *B.-Gen.* Chas., *V.C.*, *e.s.* of *late* Hon. Geo. FitzClarence.
FitzGerald, *Capt.* Lord Desmond, *heir-pres.* to the Duke of Leinster.
FitzGerald, *Capt.* G. H., *e.s.* of *late* Lord Maurice FitzGerald.
Foljambe, *Capt.* Hon. J., *2nd s.* of the Earl of Liverpool.
Forbes-Sempill, *Lt.* Hon. R. A., *e.bro.* of Lord Sempill.
Forrest, *2nd Lt.* J. W., *o.s.* of Sir Charles Forrest, Bt.
Forster, *Maj.* H. M., *o.s.* of Sir Ralph C. Forster, Bt.
Forster, *2nd Lt.* J., *e.s.* of H. W. Forster, M.P.
Forster, *Capt.* L. A., *y.s.* of *late* Hon. Wm. Forster, M.P.
Fortescue, *Capt.* G., *o.s.* of *late* Hon. Arthur Fortescue.
Foster, *Lt.* W. A. P., *e.s.* of Col. Sir Wm. Foster, Bt.
Fowler, *Capt.* A. A., *2nd s.* of Sir Arthur Fowler, Bt.
Fraser, *Maj.* Hon. H. J., *2nd s.* of 13th Lord Lovat.
Fraser, *2nd Lt.* Hon. Simon, *3rd s.* of Lord Saltoun.
French, *Maj.* C. J., *e.s.* of *late* Hon. John French.
French, *Lt.* Hon. G. P., *5th s.* of 4th Lord De Freyne.
Fitton, *B.-Gen.* H. G., C.B., D.S.O.
Gardner, *Capt.* G. H., *s.* of Sir Robert Gardner.
Gerard, *Capt.* G. M., *o.s.* of *late* Gen. Sir Montagu G. Gerard, K.C.B.
Gibbs, *2nd Lt.* R. C. M., *y.s.* of *late* Hon. Hy. Lloyd Gibbs.
Gibson-Craig, *Lt.* Sir A. C., 4th Bt.
Gilbey, *Lt.* Eric, *y.s.* of Sir H. Walter Gilbey, Bt.
Gilmour, *2nd Lt.* D., *3rd s.* of Sir John Gilmour, Bt.
Gladstone, *Lt.* W. G. C., M.P.
Gooch, *Midshipman* L. D. E., *e.s.* of Sir Danie Gooch, Bt.
Goschen, *Lt.* Hon. G. J., *o.s.* of Viscount Goschen.
Gough, *2nd Lt.* H. S., *3rd s.* of *late* Hon. G. H. Gough.
Gough, *B.-Gen.* J. E., *V.C.*, *y.s.* of *late* Gen. Sir Chas. Gough, *V.C.*
Grenfell, *Capt.* F. O., *V.C.*
Grenfell, *2nd Lt.* Hon. G. W., *2nd s.* of Lord Desborough.
Grenfell, *Capt.* Hon. J. H. F., *e.s.* of Lord Desborough.

Gretton, *Capt.* R. H., *bro.* of Col. J. Gretton, M.P.
Grey-Egerton, *2nd Lt.* R. le B., *twin s.* of Sir Philip Grey-Egerton, Bt.
Grosvenor, *Capt.* Hon. R. E., *y.bro.* of Lord Stalbridge.
Guernsey, *Capt.* Lord, *e.s.* of the Earl of Aylesford.
Haldane, *Lt.* R. P., *e.s.* of Sir William Haldane.
Hamilton, *Maj.* Hon. L. d'H., *heir-pres.* of Lord Hamilton of Dalzell.
Hammick, *Capt.* S. F., *o.s.* of *Col.* Sir St. Vincent A. Hammick, Bt.
Hanbury-Tracy, *Capt.* Hon. F. C. H., *y.s.* of Lord Sudeley.
Hardinge, *Lt.* Hon. E. C., *e.s.* of Lord Hardinge of Penshurst.
Hardinge, *2nd Lt.* Hon. H. R., *e.s.* of Lord Hardinge.
Harmsworth, *2nd Lt.* Hon. V. S. T., *2nd s.* of Lord Rothermere.
Harris, *Midshipman* M. A. M., *y.s.* of Adm. Sir Robert Harris.
Hawarden, *Lt.* Viscount.
Hawley, *Capt.* C. F., *bro. and heir-pres.* of Sir Hy. C. W. Hawley, Bt.
Hay, *Capt.* Lord A. V., *bro.* of the Marquess of Tweeddale.
Hayes Sadler, *Lt.* E. J. B., *3rd s.* of Sir Jas. Hayes Sadler, K.C.M.G.
Hayes Sadler, *Capt.* E. R., *2nd s.* of Sir Jas. Hayes Sadler, K.C.M.G.
Hazen, *Lt.* J. M., *y.s.* of Hon. J. D. Hazen, Canadian Minister of Marine.
Heath, *Lt.* V. P., *o.s.* of Sir Jas. Heath, Bt.
Henry, *Lt.* C. C., *o.s.* of Sir Chas. S. Henry, Bt., M.P.
Hepburne Scott, *2nd Lt.* A. N., *2nd s.* of the Master of Polwarth.
Hermon-Hodge, *Capt.* G. G., *3rd s.* of Sir R. Hermon-Hodge, Bt.
Hermon-Hodge, *2nd Lt.* J. P., *6th s.* of Sir R. Hermon Hodge, Bt.
Herringham, *Capt.* G. W., *o.s.* of Sir Wilmot Herringham.
Hewart, *2nd Lt.* G. M., *e.s.* of Gordon Stewart, K.C., M.P.
Hewitt, *Capt.* Hon. A. R., *2nd s.* of Viscount Lifford.
Heyworth, *B.-Gen.* F. J., C.B., D.S.O.
Hill-Trevor, *2nd Lt.* H. G. E., *o.s.* of Hon. Geo. E. Hill-Trevor.
Hinds, *Lt.* W. P., *o.s.* of J. Hinds, M.P.
Hodges, *2nd Lt.* A. G., *3rd s.* of Rt. Rev. Bishop Hodges.
Hodson, *B.-Gen.* G. B., C.B., D.S.O.
Hood, *R.-Adm.* Hon. Horace, L. A., *3rd s.* of 4th Viscount Hood.
Hood, *Lt.* Hon. M. H. N., *o.s.* of Viscount Bridport.
Hopton, *Lt.* E. M., *o.s.* of *late* Sir Edward Hopton.
Horsfall, *Capt.* C. F., *e.s.* of Sir John Horsfall.
Horsley, Sir Victor.
Houstoun-Boswall, *Capt.* Sir G. R., 4th Bt.
Howard, *2nd Lt.* Hon. R. H. P., *2nd s.* of Baroness Strathcona.
Hudson, *Pte.* E. D. B., *s.* of *late* Sir V. Brereton-Hudson.
Hudson-Kinahan, *Lt.* D., *3rd s.* of *late* Sir E. Hudson-Kinahan, Bt.
Hudson-Kinahan, *Lt.* C. B., *y.s.* of *late* Sir E. Hudson-Kinahan, Bt.
Hulse, *Capt.* Sir E. H. W., 7th Bt.
Inglis, Rev. R. E., *y.s.* of *late* Sir John Eardley W. Inglis.
Isham, *2nd Lt.* J. V., *e.s.* of Sir Vere Isham, Bt.
Jaffray, *Lt.* Sir J. H., 3rd Bt.
James, *2nd Lt.* B. G., *e.s.* of Sir Edward James.
Jenkinson, *Capt.* J. B., *e.s.* of Sir Geo. Jenkinson, Bt.
Jennings, *Maj.* J. G., *e.s.* of Gen. Sir Robert Jennings.
John, *2nd Lt.* I. G., *3rd s.* of E. T. John, M.P.
Joicey-Cecil, *Lt.* J. F. J., *e.s.* of Lord John Joicey-Cecil.
Kelly, Lieut. F. S., R.N.V.R., oarsman and musician.
Kenna, *B.-Gen.* P. A., *V.C.*
Kerr, *Col.* F. W., *3rd s.* of *late* Adm. Lord Frederic H. Kerr.
Kesteven, *Capt.* T. C. Trollope, 3rd Baron.
Kettle, *Prof.* T. M., ex-M.P.
Kinnaird, *Capt.* The Master of, *o.s.* of Lord Kinnaird.
Kipling, *2nd Lt.* J., *o.s.* of Rudyard Kipling.
Kitchener, *F.-M.*, Earl.
Lagden, *Capt.* R. O., *e.s.* of Sir Godfrey Lagden.
Lamb, *Capt.* C., *y.s.* of Sir J. C. Lamb, C.B.
Lambton, *2nd Lt.* Hon. Francis, *y.bro.* of the Earl of Durham.
Lane, *Capt.* G. R., *o.s.* of Maj.-Gen. Sir Ronald Lane.
Lawrence, *2nd Lt.* O. J., *e.s.* of Col. Hon. Herbert Lawrence.
Lawson, *2nd Lt.* W. B. W., *2nd s.* of Col. Hon. W. A. W. Lawson.
Leach, *Capt.* G. P., *o.s.* of *late* Gen. Sir E. P. Leach, *V.C.*
Leader, *Capt.* B. E., *e.s.* of B. W. Leader, R.A.
Lees, *Lt.* Sir T. E. K., 2nd Bt.
Legard, *Lt.* R. J., *y.s.* of Col. Sir James Legard.
Legge, *Capt.* R. G., *y.s.* of *late* Hon. Chas. G. Legge.
Legge, *Capt.* Hon. G., *2nd s.* of the Earl of Dartmouth.
Legge-Bourke, *Lt.* N. W. H., *o.s.* of Col. Hon. Sir Henry Legge.
Leigh, *Maj.* C., *e.s.* of Hon. Sir E. Chandos Leigh, K.C.B.
Leigh, *Lt.* E. H., *2nd s.* of Hon. Sir E. Chandos Leigh, K.C.B.
Lenox-Conyngham, *Lt.-Col.* J. S. M., *3rd s.* of *late* Sir W. F. Lenox-Conyngham.
Lentaigne, *2nd Lt.* V. A., *y.s.* of Sir John Lentaigne.
Levigne, *Lt.* Sir R. W., 10th Bt.
Ley, *2nd Lt.* M. A., *y.s.* of Sir Francis Ley, Bt.
Lister, *Lt.* Hon. C. A., *o.s.* of Lord Ribblesdale.
Llangattock, *Maj.* Lord.
Llewelyn, *Commdr.* R. H., *o.s.* of Sir Robert Llewelyn, K.C.M.G.
Lodge, *2nd Lt.* R., *y.s.* of Sir Oliver Lodge.
Longford, *B.-Gen.* Earl of.
Lucas-Tooth, *Capt.* D. K. L., *y.s.* of *late* Sir R. L. Lucas-Tooth, Bt.
Lucas-Tooth, *Capt.* S. L., *e.s.* of *late* Sir R. L. Lucas-Tooth, Bt.
Lumley, *2nd Lt.* R. J., *e.s.* of B.-Gen. Hon. O. Lumley.
McConnell, *Lt.* W. C., *y.s.* of Sir Robert McConnell, Bt.
MacCormick, *2nd Lt.* A. C., *e.s.* of Sir Alex. MacCormick, Sydney, N.S.W.
MacDermot, *2nd Lt.* H. M., *e.s.* of The MacDermot.
Macdonald, *Lt.* Hon. G. E. H., *e.s.* of Lord Macdonald.
Macdonald, *Capt.* J. D., *2nd s.* of Sir J. H. A., Macdonald, K.C.B.
McDonnell, *Capt.* Hon. Sir Schomberg, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.
Macfarlane, *2nd Lt.* A. H., *y.s.* of Hon. Lord Ormidale.
McGrigor, *2nd Lt.* J. N. G., *y.s.* of Capt. Sir Jas. R. D. McGrigor, Bt.
McKerrell, *B.-Gen.* A. de S., C.B.
Mackworth, *Capt.* F. J. A., *bro. and heir-pres.* of Sir Humphrey Mcakworth. Bt.

Maclean, *Capt.* A. de V., *o.s.* of Kaid Sir Harry Maclean.
McMahon, *Lt.-Col.* N. R., *bro. and heir-pres.* of Sir Horace W. McMahon, Bt.
Macmaster, *Lt.* D. C. D., *o.s.* of Donald Macmaster, K.C., M.P.
Macnaghten, *2nd Lt.* A. D., *y.s.* of *late* Hon. Sir Charles Macnaghten.
Maitland, *Maj.* Hon. A. H., *y.s.* of the Earl of Lauderdale.
Manners, *2nd Lt.* Hon. J. N., *e.s.* of Lord Manners.
Maule, *Lt.* R., *o.s.* of Sir Robert Maule.
Maxwell, *Lt.-Col.* A. E., *o.s.* of Sir H. E. Maxwell, Bt.
Maxwell, *Lt.* W. F. J., *o.s.* of Sir Wm. Maxwell, Bt.
Mercer-Nairne, *Maj.* Lord Chas., *2nd s.* of the Marquess of Lansdowne.
Meysey-Thompson, *Capt.* Hon. C., *o.s.* of Lord Knaresborough.
Milbanke, *Lt.-Col.* Sir J. P., *V.C.*, 10th Bt.
Miller, *Lt.* F. W. J., *e.s.* of Sir Wm. F. Miller, Bt.
Miller, *Lt.* G. L., *e.s.* of Sir John D. Miller, K.C.S.I.
Mills, *2nd Lt.* Hon. C. T., M.P., *e.s.* of Lord Hillingdon.
Mitford, *Maj.* Hon. C. F., *e.s.* of Lord Redesdale.
Molyneux, *Midshipman* Hon. Cecil R., *y.s.* of Lord Sefton.
Monck, *Capt.* Hon. C. H. S., *o.s.* of Viscount Monck.
Morgan-Grenville, *Capt.* Hon. R., Master of Kinloss, *e.s.* of Baroness Kinloss.
Morris, *Lt.-Col.* Hon. G. H., *bro. and heir-pres.* of Lord Killanin.
Morrison, *B.-Gen.* C. G., C.M.G.
Moss, *Maj.* C. A., *e.s.* of *late* Hon. Sir Charles Moss, Ontario.
Mulholland, *Capt.* Hon. A. E. S., *e.s.* of Lord Dunleath.
Napier, *Maj* Sir W. Lennox, 3rd Bt.
Naylor-Leyland, *Lt.* G. V., *bro. and heir-pres.* of Sir A. E. H. Naylor-Leyland, Bt.
Neave, *Maj.* A., *bro. and heir-pres.* of Sir Thos. L. H. Neave, Bt.
Nelson, *Maj.* A. A. C., *s.* of *late* Sir Alex. A. Nelson, K.C.B.
Newdigate, *Capt.* R. F., *o.s.* of *late* Lt.-Gen. Sir Henry Newdigate, K.C.B.
Nicholson, *Lt.* B. L., *y.s.* of Sir Arthur Nicholson.
Nicholson, *Capt.* G. C. N., *o.s.* of Sir Chas. Nicholson, Bt., M.P.
Nivison, *2nd Lt.* R. B., *y.s.* of Sir Robert Nivison.
Northland, *Lt.* Viscount, *e.s.* of the Earl of Ranfurly.
Nugent, *Capt.* G., *2nd s.* of Sir John Nugent, Bt.
Nugent, *B.-Gen.* G. C., *e.s.* of Sir Edmund C. Nugent, Bt.
Nugent, *Capt.* Hon. W. A., *bro. and heir-pres.* of the Earl of Westmeath.
O'Beirne, H. J., C.V.O., C.B.
O'Brien, *Lt.* T. J. A., *e.s.* of Sir T. C. O'Brien, Bt.
O'Callaghan, *Capt.* G. A., *o.s.* of Maj.-Gen. Sir Desmond O'Callaghan.
Oddy, *Capt.* J. L., *s.* of Sir James Oddy.
Ogilvy, *2nd Lt.* Sir Gilchrist N., 11th Bt.
O'Neill, *Capt.* Hon. A., M.P., *e.s.* of Lord O'Neill.
Orde-Powlett, *Lt.* W. P., *e.s.* of Hon. Algar Orde-Powlett, M.P.
Otley, *Lt.* G. C. L., *o.s.* of R.-Adm. Sir Chas. Ottley.
Ulk. *Col.* Hon. L. C. W., *s.* of 2nd Lord Haldon.
Palmer, *Capt.* Hon. R. S. A., *2nd s.* of the Earl of Selborne.
Parker, *Lt.* C. E., *e.s.* of Hon. Edmund Wm. Parker.
Parker, *Lt.* V., *o.s.* of Hon. Reginald Parker.
Parker Smith, *Lt.* W. B. P., *y.s.* of Rt. Hon. J. Parker Smith, P.C.
Parnell, *Lt.* Hon. W. A. D., *heir-pres.* of Lord Congleton.
Parsons, *Capt.* D. C., *y.s.* of Hon. R. Clere Parsons.
Pease, *Lt.* R. H. Pike, *e.s.* of H. Pike Pease, M.P.
Pelham, *Lt.* Hon. H. L., *bro.* of the Earl of Chichester.
Perceval, *Lt.-Col.* A. J.-B., 4th *s.* of the Bishop of Hereford.
Percy, *Sub.-Lieut.* A., R.N.R., *o.s.* of Lord Algernon Percy.
Pery, *2nd Lt.* C. De V., *y.s.* of Hon. Cecil S. S. Pery.
Petre, *Lt.* L. G. C., 16th Baron.
Philipps, *Lt.* Hon. C. E. A., *e.s.* of Lord St. Davids.
Philipps, *Capt.* Hon. R. E., *o.surv.s.* of Lord St. Davids.
Playfair, *Capt.* Hon. L. G. H. L., *o.s.* of Lord Playfair.
Pleydell-Bouverie, *Lt.* J. E., *o.s.* of *late* Hon. Duncombe Pleydell-Bouverie.
Ponsonby, *Capt.* A. W. N., *3rd s.* of Hon. Edwin Ponsonby.
Ponsonby, *Maj.* Hon. C. M., *2nd s.* of the Earl of Bessborough.
Ponsonby, *Lt.* C. T, *e.s.* of Hon. Cyril Ponsonby.
Ponsonby, *Capt.* G. M., *e.s.* of Rev. Hon. M. Ponsonby.
Poore, *Lt.* R., *o.s.* of Adm. Sir Richard Poore, Bt.
Prain, *Lt.* T., *o.s.* of Sir David Prain.
Prittie, *Capt.* Hon. F. R. D., *y.s.* of Lord Dunally.
Prowse, *B.-Gen.* C. B., D.S.O.
Quenington, *Lt.* Viscount, *o.s.* of Earl St. Aldwyn.
Quilter, *Lt.-Col.* J. A. C., *2nd s.* of Sir Cuthbert Quilter, Bt.
Rattigan, *Capt.* C. S., *y.s.* of *late* Sir William Rattigan, K.C., M.P.
Rawdon-Hastings, *Lt.* E. H. H., *2nd s.* of *late* Hon. Panlyn R.-Hastings.
Rawson, *Capt.* H. W. H., *y.s.* of *late* Adm. Sir Harry Rawson, G.C.B.
Reid, *Pte.* F. J., *o.s.* of Surg.-Gen. Sir Adam S. Reid, K.C.B.
Ripley, *Lt.* C. R., *3rd s.* of *late* Sir F. Ripley, Bt.
Robinson, *2nd Lt.* Hon. H. E. J., *o.s.* of Lord Rosmead.
Rodney, *2nd Lt.* Hon. F. W., *y.bro.* of Lord Rodney.
Rogers, *Lt.* E. H., *o.s.* of Sir Hallewel Rogers.
Rose, *Capt.* Sir Frank, 2nd Bt.
Russell, *2nd Lt.* T. W., *s.* of Rt. Hon. T. W. Russell, M.P.
St. Aubyn, *Maj.* Hon. E. S., *bro. and heir-pres.* of Lord St. Levan.
St. Aubyn, *2nd Lt.* Hon. P. S., *bro.* of Lord St. Levan.
St. Clair, *Capt.* Hon. C. H. M., *2nd s.* of Lord Sinclair.
Salt, *Capt.* W. P., *6th s.* of *late* Sir Thos. Salt, Bt.
Salveren, *2nd Lt.* E. M., *2nd s.* of Lord Salveren.
Sawle, *Lt.* R. C. Graves, *o.s.* of Adm. Sir Chas. Graves Sawle.
Schäfer, *2nd Lt.* T. S. H., *y.s.* of Sir Edward Schäfer, F.R.S.
Scott, *Capt.* H. Hall, *y.s.* of *late* Sir Hy. Hall Scott.
Scott, *Midshipman* J. D'M., *e.s.* of Adm. Sir Percy Scott, Bt.
Seafield, *Capt.* J. O.-Grant, 11th Earl of.
Shaughnessy, *Capt.* Hon. A. T., *2nd s.* of Lord Shaughnessy.
Shaw, *Lt.* B. H. G., *2nd s.* of the Bishop of Buckingham.
Shaw, *Lt.* E. A., *e.s.* of the Bishop of Buckingham.
Shore, *Commdr.* L. H., *2nd s.* of Commdr. Hon. Henry N. Shore.

Short, *Capt.* F. L., *o.s.* of Sir Frank Short.
Slacke, *Capt.* C. O., *e.s.* of *late* Sir Owen Slacke.
Somerset, *2nd Lt.* N. A. H., *o.s.* of Capt. Hon. Arthur Somerset.
Spielman, *Capt.* H. L. I., *y.s.* of Sir Isidore Spielman.
Spring-Rice, *Lt.* G., *3rd s.* of *late* Hon. C. Spring-Rice.
Sprott, *2nd Lt.* F. W., *e.s.* of Sir Frederick L. Sprott.
Stanhope, *Capt.* Hon. Richard P., *heir-pres.* to Earl Stanhope.
Stewart, *Lt.* Hon. K. A., *2nd s.* of the Earl of Galloway.
Stewart-Richardson, *Capt.* Sir Edwd. A., 15th Bt.
Stewart-Richardson, *2nd Lt.* J. L., *2nd s.* of *late* Sir Jas. Stewart-Richardson, Bt.
Stonor, *2nd Lt.* Hon. H. C., *y.bro.* of Lord Camoys.
Stuart, *Lt.* Viscount, *e.s.* of the Earl of Castle-stewart.
Stucley, *Maj.* H. St. L., *y.s.* of *late* Sir G. Stucley, Bt.
Talbot, *Lieut.* G. R. H., R.N., *y.s.* of *late* Hon. Alfred Talbot.
Talbot, *Lt.* G. W. L., *y.s.* of the Bishop of Winchester.
Tanner, *2nd Lt.* E. J. S., *4th s.* of Sir Henry Tanner.
Thompson, *Sub.-Lieut.* L. G. C., R.N., *s.* of *late* Sir T. E. Thompson, Bt.
Tollemache, *2nd Lt.* B., *e.s.* of Hon. Douglas Tollemache.
Torrance, *Pte.* W. A., *2nd s.* of *late* Sir Andrew Torrance.
Towse, *Capt.* W. N., *y.s.* of Sir Wrench Towse.
Trench, *Lt.* F. P. Le Poer, *o.s.* of *late* Hon. Frederick Le Poer Trench.
Trench, *Lt.* Hon. F. S., *e.s.* of Lord Ashtown.
Trevelyan, *2nd Lt.* W., *2nd s.* of Sir Ernest J. Trevelyan.
Trevor, *Lt.* H. S., *y.s.* of Sir Arthur Trevor, K.C.S.I.
Trotter, *Lt.* J. K., *o.s.* of Maj.-Gen. Sir J. K. Trotter.
Turton, E. S., *o.s.* of E. R. Turton, M.P.
Vaudrey, *Capt.* H. S., *s.* of Sir William Vaudrey.
Vaudrey, *Capt.* N., *o.surv.s.* of Sir William Vaudrey.
Wakeman, *2nd Lt.* E. O. R., *y.s.* of Sir Offley Wakeman, Bt.
Waleran, *Lt.* Hon. W. L. C., M.P., *o.s.* of Lord Waleran.
Waller, *Capt.* Sir Francis E., 4th Bt.
Walpole, *Capt.* J. R., *2nd s.* of Sir Charles Walpole.
Warner, *Lt.* C. J., *2nd s.* of Sir Courtenay Warner, Bt., M.P.
Weld-Forester, *Maj.* Hon. A. O. W. C., *5th s.* of Lord Forester.
Wellesley, *Capt.* Lord Richard, *2nd s.* of the Duke of Wellington.
Wendover, *Lt.* Viscount, *o.s.* of the Marquess of Lincolnshire.
Wernher, *2nd Lt.* A. P., *y.s.* of *late* Sir Julius Wernher, Bt.
Weymouth, *Lt.* Viscount, *e.s.* of the Marquess of Bath.
Williams, *Pte.* J. N., *e.s.* of Col. Sir Robert Williams, Bt., M.P.
Williams, *Capt.* O. T. D., *e.s.* of Sir Ormond Williams, Bt.
Willison, *Lt.* W. T., *s.* of Sir John Willison, Toronto.
Willoughby, *Commdr.* H. E. D. H., *e.s.* of Hon. Godfrey E. P. Willoughby.
Willoughby, *Lt.-Commdr.* Hon. P. R., *bro.* of the Earl of Ancaster.
Windsor-Clive, *Lt.* Hon. A., *y.s.* of the Earl of Plymouth.
Wing, *Maj.-Gen.* F. D. V., C.B.
Wingate, *2nd Lt.* A. D., *o.s.* of Sir A. Wingate, K.C.I.E.
Worsley, *Lt.* Lord, *e.s.* of the Earl of Yarborough.
Wrixon, *Lt.* A. H., *e.s.* of *late* Sir Hy. Wrixon, K.C.M.G.
Wyndham, *Capt.* P., *o.s.* of *late* Rt. Hon. Geo. Wyndham, M.P.
Wyndham, *Capt.* Hon. W. R., *bro. and heir-pres.* of Lord Leconfield.
Wynne, *Lt.* G. C., *2nd s.* of Gen. Sir A. S. Wynne, G.C.B.

Royal Colonial Institute. Founded in 1868, and incorporated by royal charter in 1882. The **objecte** are thus officially set forth :—"To provide **a place of meeting** for all gentlemen connected with the Colonies and British India and others taking en interest in Colonial and Indian affairs; to establish a **reading-room** and **library**, in which recent and authentic intelligence upon Colonial and Indian subjects may be constantly available, and a **museum** for the collection and exhibition of Colonial and Indian productions; to facilitate interchange of experiences amongst persons representing all the Dependencies of Great Britain to afford opportunities for the **reading of papers** and for holding **discussions** upon Colonial and Indian subjects generally; and to undertake **scientific, literary, and statistical investigations** in connection with the British Empire." Evening meetings are, as a rule, held on the second Tuesday in each month, from November to June, and afternoon meetings are also held. There is a monthly journal, *United Empire*. On Oct. 6, 1916, there were 11,800 Fellows and Associates. The **Library** contains over 108,000 volumes and pamphlets relating to the Colonies and India, and nearly 1,000 newspapers from all parts of the Empire are filed in the Newspaper Room.

Office, Northumberland Avenue.
Pres. Earl Grey, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Chairman of Council, Sir Charles Lucas, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Sec. Sir Harry F. Wilson, K.C.M.G.
Assist. do. William Chamberlain.
Travelling Commissioner, James R. Boosé, C.M.G.
Librarian, P. Evans Lewin.
Chief Clerk, Joseph Farrow.

THE NAVY AND THE ARMY

IMPERIAL DEFENCE

General : The War Committee ; The Committee of Imperial Defence ; The Dominions and Imperial Defence. The Navy. The Army. The Defence Forces of the Dominions.

The steps which were taken in 1909 to lay the foundations of a practical organisation for Imperial Defence, in which the self-governing States of the Empire should share the duties with the Mother-Country, have proved their value during the war. **The Conference on Imperial Defence** of that year was convened with the **specific object** of discussing general questions concerning the naval and military defence of the Empire with reference to proposals from New Zealand and Australia, and to resolutions passed by the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada. A system of co-operation in defence was then inaugurated.

The arrangements were carried further at the Imperial Conference, 1911, when there was a conference between the Admiralty and representatives of the Dominion of Canada and the Commonwealth of Australia.

THE WAR COMMITTEE

The political conduct of the war has been entrusted since November 1915 to the War Committee, which meets almost daily under the presidency of the Prime Minister. Lord Lansdowne stated in the House of Lords on Nov. 8, 1915, that "we shall none of us dispute that a body of 22 public men is not a body well suited for the purpose of directing the course of a great war." Hence the decision to form a small committee of the Cabinet for the purpose. Its composition, announced by the Premier on Nov. 11, was: Messrs. Asquith, Lloyd George, Balfour, Bonar Law, and McKenna. Other ministers, besides officers and officials, attend the meetings whenever business concerning their departments is under consideration. Colonel Hankey, of the Imperial Defence Committee, acts as Secretary. On Feb. 4, 1916, Colonel Hankey was decorated with the K.C.B. "for distinguished service during the war."

THE COMMITTEE OF IMPERIAL DEFENCE

This body was, at its inception, purely advisory. Upon its recommendations naval and military policy were theoretically, and in its main lines practically, based. The **purpose of the Committee** was to consider questions of Imperial Defence from the point of view of the Navy, the Army, India, and the States of the Empire; to obtain and collate information from the various departments of the State; to prepare any documents required by the Prime Minister; to furnish such advice as might be required; and to keep adequate records for the permanent information of the Cabinet. The machinery provided for the work was the Secretariat or "permanent nucleus" of the Committee. The **Secretary**, who was appointed for a period of five years, is Lieut.-Col. Sir M. P. A. Hankey, R.M.A., K.C.B., who has as his colleagues two assistant secretaries, nominated respectively by the Admiralty and the War Office, and appointed for three years. Whether any change was made in the functions of the committee when war began, or since, was not announced, but it has met on many occasions.

The Committee of Imperial Defence conducted its work through sub-committees, and plenary sittings took place only six or seven times in the year. There were four permanent sub-committees: (1) the Home Ports Committee; (2) the Oversea Defence Committee; (3) the Committee for the Co-ordination of Departmental Action on the Outbreak of War, which prepared definite instructions in a "War Book"; and (4) the Air Committee, which dealt with matters concerning aerial navigation.

THE DOMINIONS AND IMPERIAL DEFENCE

Naval

The arrangement arrived at between the British Admiralty and representatives of the Dominion of Canada and the Commonwealth of Australia at the Imperial Conference in 1911 was published in the form of a Memorandum, which is quoted in the ANNUAL for 1912. The Commonwealth Government adhered to the policy agreed upon in 1909 and 1911, and during 1913 the principal ships of the first fleet unit of the Royal Australian Navy were completed. The responsibility for the defence of Australasian waters, and for the maintenance of the naval establishments at Sydney and elsewhere in the Commonwealth, was entirely assumed by the Federal Government on July 1, 1913. New Zealand, South Africa, India, and Newfoundland continued to make direct contributions to the Imperial Navy. The Federated Malay States also provided the cost of a battleship.

Military

Previous to the outbreak of the war, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa were organising their forces in armies, based generally on the system of the Imperial Army at home.

The scheme provided that the **organisation and training** of the troops of the Overseas Dominions should follow generally the same lines as in the Regular Army and Territorial Force. Under the scheme for the organisation of **an Imperial General Staff** there was to be an interchange of officers, and headquarters for training were already established or to be established in the various Dominions under the control of the Imperial Staff. A Dominions Section of the Staff was formed at the War Office, April 1, 1912, to which officers from the Oversea Dominions were attached, whose duty was to study systems of education, training, staff duties, tactics, etc., and to keep the Chief of the Imperial General Staff abreast of changes and progress in their own parts of the Empire. The local forces of the various Dominions thus were to form part of one great homogeneous Imperial Army in a much larger sense than that term had hitherto been used. It was intended that **Staff Colleges** should be established in each of the States of the Empire on the lines of the Staff Colleges at Camberley and Quetta.

THE NAVY

Administration : The Admiralty Board; Distribution of Business; Admiralty Departments; The Naval War Staff; The Royal Marines; Ordnance and Torpedo Depots.
Organisation : Personnel; Finance; Material.
Miscellaneous : The Flag List; Dockyard and Port Commands.
The Navies of the Combatants (pp. 739-43).

ADMINISTRATION

The Admiralty Board

First Lord, See Special List of National Ministry . . £5,000 and house allowance
First Sea Lord, Admiral Sir John Rushworth Jellicoe, G.C.B., O.M. . £1,500* and house
Second Sea Lord, Admiral Sir Cecil Burney, G.C.M.G., K.C.B. £1,500*
Third Sea Lord, Rear-Admiral Frederick C. T. Tudor, C.B. £1,500*
Fourth Sea Lord, Capeain Lionel Halsey, C.B., C.M.G. £1,500*
Civil Lord, See Special List of National Ministry £1,000
Additional Civil Lord, Right Hon. Sir Francis J. S. Hopwood, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. £3,000
Parliamentary and Financial Secretary, See Special List of National Ministry . £2,000
Permanent Secretary, Sir W. Graham Greene, K.C.B. £2,000

Unlike the other great departments of the Government, the Navy is not presided over by a Secretary of State. This is due to the circumstance that **the constitutional ruler of the Navy** is a Lord High Admiral, but the office has been continuously in commission since 1708, except during the period when it was filled by the Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV. The Commissioners are generally styled "**the Lords of the Admiralty**" or "the Board."

Private Secretaries and Naval Assistants

Private Secretaries to First Lord, J. E. Masterton Smith, C.B., G. A. Steel . £200†
Assist. do. E. H. Packe . . . £100†
Private Sec. to First Sea Lord, J. S. Barnes £100†
Private Sec. to Second Sea Lord, H. Leveson (*temp.*) . . . . . £100†
Private Sec. to Third Sea Lord, J. A. C. Champion . . . . . £100†
Private Sec. to Fourth Sea Lord, C. B. Coxwell (*actg.*) . . . . . £100†
Private Sec. to Civil Lord, N. MacLeod . £100†
Private Secs. to Additional Civil Lord, Hon. Brian Buckley (*temp.*), Sub-Lieut. F. J. Hopwood, R.N.V.R. (*temp.*) . . .
Private Sec. to Financial Secretary, F. W. Hadden (*actg.*) . . . . .
Private Sec. to Permanent Secretary, R. M. Y. Gleadowe (*actg.*) . . . . .
Naval Secretary to First Lord, Commodore C. M. de Bartolomé, C.B. . . £2,000
Naval Assistant to First Sea Lord, Captain Allan F. Everett, C.B., R.N. . . . £950
Additional do. Captain A. H. Alington, R.N.
Naval Assistant to Second Sea Lord, Captain Henry T. Buller, M.V.O., R.N. . . £950
Naval Assistants to Third Sea Lord, Captain Clement Greatorex, C.B., M.V.O., R.N. (is also Director of Naval Equipment); Captain Ernest K. Loring, R.N. . £950
Naval Assistant to Fourth Sea Lord, Commander Halton S. Lecky, R.N. . .

* In addition to naval half-pay.
† Allowance, in addition to salary as clerk, principal clerk, etc.

The Admiralty issued a statement dated Sept. 7, 1912, with memoranda by the First Lord, in which it was announced that the following distributions of Admiralty business had been approved, and would come into force forthwith:—

First Lord, General Direction of all business.
First Sea Lord, Organisation for War and Distribution of the Fleet.
Second Sea Lord, Personnel.
Third Sea Lord, Matériel.
Fourth Sea Lord, Stores and Transport.
Civil Lord, Works, Buildings, and Greenwich Hospital.
Additional Civil Lord, Contracts and Dockyard business.
Parliamentary Secretary, Finance.
Permanent Secretary, Admiralty business.

DISTRIBUTION OF BUSINESS

First Lord

1. General direction and supervision of all business relating to the Navy. Political and Board questions. 2. Promotions and removals from the Service of Naval and Marine officers. Honours and rewards. 3. Royal Yachts and Admiralty Yacht, including appointment of all officers. 4. Appointment of admirals and officers in command, including engineer rear-admirals, surgeons-general and deputy surgeons-general, and staff appointments of Royal Marines. 5. Chaplain of the Fleet, appointment of, and entry of naval chaplains and instructors. 6. Civil appointments and promotions (higher posts). 7. Naval cadetships and nominations to assistant clerkships, R.N.

First Sea Lord

1. Preparation for war: All large questions of naval policy and maritime warfare—to advise. 2. Fighting and sea-going efficiency of the Fleet, its organisation and mobilisation, including complements of ships as affecting total numbers; system of gunnery and torpedo exercises of the Fleet, and tactical employment of aircraft, and all military questions connected with the foregoing; distribution and movements of all ships in commission and in reserve. 3. Superintendence of the War Staff and the Hydrographic Department.

Second Sea Lord

1. Manning and training of the Fleet; details of complements of ships and establishments; barracks, training, and educational establishments, with their complements; also all mobilisation regulations for the *personnel*. 2. Service and appointments of officers of all branches (except as reserved to First Lord). 3. Royal Marines. 4.

Coastguard and Reserve Forces. 5. Hospitals. 6. Discipline (see Note). 7. Signals.

NOTE.—The following papers are invariably to be marked also to the First Sea Lord: (1) Questions of importance relating to discipline. (2) Questions affecting total Fleet numbers.

Third Sea Lord

1. Design of *matériel* for the Fleet, including ships and their machinery, armour, naval ordnance and gun mountings, aeroplanes and airships, and docking facilities; also alterations and additions to ships which affect design or fighting efficiency. Preparation of estimates of costs of all new construction falling due in any year under current and prospective programmes. Superintendence of the Departments of the Director of Naval Construction, Engineer-in-Chief, Director of Naval Ordnance, Director of Naval Equipment, Director of Air Department, and Superintendent of Compasses. 2. Design questions affecting vessels proposed to be purchased for the Fleet or to be employed in auxiliary services. 3. Inventions relating to ships, machinery, etc. 4. Salvage of vessels, so far as technical and professional considerations are involved.

Fourth Sea Lord

1. Transport service, including hired auxiliary vessels other than armed merchant cruisers. Passages. 2. Superintendence of naval store, Fleet coaling, and victualling services; ordnance and medical stores, etc., and all questions relating thereto. 3. Full and half pay; allowances and compensations, including table money, prize questions, pilotage and surveying pay, and freight of treasure and all extra payments. Debts of officers and men. Naval and Marine pensions and widows' pensions. Character, conduct, and badge questions. Naval savings banks. 4. Medals. Uniform regulations. 5. Naval detention quarters and Bodmin Naval Prison. Deserters — rewards for apprehension; removals of "R." 6. General salvage money questions, and money demands for salvage of naval stores. 7. Collisions.

Civil Lord

1. Works and buildings, including purchases of land; Coastguard buildings, sites, and leases. 2. Staff of civil establishments (except as reserved to First Lord), including classification, appointment, promotion, pay, allowances, and pension; dockyard police. 3. Greenwich Hospital business, including appointments (except of Naval chaplains to livings, Superintendent of the Royal Hospital School, Curator of the Painted Hall, and appointments to Greenwich Hospital Pensions). 4. Charitable fund, compassionate allowances, subscriptions, etc., and allowances to ministers of religion, and grants in aid of churches and schools. 5. Marine and dockyard schools. 6. Special questions affecting retirement and pay of Naval and Marine officers and men, when discretionary power is specifically provided for by Order in Council.

NOTE.—Works questions of an important character, or if likely to affect questions dealt with by the Financial Secretary, will be marked to him also.

Additional Civil Lord

1. Contracts for *matériel* for the Fleet (including ships and their machinery, armour, naval ordnance and gun mountings, aeroplanes and airships), works, yard machinery, and stores of all descriptions. Contract arrangements in connection with the disposal, salvage, or loan of vessels or stores. Superintendence of the Contract and Purchase Department. 2. General organisation of dockyards, including provision of labour and plant, and any business questions in connection with the building and repair of ships and their machinery, whether in the dockyards or in private yards.

NOTE.—Tenders for ships' hulls and propelling machinery, armour, and important gun and aircraft orders, will also be marked to the Third Sea Lord.

Parliamentary and Financial Secretary

1. Finance, estimates, and expenditure generally, and all proposals for new and unusual expenditure. 2. Accounts—cash, store, and dockyard expense. 3. Purchase and sale of ships, and of stores generally. 4. Payment of hire of ships as armed merchant cruisers, troop ships, colliers, freight ships, etc. 5. Questions involving reference to the Treasury financially, except the less important works questions dealt with finally by the Civil Lord. 6. Exchequer and Audit Department—Questions connected with. 7. General labour questions, including annual petitions.

Permanent Secretary

1. General office organisation. 2. Discipline of the clerical staff of the various Admiralty Departments. 3. Admiralty procedure. 4. Recommendations for appointments and promotions in the Admiralty Office. 5. Correspondence. 6. Communications with Foreign Naval Attachés. 7. Communications with ministers of religion (other than Church of England).

NOTE.—Routine papers, as defined below, will be disposed of by the Permanent Secretary. (*a*) Such as require intermediate action or reference to render them sufficiently complete for decision by the Board. (*b*) Such as do not involve some new principle, establish a precedent, or occasion expense not provided for under existing regulations. (*c*) Such as do not involve any point of discipline, or affect the movements of or orders to a ship.

In the absence of the Permanent Secretary the Assistant Secretary will act in his place.

Notes

1. It is to be understood that in any matter of great importance the First Sea Lord is always to be consulted by the other Sea Lords, the Civil Lord, the Additional Civil Lord, and the Parliamentary and Permanent Secretaries; but each Member of the Board and the Parliamentary and Permanent Secretaries will communicate direct with the First Lord. 2. The proceedings of courts martial will be marked to the Fourth and Second Sea Lords, but will specially pass under review of the Fourth Sea Lord, who will call the attention of the Second Sea Lord to any special point requiring consideration. The latter will consult the First Sea Lord in cases of importance.

Secretary's Department

Assist. Sec. O. A. R. Murray, C.B. . . £1,400

**Principal Clerks*, J. W. S. Anderson, M.V.O., C. R. Brigstocke (*actg.*), H. W. Brown, W. J. Evans, A. Flint (*actg.*), W. F. Nicholson, C.B., S. H. Plummer (*actg.*), R. R. Scott, C.S.I., R. Skinner (*actg.*), C. Walker, C.B. . . £850–1,000

* The Clerical Staff is arranged alphabetically in each class, and the arrangement does not indicate precedence. Promotion to higher appointments will be by selection and not by seniority.

Assist. Sec. for Finance Duties, V. W. Baddeley, C.B. . . . £1,000–1,200
**Assist. Principals*, J. B. Abraham (*actg.*), C. J. Adams, J. S. Barnes (*actg.*), E. C. Cleary (*actg.*), H. Eastwood, T. Fry (*actg.*), R. G. Hayes, E. Lee, C. G. Madin (*actg.*), P. E. Marrack (*actg.*), J. E. Masterton Smith, C.B., C. Perham (*actg.*), S. H. Phillips (*actg.*), A. H. M. Robertson (*actg.*), R. Walton (*actg.*) £600–800
**Clerks*, J. A. C. Champion, C. B. Coxwell, G. Dunn, R. M. Y. Gleadowe, N. Macleod, E. Sawers, G. A. Steel £200–500
**Staff Clerks*, H. Akhurst, G. F. Cotton, H. Crombie (*actg.*), F. W. Danter, A. P. Hegarty (*actg.*), A. Main, G. J. Main, E. J. Miller (*actg.*), J. Northam, W. A. T. Shorto, H. O. Simmons (*actg.*), V. T. Simpson, E. J. Tozer, W. E. Varnals (*actg.*), G. C. Young £350–450
Librarian, W. G. Perrin (£400–600) (acting as Civil Assistant, Air Dept.).
Deputy Librarian, J. F. Phillips (£300–400) (acting as Asst. Sec., Board of Invention and Research).

The **Admiralty Library**, consisting of some 50,000 volumes, was removed in Aug. and Sept. 1910 to more convenient apartments in the new buildings over the entrance to the Mall; and at the same time steps were taken to provide a reading-room for officers of the Royal Navy and Marines, and for naval students obtaining permission to use the library. The reading-room was officially opened by the First Lord on Sept. 20, 1911. Part I. of a subject catalogue of printed books in the Library, dealing with the Historical Section, was issued in July 1912.

ADMIRALTY WAR STAFF

Chief of the War Staff, Vice-Admiral (*actg.*) Sir Henry F. Oliver, K.C.B., M.V.O. . £1,800
Assist. to ditto, Captain Arthur de K. L. May, R.N. £700

Operations Division

Director of the Operations Division, Rear-Admiral Thomas Jackson, C.B., M.V.O., R.N. £1,500
Assist. ditto, Captain Henry W. Grant, R.N.; Lieut.-Col. Walter T. C. Jones, D.S.O., R.M.L.I. £800
Naval and Marine Staff, Captains A. G. Allgood (*ret.*), A. F. Beal, R. P. Clutton (*ret.*), C. G. S. Eeles (*ret.*), W. M. Kerr, C. D. Roper, C. Seymour, H. J. L. W. K. Willcox; Commanders R. Fitzmaurice, D.S.O., F. G. S. Peile, C. C. Dix, D.S.O., F. Bowden-Smith (*ret.*), E. V. Brooke-Webb (*ret.*), S. V. S. C. Messum (*ret.*), T. W. Stirling (*emerg.*), L. Robinson; Lieut.-Com. J. P. Gibbs . . . £530
Civil Staff, Staff Clerk, G. J. Rickman £350–500

Intelligence Division

Director of the Intelligence Division, Captain William R. Hall, C.B., R.N. £1,500
Assist. ditto, Captains Raymond A. Nugent, M.V.O., R.N., Thomas E. Wardle, R.N. £800
Naval and Marine Staff, Captain H. W. W. Hope, R.N.; Commanders Colpoys C. Walcott (*ret.*), V. R. Brandon, F. G. G. Chilton, L. D. Penfold (*ret.*), E. F. Gregory, R. Howard (*temp.*), G. C. Dickens, H. F. C. Cavendish (*emerg.*); Lord Herschell (Commdr. R.N.V.R.); Hon. W. Cozens-Hardy, K.C., Lieut.-Coms. Walter T. Bagot, J. F. Houstoun, A. W. Wood (*ret.*); Lieut. R. V. de Halpert (*ret. temp.*) (£530); Eng.-Commander Percy Wheater (£730); Major Frank V. Temple, R.M.L.I., Walter Sinclair, R.M.L.I., Captains Percy R. Heycock, R.M.A., Cecil E. S. Wright, R.M.L.I., Bernard F. Trench, R.M.L.I., J. C. Farmer, R.M.L.I., C. B. Mullins, R.M.L.I., Cuthbert E. Binns, R.M.L.I.; Lieut.-Com. H. Paget, R.N.V.R.; Lieuts. A. P. Hadow, R.N.R., A. E. Watts, R.N.V.R., F. Romer, R.N.V.R., C. P. Serocold, R.N.V.R., H. Howard, R.N.V.R.; Naval Instrs. G. V. Rayment, B.A.; Fleet Paymasters Charles J. E. Rotter, Ernest W. C. Thring, C. Betton Roberts (£530); Asst. Paymasters L. Hirst, R.N., W. H. Osman, R.N.V.R.
Civil Staff, Staff Clerks, Hugh Broadbent, W. H. Hancock £350–550

Mobilisation Division

Director of the Mobilisation Division, Rear-Admiral M. Culme-Seymour, C.B., M.V.O. £1,500
Naval Staff, Commdrs. G. Hopwood, Basil G. Washington £530
Civil Staff, Staff Clerk for Manning Duties, Robert Gordon £350–550

Trade Division

Director of the Trade Division (*acting*), Captain Richard Webb, C.B., R.N.
Assist. Director of the Trade Division (*acting*), Captain Horace W. Longden, R.N.
Naval and Marine Staff, Captains S. R. Drury-Lowe, C.M.G., W. H. D. Margesson (*ret.*), B. H. Smith (*ret.*), T. H. Foster (*ret.*), P. Walter (*ret.*); Commanders T. Fisher, A. H. Tarleton, M.V.O. (*emerg.*), Sir C. L. Cust, Bt., K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., C.I.E., Maxwell H. Anderson (*act., ret.*), O. V. de Satge (*ret.*), J. Kiddle, H. W. Kenrick, R.N.R.; Lieut.-Coms. J. O. Wyatt (*ret.*), W. P. Koe (*ret.*), J. W. Pugh (*ret.*), W. Ginman, R.N.V.R., W. E. Arnold-Forster, R.N.V.R.; Lieuts H. C. Arnold-Forster (*emerg.*), W. H. Stewart, R.N.R., F. H. McCormick-Goodhart, R.N.V.R., L. McCormick-Goodhart, R.N.V.R.; Lieut.-Col. T. H. Hawkins, R.M.L.I.; Fleet-Paymasters H. W. Eldon-Manisty, C.M.G., A. R. Parker; Asst. Paymasters H. B. Tuffill, R.N.R., W. A. J. Boxford, R.N.R.
Civil Staff, Staff Clerk, J. T. Cotton (*actg.*).
Appointed for Temporary Service during the War H. S. Moss Blundell (*unp.*), Sir F. Bolton (*unp.*), E. Burns-Pye (*unp.*), Mrs. C. H. Campbell (*unp.*), H. C. Cumberbatch (*unp.*), A. H. Charteris, G. D. Hardinge-Tyler, W. E. Hargreaves (*unp.*), G. Montagu (*unp.*), Lieut. E. Maclay (Cameronians), C. Lawrence, Earl of Sandwich (*unp.*).

Signal Section

Head of Signal Section, Captain Christopher R. Payne, R.N.
Naval Staff, Commanders B. E. Reinold, E. J. Hardman-Jones; Staff-Paymaster J. E. A. Brown; Asst.-Paym. E. W. H. Travis; Warrant Writer H. Ratcliffe.

Naval Attachés, Rear-Admiral Richard P. F. Purefoy, M.V.O. (The Hague); Captains Guy R. A. Gaunt, C.M.G. (Washington), June 1, 1914; Edward H. Rymer (Tokio), Dec. 1, 1914; Montagu W. W.

* See note on preceding page.

The New HAZELL, 1917

P. Consett (Stockholm), July 27, 1912; Fitzmaurice Acton (Paris), Sept 9, 1915; D. A. H. Larking, C.M.G. (Rome), Nov. 8, 1915; E. L. D. Boyle (*emerg.*) (Rio de Janeiro), Dec. 4, 1914; A. H. Quick (Santiago), Sept. 28, 1916; Commander Harold G. Grenfell (Petrograd), April 1, 1912; Commander William F. Sells (Athens), June 26, 1915; I. A. S. Hutton (Peking), Oct. 6, 1916 . . . £982–1,165

The Naval War Staff was established by an Admiralty Memorandum dated Jan. 1, 1912, which Memorandum was reprinted as an appendix to the First Lord's Statement Explanatory of the Navy Estimates, 1912–13 [Cd. 6106]. In this document the Staff was stated to be the means of preparing and training those officers who arrive, or are likely to arrive, by the excellence of their sea service, at stations of high responsibility, for dealing with the more extended problems awaiting them there; it was to be a means of sifting, developing, and applying the results of history and experience, and of preserving them as a general stock of reasoned opinion available as an aid and guide for all who are called upon to determine, in peace or war, the naval policy of the country; and it was to be a brain, far more comprehensive than that of any single man, applied continuously to the scientific and speculative study of naval strategy and preparation.

The Chief of the Staff is a flag officer, primarily responsible to the First Sea Lord, and working under him as his principal assistant and agent. As occasion requires, he accompanies the First Lord and First Sea Lord to the Committee of Imperial Defence. He guides and co-ordinates the work of the Staff in all its branches, and under his direction frequent "Staff meetings" are held with the Directors of Divisions and other members. The Staff has three main branches, dealing respectively with war information, war plans, and war arrangements. The first named, known as the Intelligence Division, acquires the information on which action may be taken; the second, known as the Operations Division, deliberates on the facts so obtained in relation to the policy of the State, and reports thereupon, and the third, known as the Mobilisation Division, enables the final decision of the superior authority to be put into actual effect. Each of these Divisions, which are equal in status, is in charge of a Director, who is either a rear-admiral or senior captain. Each Director is ready at any moment to act for the Chief of the Staff in the latter's absence from whatever cause, and for this purpose is fully acquainted with the work of his two colleagues.

The functions of the War Staff are advisory. It has no executive authority, discharges no administrative duties, and its responsibilities end with the tendering of advice and with the accuracy of the facts on which that advice is based. Decision as to accepting or rejecting the advice of the Staff wholly or in part rests with the First Sea Lord, whose place it is, as a Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, to decide on the grand issues of naval policy and warfare. The existence of the Staff enables him to do this without being burdened with undue detail, and with every assurance that no detail has been neglected.

The original members of the War Staff were selected by the Admiralty from among officers whose qualifications were considered suitable, but in course of time membership will be limited to those officers who pass through a special "War Staff Course" at the Royal Naval War College, Portsmouth. Officers graduating in this manner constitute a specialist branch of "Staff Officers," and are eligible to receive appointments either at the Admiralty or on the staff of flag officers afloat as they become vacant. The first War Staff Course, to which twelve lieutenants of over six years' seniority and three officers of the Royal Marines were appointed, began in April 1912, and on qualifying as Staff Officers its members received appointments afloat in February 1913. Future courses are to begin about the end of February in each year.

The **Navy War Council** was established in October 1909 for the purpose of co-ordinating the arrangements made in former years for the study of naval strategy and the working out of war plans. Its functions have now to a large extent been transferred to the Naval War Staff and its Chief.

The **Intelligence Division of the War Staff** was previously known as the **Naval Intelligence Department**, and was established in February 1887 on the basis of an existing Foreign Intelligence Committee, its first director being Capt. W. H. Hall, with a total staff of 15 naval officers and civilians, which number was increased from time to time.

Similarly, the **Mobilisation Division** was known as the **Naval Mobilisation Department**. It was formed in 1909 on the nucleus of the section of the Naval Intelligence Department concerned with mobilisation duties and the preparation of war plans.

No department comparable with the **Operations Division of the War Staff** existed before the constitution of the latter in January 1912, but many of its functions were carried out by the Intelligence and Mobilisation Departments.

A separate **Trade Division** and **Signal Section** were constituted on the outbreak of war.

Hydrographic Department

Hydrographer, R.-Adm. John F. Parry, C.B. £1,500
Assist. ditto, Captain Ernest C. Hardy, R.N. £950
Director of Navigation, Capt. John A. Webster, M.V.O., R.N. . . . .
Chief Civil Assist. W. D. Barber, I.S.O. . £700
Naval Assists. Capts. Hy. P. Douglas, C. F. Oldham, C. H. C. Langdon; Coms. Bishop O. M. Davy, William T. P. Wilson (*ret.*), Harold D. Warburg (*actg.*), A. Havergal (*ret.*), R. L. Hancock, Lewis L. T. Jones; Lieut.-Coms. Charles M. Gibson, John S. Harris, Alan F. S. Grant, Archibald C. Bell, Kenneth D. W. Macpherson (*temp.*), H. L. Haslewood (*ret.*), Francis May . . . £530–600
Supt. of Charts, Comdr. John D. Nares £700–800
Supt. of Sailing Directions, Captain (*actg.*) Charles V. Smith (*ret.*). . . . .
Chief Cartographers, A. W. Codd, B.A., Alexander Gibson, B.Sc. (*temp. addl.*), F. H. Sharbau, and Hugh H. Underhill £415–500
Cartographers, J. Henry Aitken, J. W. Atherton, J. A. B. Buck, B.Sc., L. De Ville, A. Foxcroft Gibson, M.D., David Hardie (*temp. Lieut.*, R.N.V.R.), G. R. Hayes, J. M. Lee, J. E. McGegan, C. M. Meade, Harry Moody, H. H. Oakley, B.Sc., E. C. Pratt, T. J. Richmond, B.Sc., G. B. Stigant £100–400
Staff Clerks, E. H. Chapman (*actg.*), W. Lindegreen, W. E. Llewellyn . £350–450

Appointed or lent for temporary service during the War, R. W. Ashborn (*Geological Survey*), J. O. Borley, M.A. (*Bd. of Agriculture and Fisheries*), D. J. R. Edney (*Royal Observatory, Greenwich*), G. H. Fowler, B.A., Ph.D., F.L.S., and Capt. (*ret.*) C. E. Monro, R.N. (*Bd. of Trade*).

Naval Equipment Department

Director of Naval Equipment, Captain Clement Greatorex, C.B., M.V.O. . . £1,500
Assist. ditto, Capts. Henry L. Cochrane, Christopher P. Metcalfe, D.S.O. (*ret.*) (*for Salvage Work*) £950
Eng. Captain, Henry R. Teed.
Carpenter Lieut. Thomas L. Soper.
Supts. of Contract-built Ships, Captain Brian H. F. Barttelot, M.V.O., for contract work (not including Destroyers) on the Clyde; address: 3 Clyde View, Partick, Glasgow. Captain Laurence E. Power, C.B., M.V.O., for contract work (not including Destroyers) on the Tyne, Thames, Mersey, at Barrow-in-Furness, and at Sunderland; address: 4 Eslington Terrace, Jesmond, Newcastle-on-Tyne . . . . . each £1,00
Supt. of Torpedo-boat Destroyers building by Contract, Captain Cyril Asser, R.N.; address: 47 Victoria Street, S.W.
Commanders G. H. H. Holden (*ret.*), Vernon S. Rashleigh, S. B. Boyd-Richardson, F. F. Rose, D.S.O., J. H. Dathan (*ret.*), L. G. E. Crabbe, J. W. Gracey, R.N.R. (*act.*).
Lieut.-Comdr. G. M. Skinner.

The Department of the Director of Naval Equipment was created by an Official Admiralty Memorandum dated Sept. 7, 1912. It was formerly a part of the Department of the Controller (Third Sea Lord). The duties and functions of the Director were set forth in an appendix to the Memorandum as being "to advise the Third Sea Lord on all naval professional questions relating to the construction of ships whose designs have been approved by the Board, and to repairs and alterations and additions to completed ships, and to keep him informed of the progress of construction generally. He will be associated with the Director of Dockyards and with the Superintendent of Contract Work in advising on questions involving naval considerations arising out of the building, alteration, or repair of ships. He will be responsible for the supervision of the equipment and fittings of H.M. ships building by contract or in the Dockyards, visiting the vessels, and going fully into their equipment and fittings at an early stage of design. He will constantly take stock of the condition of ships, and will put forward annually a programme for additions, alterations, and repairs."

Naval Construction Department

Director of Naval Construction, E. H. Tennyson d'Eyncourt, C.B. . . . £3,000
Superintendent of Construction Accounts and Contract Work, W. H. Whiting, C.B. £1,200–1,500
Assistant Directors of Naval Construction, W. J. Berry, W. H. Gard, C.B., M.V.O., H. Pledge (*actg.*), A. E. Richards . £1,000–1,200
Superintendent of Admiralty Experimental Works, R. E. Froude, C.B., LL.D., F.R.S. £1,000
Senior Constructive Officer (re-entered for temporary service during war), J. A. Yates.
Chief Constructors, E. L. Attwood (*actg.*), S. E. Boyland (*actg.*), W. H. Carter (*actg.*), T. Dally, A. W. Johns (*actg.*), C. F. Munday (*actg.*), J. H. Narbeth, M.V.O., E. A. J. Pearce (*actg.*), P. L. Pethick . £700–850
Constructors, G. H. Ball, G. Bulkeley (*actg.*), C. I. R. Campbell (*actg.*), C. E. Goodyear, S. V. Goodall (*actg.*), C. Hannaford (*actg.*), J. C. Joughin (*actg.*), C. W. Kerridge (*actg.*), E. B. Harries (*actg.*), A. J. Hobson, W. J. Martin, T. L. Mathias (*actg.*), F. L. Mayer (*actg.*), O. A. Payne, J. Rogers, W. G. Sanders (*actg.*), C. Scott (*actg.*), A. W. Watson (*actg.*), L. Woollard (*actg.*) £450–600
Assistant Constructors, First Class, A. Adams, T. H. Bentley, C. M. Carter (Sec. to Director of Naval Const.), E. B. Charig, G. H. Child, F. Hickey, C. J. W. Hopkins, J. Innes, C. S. Lillicrap, J. McQueen, S. Payne, E. F. Spanner, A. G. W. Stantan, L. C. Williamson . . £250–450
Assistant Constructors, Second Class, F. T. Blackman, A. P. Cole, W. A. D. Forbes, R. W. L. Gawn, D. E. J. Offord, H. S. Pengelly, F. Sutcliffe, F. C. C. Rogers.
Temporary Constructor, T. B. Abell.
Temporary Assistant Constructors, A. Akester, B.Sc., J. Angus, B.Sc., C. W. Bion, B.Sc., E. L. Champness, B.Sc., F. C. Cocks, D. A. Coskery, B.Sc., W. J. Craig, J. L. Davies, D. L. Evans, B.Sc., R. Fairley, T. Graham, B.Sc., W. R. Hockaday, R. K. McMillan, M. M. Parker, G. McL. Paterson, B.A., A. P. Patterson, B.Sc., P. G. Rouse, B.A., J. H. Sowden, B.Sc., T. E. Sowden, B.Sc., F. W. Thorne, J. C. M. Wilson.
Temporary Acting Assistant Constructors, G. Chase, W. H. Eastcott, H. E. Hodge, G. Hunnisett, W. J. Laughton, P. J. Parmiter, G. Penney, A. F. Perkins, H. Philpot, F. Skeens, A. Taylor, S. F. Thorn, A. Warren, S. R. Wells, G. H. Whiteway.
Inspecting Officer of Smiths' Work, E. T. Pearson.
Surveyor (lent from Board of Trade), C. E. Rawbone.
Curator of Drawings, W. J. Moore.
Examiner of Construction Accounts, George H. Taylor.
Confidential Clerks to D.N.C., J. Luffman, S. W. R. Pippett (*actg.*).
Technical Clerk, W. H. Malpas.
Clerical Assistant to S.C.W. R. J. Wright (*actg.*).
Superintending Electrical Engineer, C. H. Wordingham . . . £1,000–1,100
Electrical Engineers, Higher Grade, A. D. Constable, William McClelland, E. T. Williams, M.I.E.E. (*actg.*) . . £500–650
Electrical Engineers, H. Melville Ackery, J. S. Beddoe (*actg.*), F. P. Fletcher (*actg.*), F. C. Forster, M.I.E.E., A. G. Newington, W. P. Scott (*actg.*) . . . £300–500
First Assistant Electrical Engineers, W. H. Chatten (*actg.*), H. H. R. Green, W. P. Scott.
Examiner of Accounts, E. E. Rogers (*actg.*).
Clerk in Charge, J. Hall.

Engineering Department

Engineer-in-Chief of the Fleet, Eng.-Vice-Admiral Sir Henry J. Oram, K.C.B., F.R.S. £1,500
Deputy Engineers-in-Chief, Eng.-Rear-Admiral G. G. Goodwin, C.B. (£850–1,000 and £200 allowance); Eng.-Rear-Admiral William J. Anstey.

Assist. dittos, Eng.-Rear-Admiral Edouard Gaudin; Eng.-Captains Francis H. Lister (lent Priority Section), C. W. J. Bearblock, E. A. Short (*ret.*, *temp.*) £850–1,000
Engineer-Inspectors, Eng.-Capts. John H. Jenkin, Arthur S. Crisp; Eng.-Commdrs. John McLaurin, David J. Carruthers, C. G. Ware, J. J. Kirwin, E. Nibbs (*actg.*), Frederick Barter, Arthur E. Hyne, L. M. Hobbs, Wm. H. Ham, Francis A. Gordon (*temp.*), J. Hamilton, James H. Sargent (*actg.*) . . *full pay and allowance of* £150
Engineer-Lieut.-Commanders, Leonard W. Curgenven, Harold A. Brown, B. W. Knott, F. J. Pedrick, G. Preece (*temp.*), J. H. Harrison, Alfred Turner, Wm. S. Mann, Stanley C. Church, E. A. Archard, W. W. Lock *full pay and allowance*
Engineer-Lieut. F. R. G. Turner.
Civilian Engineer-Observers, W. G. Gibbons, C. Grey, W. G. Mathews, W. Letty, M. Ord.
Examiners of Engineering Accounts, Edwin Gedye, W. J. Stallion . . . £350–450

Dockyards Department

Director of Dockyards and Dockyard Work, Sir James B. Marshall, K.C.B. . . £1,500
Supt. of Dockyard Branch, H. J. Webb £1,000–1,200
Manager, Constructive Dept. F. B. Ollis (*tempy., for special service*).
Chief Constructors, G. M. Apsey (*temp.*), E. R. Bate (*addl.*), C. H. Croxford (*actg. temp.*) £600–800
Constructors, F. G. Bryant, G. F. Ludford, H. B. Wood, W. T. Davis (*temp.*) £450–600 *and allowance*
For Special Service, Eng.-Rear-Admirals R. Mayston, C.B., (*ret.*, *temp.*); C. Rudd (*ret.*, *temp.*) . . . . .
Engineer Assist. to Director of Dockyards, Eng.-Captain John W. Ham . £850–1,000
Engineer Assists. Eng.-Commander Samuel P. Ferguson (*full pay and allowance*); E. R. Langmaid . . . £400–600
Examiners of Dockyard Work, T. H. Harries E. A. Lakey, J. D. Gibby (*actg.*), J. Ellis, W. L. Coles, O. Henwood, F. J. Fletcher, J. A. Fage, F. Sanders . £350–500
Clerical Assists. C. W. Loveridge, G. C. Stanbury (*actg.*) . . . £350–450
Visiting Inspectors of Timber, W. H. Hooper, Alfred James . . £350–450

Dockyard Expense Accounts Department

Inspector of Dockyard Expense Accounts, W. G. Roff, I.S.O. £850–1,000
Assist. to ditto, J. Ryan . . . £600–800
Expense Accounts Officer, F. W. W. Burrell £350–500
Deputy ditto, G. T. Jones.
Assist. ditto, T. Platt, Thomas Jennings, J. A. Jeffery, F. Hall.

Naval Store Department

Director of Stores, M. M. Waller £1,000–1,200
Assist. dittos, G. H. Ashdown, I.S.O., G. M. Discombe (*actg.*), R. J. Hall, H. Simmins (*actg.*) £800–900
Superintending Clerks, J. H. Aitken, A. E. Cocks, O. S. Griffiths (*actg.*), A. C. Hearn (*actg.*), F. Weston (*actg.*), B. J. Wilson £600–800
Deputy Store Officers, G. Carter (*actg.*), J. T. Hayton (*actg.*), J. H. Hearn (*actg.*), J. C. Kell, M. Kissane (*actg.*), W. F. Mitchell (*actg.*), F. Montgomery (*actg.*), F. M. Palmer, W. H. L. Roberts (*actg.*), W. B. Stantan (*addl.*), A. H. J. Watson (*actg.*), H. S. Webb (*actg.*) . . . £350–500
Assist. dittos, S. G. Beare, M. G. Gill, C. B. Hains, E. Lander, A. Paterson, G. A. Phillips, J. F. R. V. Russell, A. R. Straw (*actg.*), J. F. Swindells, W. B. Taylor, E. J. Tunnicliffe . . £100–350
Technical Assist. R. Murray, M.V.O. £350–600
Chief Examiners, W. H. Hayden, W. Riggs, C. H. G. Wilkinson £350–500
Examiners, R. H. Bennett, G. Day, W. J. S. Newbury, Lieut.-Com. W. H. Blake (*ret.*), Lieut. Anthony H. Goatley, R.N., Lieut. H. Tyner, R.N.V.R. . . £250–350
Assist. dittos, F. J. Dalrymple, G. W. Matthews, T. W. Thompson (*actg.*), J. Wilkins (*actg.*), F. W. Pearn, H. Puddey, E. T. Williams £200–250

Compass Branch

(47 Victoria Street, S.W.)

Supt. of Compasses, Captain Frank O. Creagh-Osborne, R.N. (*ret.*) . . . £700
Assist. ditto, Commdr. Stanley B. Norfolk £550
Assist. to ditto, Lieut-Commanders Geoffrey B. Harrison, Archibald C. Cole (*ret.*), G. R. C. Campbell £430
Compass Examiners, (at Deptford) Chief Boatswain George H. Alexander, Warrant Electrician J. Berry; (at Glasgow) R. W. Wrigley, B.A. (*temp.*).

Naval Ordnance Department

Director of Naval Ordnance and Torpedoes, Rear-Admiral Morgan Singer, C.B. . £1,500
Assist. Director of Torpedoes, Captain Philip W. Dumas, C.V.O., C.B., R.N. . £950
Assist. Director of Naval Ordnance, Captain Herbert R. Norbury, R.N. . . . £800
Assists. to Director of Naval Ordnance and Torpedoes, Commdrs. Chas. A. Scott, F. E. E. G. Schreiber, E. O. Cochrane, J. S. C. Salmond, M. K. Grant (*ret.*), I. W. Gibson, M.V.O., B. W. M. Fairbairn, A. Gilbert (*actg.*, *tempy.*), G. B. Riley (*actg.*, *temp.*, *ret.*), C. C. Sherman (*actg.*, *temp.*, *ret.*), J. G. Henderson, R.N.V.R., Lt.-Commdr. K. B. M. Churchill (*full pay and allowance*), Lieuts. (R.N.V.R.) W. D. Kilroy, H. O. Mock (*temp.*), Walter R. Gilbert, Sub-Lieut. W. H. J. Elridge, R.N.V.R.
Engineer-Inspectors, Eng.-Rear-Admiral Ernest F. Ellis, C.B., Eng.-Captain Thomas Thorne (*temp.*), Eng.-Commanders Henry Wall, Edward O. Hefford, Wm. Hart, A. R. Kempt, Eng.-Lieut.-Commander Frederick L. Robertson (*full pay and allowance*).
Chief Inspector of Naval Ordnance, Commdr. (*actg.*) John A. Duncan, C.B. . . £950
Assists. to ditto, Commanders Digby St. A. P. Weston (*ret.*), Henry G. R. Bevan (*ret.*); Leslie J. L. Hammond (*ret.*), Captain F. C. N. Bishop, R.M.A. . £550–700
Inspector of Steel, Commander Harold G. Jackson (*ret.*).
Assistant Inspectors of Steel, Admiral (*ret.*) Sir Edmund S. Poe, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.; Maj.-Gen. R. Wace, C.B. (*temp.*); Captains W. V. Anson, R.N. (*ret.*), H. R. Evans, R.N. (*ret.*), William H. M. Daniell, R.N. (*ret.*), Claude W. M. Plenderbeath, R.N. (*ret.*); Commanders Henry Thompson (*ret.*), Charles K. McCallum (*ret.*), John E. Bray (*ret.*),

T. S. Gooch (*emerg.*), A. H. Tremayne (*ret.*), R. C. Brenton (*temp.*), W. F. Caborne, C.B., R.N.R. (*ret.*); Lieut.-Coms. Arthur W. Tomlinson, Frank R. Willis, Hugh J. Orr (*ret.*), Llewellyn E. H. Llewellyn (*ret.*), John G. M. McHardy (*ret.*), Albert D. Grant (*ret.*), Robert F. Veasey (*ret.*), Alister W. McDonald (*ret.*), Ralph B. Bodilly (*ret.*), William H. Callwell (*ret.*), Henry L. Cheston (*emerg., act.*), Frederick J. Davis, R.D., R.N.R. (*ret.*), W. E. Compton (*ret.*), W. G. H. Cree (*ret.*), H. J. G. Lawrence (*ret.*), J. H. C. Ogilvy (*ret.*); Lieuts. Henry S. H. Ellis (*ret.*), Robert J. Sweet, R.N.R. (*ret.*), Beauchamp H. Venner (*ret.*); Colonel J. R. J. Jocelyn, R.A. (*ret., temp.*); Lieut.-Cols. T. English, R.E. (*ret., temp.*), G. Mackinlay, R.A. (*ret. temp.*); R. L. Haines (*ret. temp.*); Majors William S. Poë, R.M.A., Charles A. Bishop, R.M.A., Captain G. B. Macpherson Grant (*temp.*).

For temporary service during the War, H. B. Halls, C. J. Hill, A. E. Lee, L. T. Jarvis, J. W. Capstick, C. E. Moss, W. R. C. Hockin, R. Carey-Brenton, T. W. Sheppard, J. L. Capes, H. Jackson, A. McPherson, and P. R. Coursey.

Lent from Home Office, H. Topham, S. R. Bennett, A. C. Lowe, G. C. Sumner, E. L. Mecklin, C. F. Hunter, W. H. Mead, W. Turner, F. Bowen, A. A. Hepburn, C. H. Taylor, C. E. Plumbe, F. W. Cockshott, A. Fotheringham, L. D. Hooper, H. T. Ringdove, and W. C. Evans.

Under War Office, Lieut.-Com. John A. L. Hay, Lieut.-Com. Archibald C. Goolden (*ret.*), Captain Nathaniel F. Trotman, R.M.A.

Superintending Clerk, T. G. Anderson £550–700

Deputy ditto, W. P. Daniels (*actg.*)

Assist ditos, F. Morrison, S. W. Smith (*actg.*), G. Stevens (*actg.*).

Supt. of Ordnance Stores, Capt. Barrington H. Chevallier, R.N. (*ret.*) . £1,000–1,200

Assist. ditto, H. Fathers, F. Ward (*actg.*), G. E. Woodward (*actg.*) . . £800–900

Superintending Clerk, A. McFarlane (*actg.*) £550–700

Naval Ordnance Store Officer, W. A. Mortimer (*actg.*) £550–700

Deputy Ordnance Store Officers, T. W. Midmer, N. Thomas, W. H. Rowe, W. Vaughan £350–500

Assist. Ordnance Store Officers, J. A. W. Ballard (*actg.*), G. C. Cusens (*actg.*), W. E. Eyles (*actg.*), C. H. Murray (*actg.*), A. T. Reed (*actg.*), G. Swift (Sheffield).

Chief Analyst, Sheffield, John C. W. Humfrey.

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Air Department

Director of Air Services, Rear-Adm. Charles L. Vaughan-Lee.

Civil Assistant, William G. Perrin.

Private Sec. Paymaster (*actg.*) G. H. Thomson.

Supt. of Aircraft Constructions, Commodore Murray F. Sueter, C.B.

Naval Assistant, Capt. A. V. Vyvyan, D.S.O.

Asst. Supts. of Aircraft Construction, Captains D. T. Norris; A. J. Davies; Wing-Commander R. M. Clark-Hall.

Asst. Supt. of Engines, Wing-Commander (E.) W. Briggs.

Personnel Captain, Captain H. Edwards, D.S.O.

Inspecting Captain of Air Training, Wing-Commander H. D. Briggs.

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Military Liaison Officer, Lieut. J. B. Pike.

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Squadron Commanders, P. F. M. Fellowes, J. N. Fletcher, J. D. Mackworth, C. H. K. Edmonds, D.S.O., D. H. Hyde-Thomson, H. A. Williamson.

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Eng.-Commdr. F. Ranken.

Engineer Lieutenant, R. Stansmore, W. A. C. Sandford-Thompson.

Flight Lieutenants, F. A. Brock, W. A. Burns, E. V. Sassoon, L. H. Hardstaff, G. W. Cranfield, L. J. Killmayer, W. C. Michie, A. O. French-Brewster, E. J. C. Roberts, F. H. Williams, C. F. Rasmusen, M. E. A. Wright.

Flight Sub.-Lieut. D. W. Gray.

Warrant Officer (*1st grade*), F. W. Scarff.

Warrant Officers (*2nd grade*), J. V. Collins, H. G. Cooper, J. Ormsby, W. G. J. Wardle, L. C. Abbott, W. N. Formby, J. S. Matthias, W. T. Curtiss, C. Layzell-Apps, C. Y. Mitchell, J. H. Hobbs, C. F. Hammond.

Lieut.-Commanders, R.N.V.R. Lord Erskine, F. C. H. Sinclair, G. Holmes.

Lieutenants, R.N.V.R. C. R. Abbott, M. H. P. Allen, C. R. Andrews, J. Arthur, T. M. Barlow, T. B. Barrington, W. O. Bentley, R. B. Berkley, A. L. Bligh, T. S. R. Blunt, W. A. Bristow, J. S. Buchanan, F. A. Bumpus, A. C. Burgoine, G. Caird, J. D. Carmichael, E. Childers, E. H. Cockshott, J. Craig, J. G. T. Crawford, J. G. Currie, J. K. Curwen, C. R. D'Arcy, S. C. H. Davis, H. Dodd, A. T. Evans, J. P. Elsden, A. W. Farrer, S. Flower, J. M. Fraser, A. S. Gendle, R. S. Goddard, W. N. Goldsmith, W. C. Grant, J. E. A. Greatorex, B. T. Hamilton, H. A. Hetherington, R. W. Hogarth, E. Hogg, T. C. B. Hooke, W. H. Horden, E. C. Horsley, A. J. Hurst, D. C. M. Hume, A. G. Ionides, C. F. Jenkin, C. Kent, A. Landells, H. B. Leach, W. A. Lawrence, A. R. Low, W. O. Manning, W. L. Marsh, G. McAlpine, G. H. Millar, T. A. Monckton, S. R. Mullard, C. J. Murfitt, T. F. Norbury, T. L. Oliver, T. A. Parker, F. E. Pollard, W. J. Polybank, O. H. Powell, L. S. M. Pyke, G. M. T. Rees, A. Robertson, F. E. Rogers, E. S. Saunders, K. Secretan, R. G. Shire

A. F. H. Smallpiece, C. E. Stent, C. A. W. Taylor, S. M. Udale, J. B. Vernon, A. K. Toulmin-Smith, H. N. Warburton, F. Webb, A. H. White, W. S. Whitelaw, F. C. Williams, H. E. Wimperis.

Sub-lieutenants, R.N.V.R., J. G. M. Bevan, E. C. Blake, J. B. Bourke, E. Butt, C. A. Crow, H. I. Dear, H. Eves, R. D. N. Gillmore, J. D. Greenwood, A. R. Griggs, E. H. Haworth, G. Hazelton, H. J. M. Molyneux, R. M. N. Perks, A. P. Reed, N. Sladden, B. Thomson, T. M. Wilson, N. H. Wood.

Civil Staff: Deputy Superintending Clerk, E. W. Griffin.

Inspector of Aircraft Armament, R. D. Dow.

2 Minor Staff Clerks (*act.*), 4 Second Division Clerks (2 *serving with Army*), 3 Assistant Clerks (1 *serving with Army*), 1 Extra Clerk, 1st Class, 1 Tempy. Accountant Clerk, 1st Class, 2 Asst. Inspectors of Aircraft Armament, 31 Temporary Clerks, Improvers; 3 Temporary Women Clerks, Higher Grade, 73 Temporary Women Clerks, 7 Boy Clerks.

Civilian Technical Assistant, Harris Booth.

Asst. Technical Advisers, H. Bolas (*temp.*), A. J. S. Pippard, F. E. Cowlin; 9 Draughtsmen.

THE ROYAL MARINES

This corps is a military body especially organised and trained for service in the fleet as well as on shore. It constitutes an important part of the naval forces of the country, and is supported by funds taken in Naval Votes. Its motto, "Per mare, per terram," aptly describes the nature of its duties. The Royal Marines are **divided into two corps**—the **Royal Marine Artillery** (Blue Marines) and the **Royal Marine Light Infantry** (Red Marines). The former have their headquarters at Eastney, near Portsmouth; the latter at Chatham, Forton (near Gosport), and Plymouth. There is also at Walmer, near Deal, a **recruit depot**, where all newly raised men for both branches are sent to receive preliminary instruction. The Royal Marines are recruited under the long-service system, and there is never any lack of applicants to this *corps d'élite*. The **recruiting office for London** is at 22, Spring Gardens; but men are also entered at Bristol, Birmingham, Cambridge, Derby, Edinburgh, Exeter, Gloucester, Hull, Greenock, Liverpool, Reading, Salisbury, Taunton, and Wakefield. As a rule, one-half of the force is embarked for duty in his Majesty's ships, the remainder being at headquarters, revising drills, recruits, etc.

Royal Marine Headquarters

35 Spring Gardens, S.W.

Adjutant-General, General Sir William C. Nicholls, K.C.B. £1,500

Asst. ditto, Lieut-Col. Herbert E. Blumberg £800

Dept. Asst. ditto, Capt. Maurice C. Festing (*temp.*) £600

Accountant-General's Department

Accountant-General of the Navy, Sir Alfred Eyles, K.C.B. £1,500

Deputy ditto, C. J. Naef £1,200

Assist. dittos, E. S. Croft (*actg.*), T. D. James, Wm. Sanger (*actg.*), W. S. Sarel, Frank Storr £850–1,000

Superintending Clerks, H. Bilcliffe (*actg.*), W. H. Boar, C. M. Bruce, A. H. Bryning (*actg.*), A. C. Comyns (*actg.*), Alexander Cunnison, A. Douglas, J. E. Drake (*actg.*), J. H. Fry (*actg.*), F. G. Gordon, C. Richards Lee, L. V. Meadowcroft, Wilfrid Medd, Ernest Nicks, Arthur Northwood, F. G. Nutt, H. Francome Painter, F. W. Papworth (*actg.*), Frank Porter, J. A. Smith (*actg.*), C. J. Southgate (*actg.*), A. E. Tippen (*actg.*), Geo. Warren (*actg.*), A. E. Watling (*actg.*), S. R. Young (*actg.*) £550–700

Paymaster of Contingencies, Fleet-Paymaster Hugh S. Hall, R.N. . . £350–500

Deputy Accounts Officers, H. B. Bain (*actg.*), J. E. Barber, E. A. O. Barnes (*actg.*), S. T. Blackwell, W. R. V. Brade, W. E. G. Bloxham, J. R. Cole (*actg.*), A. H. Coombe, L. A. Costello (*actg.*), G. H. Court (*actg.*), George Davis, C. M. Dodwell (*actg.*), William Doig, H. Eborall (*actg.*), C. J. Edwards, F. J. Fisher (*actg.*), G. E. Foot (*serving in R.N.D. Hon. Fleet Paym., R.N.V.R.*), A. H. M. Fox, W. R. P. Gant, W. Greenwood, F. Gudridge (*actg.*), E. F. Hall (*actg.*), W. O. Hawes (*actg.*), W. J. Hean (*actg.*), C. E. Horsey (*actg.*), R. M. Houston, Arthur Kerry (*actg.*), L. E. Lawson (*actg.*), W. A. Mackay (*actg.*), R. McGregor, R. P. Michell (*actg.*), W. H. Nichols, S. J. Partridge (*actg.*), H. G. Pearce (*actg.*), R. G. Peirce (*actg.*), A. Phillips, G. R. Pocock (*actg.*), G. J. Prentice (*actg.*), C. E. Ries (*actg.*), W. H. Robertson (*actg.*), T. C. Rollin (*actg.*), Fredk. Roome (*actg.*), E. R. Rowland (*actg.*), W. H. Saunders (*actg.*), A. G. Smith, Charles Taylor, F. T. Thomas (*actg.*), L. F. Thorne (*actg.*) . . £350–500

Assist. dittos, H. G. Andrews, D. J. Barton (*actg.*), E. T. McO. Beamish (*actg.*), C. Birch, J. E. Bishop, V. T. T. Brennan, W. T. Browne, W. L. Cadman, C. G. Caines, N. Cairn-Duff, W. B. Callow, James Carter, H. B. Chappell, Arthur Culley, D. H. Davies, J. E. Davies, N. C. Dawson, A. N. Deane, G. J. Dear, H. T. Eastoe, D. F. Evans, W. P. Evans, D. F. Fahy, J. N. Furnell, W. J. S. Greenland, Philip Grose, J. Hancock, S. A. Hart, T. H. Hart, Gerald Haworth, H. Heath, R. M. Hickey (*actg.*), F. R. Hooker, G. F. C. Hopewell, B. W. Horswell, J. James, T. C. John, S. F. Lane, Thos. A. Lane, W. F. Langford, E. W. Lanham, W. C. H. Mann, J. D. Morris, J. E. Mullan, F. W. Osborne, H. Osborne (*actg.*), S. A. H. Patterson, F. W. Pearson, E. H. Pelling, F. H. J. Podger, A. D. Pole, C. J. Price, Leonard Pughe, H. W. Pugsley, A. C. Ridlington, Max Robinovitch, James Roffway, R. C. Rootes, E. A. Rudd, G. H. Schafer, Frank Severs, W. H. F. Shipley, George Sibley, S. G. Smith, Arthur Sowry, W. G. Spear, E. C. F. Stannard, C. R. Stenner, J. P. Sykes, N. L. S. Walkley, G. W. Wall, H. T. West, R. H. Westlake, M. W. White, R. C. F. Woods, H. J. Wright, G. C. Young.

Private Sec. to Sir Alfred Eyles, W. G. Spear.

Clerks to Commissioners of Income Tax, W. R. V. Brade and A. G. Smith.

Re-entered for temp. service during the War, R. U. Falkus, I.S.O. (*Keeper of Stationery and Printing, ret.*).

Appointed or lent for temp. service during War, 72, including 12 from National Insurance Audit Department and 44 Railway Clearing House Clerks.

The Finance Committee

The secretariat of the Admiralty is divided into two sections, the executive and the financial.

The first-named section is under the direction of the **Permanent Secretary** of the Admiralty, who acts as mouthpiece of the Board. The **Financial Secretary,** being a Minister of the Crown, vacates office with the Administration of which he is a member. The **Accountant-General** of the Navy, who is a permanent financial officer of the Admiralty, fills the position of Assistant Financial Secretary. By a Memorandum of the First Lord of the Admiralty, dated Sept. 7, 1912, it was decided to establish on a more formal and responsible basis the Finance Committee which had been temporarily set up by Lord Selborne in 1904, this being considered the most efficient method of maintaining proper financial control over the expanding business of the Admiralty. The officials appointed members of the Committee were the Financial Secretary (as President), the Additional Civil Lord, the Secretary or Assistant Secretary of the Admiralty, the Accountant-General, and the Assistant Secretary for Finance Duties, who acts as Secretary of the Committee. The functions of the Committee are to assist and advise the Financial Secretary as may be required, to review the expenditure of each department or branch, to examine any proposals for new expenditure referred to it by the First Lord or any other member of the Board and report thereon, and to consider the monthly statement prepared by the Accountant-General, and report upon the progress of all Admiralty expenditure. The heads of spending departments attend the Committee's meetings as may be necessary in connection with the particular business of their respective departments.

Victualling Department

Director of Victualling, J. H. Brooks, C.B. £1,000–1,200
Assist. ditto, J. W. H. Culling . . £800–900
Superintending Clerks, A. G. Adams, F. J. A. Arch, W. E. Turner . . . £550–700
Victualling Store Officers, J. M. Bailey (*actg.*), J. R. Tapp (*actg.*) . . .
Deputy Store Officers, F. I. Gelsthorpe (*detached for special duties*,) J. Jolly (*actg.*), F. C. Smith . . . £350–500
Assist. dittos, E. A. Ash (*actg.*), Herbert A. Broom, E. J. Gill, T. Hewson, Herbert F. Proctor £100–350
Examiner of Store Accounts, H. M. Culpin (*actg.*), W. R. Mulhern . . £250–350
Assist. dittos, J. C. Chittenden, H. J. Cock, S. H. Newman (*actg.*), W. Weeden £200–250

Transport Department

Director of Transports, Graeme Thomson (*actg.*) £1,200
Naval Assist. ditto, Capt. Hubert Stansbury, R.N. (*ret.*) £900
Technical Adviser (*actg.*), H. E. Parlett .
Transport Officers, Commanders J. T. Blake, M. H. Clarke, R.N.R.; Fleet-Paym. Wm. M. C. Beresford Whyte, C.M.G. . .
Chief Inspector of Shipping, K. P. Burgess (*actg.*) . . . . . .
Inspectors of Shipping, Carpenter-Lieut. Commanders George Hickey, R.N. (*ret.*), R. G. Withell, Charles R. Vincent, R.N.; Carpenter-Lieuts. J. E. Elstone, G. Reeves, F. H. Bevan, W. E. Darroch (*actg.*), J. W. Jack (*actg.*) . . £200–313
Assist. ditto, H. L. J. Willson, L. W. Gubbey (*actg.*) . . . . .
Civil Assist. Directors of Transports, E. J. Foley (*actg.*), R. Gear, B. A. Kemball-Cook (*actg.*), J. A. Salter (*temp.*) . £800–900
Head of Commercial Dept. Sir Percy Bates, Bt. . . . . .
Superintending Clerks, G. C. Duggan (*actg., temp.*), A. E. Faulkner (*actg.*), L. F. Goldsmid, H. W. Griffin (*actg.*), W. G. Hynard (*actg.*), D. T. Monteath (*actg., temp.*) £600–800
Deputy Transport Clerks, A. Alcorn (*actg.*), E. Bradden (*actg.*), C. G. Copus (*actg.*), D. Drysdale (*actg.*), E. P. Fielden (*actg.*), P. G. Glennie (*actg.*), J. J. Hayes, F. Mallinson (*actg.*), F. E. Parker, John Spear, Walter Youngman . . £350–500
Assist. dittos, A. J. W. Ashby, D. H. Edwards, H. C. Emmerson, Leslie C. Hills, R. I. Metcalfe, C. J. Ovey, T. G. Parsons, B. F. Picknett, F. J. Waller, C. H. Williams £100–350
Appointed or lent for temp. service during War, 52, also 10 Railway Clearing House Clerks.
Transport Advisory Committee, F. C. Gardiner, E. W. Glover, J. Groves, Sir E. Hain, R. D. Holt, M.P., T. Royden.

The **Director of Transports** is an Admiralty officer, although the responsibility for any expenditure by his department on Army Transport Service rests with the War Office, or on Indian Troop Service with the India Office. That on account of Navy Transport Service rests with the Admiralty.

Medical Department

Director-General, Surg.-Gen. Sir Arthur W. May, K.C.B., F.R.C.S., K.H.P. (with the relative rank of Vice-Admiral, May 11, 1913) £1,800
Deputy ditto, Dep.-Surg.-Gen. Daniel J. P. McNabb.
Assists. to the Director-General, Fleet-Surgeons William L. Martin, F.R.C.S.I., David W. Hewitt, M.B., F.R.C.S., John F. Hall, M.B. . . . . .
Fleet Surgeons, Morris C. Langford (*ret.*), Robert Hardie, M.D. (*ret.*), Alfred E. Weightman (*ret.*), Richard C. Munday, Robert W. G. Stewart, M.B. .
Staff Clerk in Charge, T. E. Kennedy £400–500
Staff Clerks, W. Innes, G. A. Neilson £350–450

Medical Consultative Board

President, The Medical Director-Gen. of the Navy.
Civilian Members, Sir W. Watson Cheyne, Bt., C.B., LL.D., M.B., D.Sc., F.R.C.S., F.R.S., Sir Dyce Duckworth, Bt., LL.D., M.D., F.R.C.P., Prof. W. J. R. Simpson, C.M.G., M.D., F.R.C.P., Sir John Tweedy, F.R.C.S.
Naval Member, Surg.-Gen. John J. Dennis, M.D.
Sec. Dep.-Surg.-Gen. Daniel J. P. McNabb.

Medical Examining Board

President, The Medical Director-Gen. of the Navy.
Members, James Galloway, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., and Sir W. P. Herringham, M.D., F.R.C.P. (Medicine); L. A. Dunn, M.S., M.B., F.R.C.S., J. Ernest Lane, F.R.C.S. (Surgery).
Sec. Dep.-Surg.-Gen. Daniel J. P. McNabb.

Department of Works

Director of Engineering and Architectural Works, T. Sims, C.B., M.I.C.E. . . £1,500
Assist. Directors of Works, W. J. Clarke, M.I.C.E., F. W. Kite, M.I.C.E. £1,000–1,200

Superintending Civil Engineers, T. C. Agutter, A.R.I.B.A. (*actg.*) (Chatham); E. A. W. Barnard, M.I.C.E. (London); T. C. Hunter, M.I.C.E. (London); E. M. Barton (Perth); C. H. Colson, M.I.C.E. (lent for duty under Greek Government); G. P. Hayes, B.A., B.E., M.I.C.E. (Devonport); J. B. Hunt, M.I.C.E. (Portsmouth); H. E. Oakley, M.I.C.E. (London); H. C. Reid, M.I.C.E. (Rosyth); A. D. Shortridge (Dover); J. R. Sivess, M.I.C.E. (*actg.*) (Malta); E. Wakeford, M.I.C.E. (Gibraltar) £750–950

Civil Engineers, A. L. Anderson, M.I.C.E., A.M.I. Mech.E. (Hong-Kong); H. W. Basden-Smith (Chatham); C. H. Cole, A.M.I.C.E. (Blandford); W. H. Moorby, M.Sc., A.M.I.C.E. (Chatham); A. L. Bell, B.A., B.E., M.I.C.E. (Rosyth); F. Clark, A.M.I.C.E. (London); T. B. Hunter, M.I.C.E. (Rosyth); G. S. Jacob (Rosyth); R. J. Mules (Rosyth); A. L. Perfect (Greenwich); H. M. Setchell (Perth); G. H. M. Trew, A.M.I.C.E., A.R.I.B.A. (Perth); H. A. Brain, A.M.I.C.E. (Howden); F. G. Brighton, A.M.I.C.E. (Dover); S. D. Carothers, A.M.I.C.E. (Portsmouth); R. E. Clarke, A.M.I.C.E. (Portsmouth); A. J. Luke (Portsmouth); O. A. G. St. John-Kneller, A.M.I.C.E. (Portsmouth); R. B. Simmers, A.M.I.C.E. (London); W. T. Coldicott (Cape of Good Hope); H. D. Dormor, A.M.I.C.E. (London); F. H. Grose (Sheerness); G. P. Heney, A.M.I.C.E. (Devonport); D. G. Taylor, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E. (Rosyth); J. C. Malim, A.M.I.C.E. (*actg.*) (Humber); A. E. Marrian, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mech.E. (London); E. M. Moon, A.M.I.C.E. (Rosyth); F. R. Oglesby (London); H. J. Young, A.M.I.C.E. (Perth); D. J. Morgan (London); R. F. M. Pearson, A.M.I.C.E. (lent for duty under Greek Government); W. O. Pellowe (*ret.*) (Devonport); A. A. Williamson, A.M.I.C.E. (Malta); W. Young (Haulbowline); H. F. Bowen, A.M.I.C.E. (*actg.*) (Pembroke).

Assist. dittos, J. F. Ardron (Gibraltar), R. C. Bristow, O. B. Rattenbury, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., T. M. Salmond, A.M.I.C.E., F. Shirley, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mech.E., F. E. Whittle, A.M.I.C.E. (Rosyth); H. A. L. Dale, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mech.E. (London); John A. Dawson, B.Sc. (Portsmouth); A. Gilpin (Devonport); W. T. Harbord (Devonport); H. B. Hurst, A.M.I.C.E. (Portsmouth); L. H. Larmuth, A.M.I.C.E. (Pulham); H. W. Minnitt, A.M.I.C.E. (Dover); A. A. P. Neave, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E. (Invergordon); G. G. Nelson, B.A., A.M.I.C.E. (Sheerness); J. K. Riddoch, B.Sc. (serving in Army); G. G. Sinclair, A.M.I.C.E. (Cranwell).

Temporary Civil Engineers, 2.

Temp. Asst. Civil Engineers, 20.

Chief Surveyor, P. P. Caldecott Smith, F.S.I. (London) £800–1,000

Surveyors, M. J. James, F.S.I. (London); J. A. Jones, F.S.I. (Dover); H. H. Skipper, F.S.I., J. L. Westland (London); E. J. Baker, F.S.I. (Rosyth); F. C. Leest, F.S.I. (Rosyth); F. H. Goadby, F.S.I., A.M.I.C.E. (Chatham); A. B. Holmes (Portsmouth); H. T. Matthews (Devonport); T. Parker, F.S.I. (London) £400–600

Assist. dittos, A. J. Allnutt (London); G. D. Callow (Howden); F. J. Cole, F.S.I. (London); E. W. Huson, F.S.I. (Cranwell); Leland Long, F.S.I. (Hong Kong); E. Thomas (Portsmouth); H. K. Blyth, F.A.S.I. (Gibraltar); B. F. Dyke (Rosyth); P. J. Lucas (Perth); G. Hughes, F.S.I. (Devonport); J. Power, B.A. (Cape); H. E. Stevens (London); H. Young (Malta).

Temporary ditto, A. W. Thomas, F.A.S.I. (London).

Established Accountant Clerk (at present in lieu of Asst.-Surveyor), R. D. Davis (Portland).

Clerk in charge of Registry, J. M. Mallett.

Surveyor of Lands, J. W. Stone (London).

First Assist. to ditto, C. L. Fielder.

Second Assist. to ditto, H. F. Graham.

The Works Department of the Admiralty is presided over by civil engineers, its supervision resting with the Civil Lord. The Department is concerned with the architectural and engineering works of the Navy ashore, such as docks, fortifications, and other Admiralty establishments, including coastguard buildings, both at home and abroad. There are three branches, the Engineering, Surveyors', and Lands and Coastguard Branch, the first-named being the most important.

Contract and Purchase Department

Director of Navy Contracts, Sir Frederick W. Black, Kt., C.B. £1,400

Assist. Directors of Contracts, J. R. Brotherton (*actg.*), G. B. Cobb (*actg.*), W. St. D. Jenkins, P. Minter, H. Morris (*actg.*), C. A. Oliver, A. W. Smallwood . £800–1,000

Superintending Clerks, J. C. Clarke, P. Dale Bussell (*actg.*), F. F. Fisher (*actg.*), G. W. Hall (*actg.*), E. C. Jubb (*actg.*), W. H. Judson (*actg.*), R. W. Wilson (*actg.*) £600–800

Contract Officers, H. J. Allen, E. S. Bayliss (*actg.*), C. A. Beard (*actg.*), W. Ferriman, W. G. Kynvin (*actg.*), H. G. Law (*actg.*), W. Mackay (*actg.*), H. W. Pillow, R. F. Roberston (*actg.*), P. D. Sykes (*actg.*), F. H. Taylor (*actg.*), F. G. Young (*actg.*) £350–500

Staff Clerk, A. H. Purchase . . . .

Assist. Contract Officers, E. L. Bragg, H. F. Fitch, G. W. Lowe, C. R. Marriott, E. G. Neate, C. R. Ogle (*actg.*), B. F. Poole, S. Stanes £100–350

Examiners, H. Ford (*actg.*), J. E. Isaac (*actg.*), R. T. Jacoby, E. L. Micklewright (*actg.*), W. C. Ramage (*actg.*), A. H. Rose (*actg.*), R. W. Sheppard, F. H. Storey, W. R. Torkington (*actg.*) £250–350

Assistant Examiners, F. S. Back (*actg.*), C. W. Bailey, E. G. Baker (*actg.*), G. Biggs (*actg.*), W. H. Brand (*actg.*), G. E. Brooks (*actg.*), J. H. Cave (*actg.*), A. Daston (*actg.*), A. V. Friche (*actg.*), Jas. Hall (*actg.*), G. Haly (*actg.*), A. H. Harris (*actg.*), H. D. James, C. W. Kirk (*actg.*), H. L. Lindsay (*actg.*), T. G. May (*actg.*), P. Nunan (*actg.*), H. Olford, S. F. Pillow (*actg.*), J. A. Stansfield (*actg.*), W. H. Taylor (*actg.*), E. E. van den Broek (*actg.*).

Chief Inspector of Coal, Eng.-Capt. John Jones (*ret.*), South Wales.

Inspector of Coal, Eng.-Capt. George A. Haggarty (*ret.*), Newcastle.

Senior Visiting Inspector, W. H. Strickland £300–650

Visiting Inspectors, E. Ludford and J. A. Stockwell, M.I.N.A., Lieut-Com. W. J. Thompson (*ret.*, *temp.*), A. Lawrence, B.Sc. (*temp.*) £300–550

Railway Transport Officer, Lieut. H. F. Whitworth, R.N.V.R.

The Admiralty Pattern Rooms in London are at Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, S.W., and those at Birmingham are at Great Western Chambers, Livery Street.

Priority Section

Director, Vice-Admiral Arthur Y. Moggridge.
Assistant Director (Naval), Eng.-Captain F. H. Lister, R.N.
Assistant Director (Civil), M. F. Gauntlett, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S. (*temp. lent from India Office*), Lieut.-Com. Sir Edward G. Chichester, Bt. (*ret.*).
Assistant Examiner, 1st *Grade* (*act.*), C. W. Bailey (*lent from Contract Department*).
Lent for temporary service during the War, J. T. Gwynn, I.C.S.; C. H. B. Kendall, I.C.S. (*India Office*); G. B. Sansom (*Foreign Office*); James Scott, C.I.E.

Greenwich Hospital Department

23 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.

Director of Greenwich Hospital, C. H. R. Stansfield, C.B. £1,000–1,200
Clerk in Charge, A. A. Rutter . . . £550–700
Assist. to ditto, L. Stacey. . . . £250–400
Accountant, A. W. J. Davies . . . £250–350
Solicitor for business of Greenwich Hospital, James Gray.
Receiver and Agent for the Greenwich Estate, Hon. Capt. W. Warburton, R.E.
Receiver and Agent for the Northern Estates, James J. Stokes.

Chaplain of the Fleet

Office: Royal Naval College, Greenwich

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Staff Clerk, John Hooper . . . £350–450

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Greenwich Observatory. (See p. 685.)

Nautical Almanack Office. (See p. 224.)

Cape of Good Hope Observatory. (See p. 686.)

NAVAL ORDNANCE DEPOTS

Woolwich.—*Off -in-charge*, Lieut.-Col. C. H. Ozanne.
Portsmouth.—*Off.-in-Charge*, Lieut.-Col. W. B. Brabazon.
Plymouth.—*Off.-in-charge*, Lieut.-Col. H. M. Aplin.
Chatham.—*Off.-in-charge*, Lieut.-Col. F. G. Edyvean.
Grombie.—*Off.-in-charge*, J. Gledhill.
Gibraltar.—*Off.-in-charge*, J. J. Reeves.
Malta.—*Off.-in-charge*, G. F. Story.
Hong-Kong.—*Off.-in-charge*, S. Evans (*actg.*).

TORPEDO FACTORY AND DEPOTS

R.N. Cordite Factory.—*Supt.* Capt. A. P. H. Desborough, R.A.
Greenock Torpedo Factory.—*Supt.* Com. C. R. Acklom, C.B.; *Assist. Supt.* Lieut.-Com. T. J. Croker.
Portsmouth.—*Off.-in-charge*, Eng.-Capt. P. D. Maltby; *Store Off.* F. J. Ibbertson.
Portland.—*Off.-in-charge*, Eng.-Com. J. F. A. Hastings.
Devonport.—*Off.-in-charge*, Eng.-Com. W. W. Pearce; *Store Off.* I. J. Brooking.
Chatham.—*Off.-in-charge*, Eng.-Com. E. W. Liversidge; *Store Off.* J. P. F. Macintosh.
Gibraltar.—*Off.-in-charge*, Eng.-Lieut. Com. R. D. Cox.
Malta.—*Off.-in-charge*, Eng.-Com. Charlie Broadbent.
Hong-Kong.—*Off.-in-charge*, Eng.-Com. W. W. Reed.

ROYAL NAVAL HOSPITALS AND SICK-QUARTERS

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Plymouth.—*Surg.-Gen.* W. H. Norman, C.B.; *Sec.* Major W. S. Blackman, R.M.L.I.; *Chaplain*, Rev. James J. Smith, M.A.; *Head Sister*, Miss E. E. Harte.
Chatham.—*Surg.-Gen.* A. J. J. Johnston; *Sec* Major C. W. Slaney, R.M.L.I.; *Chaplain*, Rev. R. S. Hartley; *Head Sister*, Miss M. H. Keenan.
Portland.—*Fleet-Surg.* J. Shand; *Chaplain*, Rev. R. G. Sadleir, B.A.; *Supg. Sister*, Miss E. M. Keays.
Haulbowline.—*Fleet-Surg.* John C. Durston; *Chaplain*, Rev. Thos. Kane, B.A.
Yarmouth.—*Fleet-Surg.* Edward T. Meagher; *Chaplain*, Rev. C. Moore, M.A.
Deal (Royal Marines).—*Fleet-Surg.* Montagu L. B. Rodd, C.V.O.; *Supg. Sister*, Miss N. Courtice.
Portsmouth (Royal Marines).—*Fleet-Surg.* W. J. Colborne.
Plymouth (Royal Marines).—*Fleet-Surg.* Thos. C. Meikle.
Chatham (Royal Marines).—*Fleet-Surg.* John D. Hughes.
Osborne (Naval Cadets' S.Q.).—*Fleet-Surg.* Cecil H. Rock; *Resident Sister*, Miss R. Falconer.
Dartmouth (Naval Cadets' S.Q.).—*Fleet-Surg.* Harold Huskinson; *Chief Sister*, Miss M. Basden-Smith.
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Gibraltar.—*Dep.-Surg.-Gen.* Alexander G. Wildey ; *Chaplain*, Rev. Henry Dalzell, M.A. ; *Supp. Sister*, Miss C. C. Renwick.
Hong-Kong.—*Dep.-Surg.-Gen.* Geo. A. Dreaper ; *Chaplain*, Rev. G. M. Tichborne, B.A.
Bermuda.—*Fleet-Surg.* J. A. Keogh.
Cape of Good Hope.—*Fleet-Surg.* Arthur Gaskell.
Ascension.—*Fleet-Surg.* A. C. Rusack.
Wei-hai-Wei S.Q.—*Fleet-Surg.* R. F. Clark.

ORGANISATION

Personnel

The full total of officers and men voted for the Navy for the financial year 1915–16 was 350,000. An increase of 50,000 upon the previous maximum was provided for by a Supplementary Estimate issued on Jan. 19, 1916. Speaking in the House of Commons on Jan. 18, 1916, Dr. Macnamara, Secretary of the Admiralty, said that over 20,000 of this addition had already joined, although Parliament had not then given authority to the Admiralty ; with regard to the remainder, 30,000 or thereabouts, though they would take the power that Parliament gave them, he did not imagine they would enter them by March 31. They hoped to get them, he added, by further direct recruiting. "They joined a considerable number of boys, and there would be a steady flow of youths who reached the age of 18 who would still be able to enlist voluntarily in the Navy. They would also continue the enlistment of men under the group system for the Navy and the Royal Naval Air Service." This group system was instituted on Nov. 26, 1915, simultaneous with the canvass under the National Registration Scheme. Men were enrolled in four groups, two for single men, one up to 30 years of age, the other above 30 ; and two for married men, of the same ages. For men so enrolled, a blue armlet, with an anchor in red, was issued. On Feb. 20, 1916, in reply to a question in Parliament, Dr. Macnamara made the following statement in regard to the number of men engaged in the maintenance of the Navy :

"As regards the Navy proper, when war broke out there were about 146,000 officers, men, and boys on the active service list. To this number must be added about 67,000 reserves. By subsequent Votes of Parliament the numbers have steadily increased, and we are now authorised to work up to a maximum of 350,000 officers, men, and boys by March 31 this year, if necessary. Of that number we already bear something like 320,000." Dr. Macnamara, after saying that there were 85,000 men in the Royal Dockyards and other Naval establishments, spoke of the difficulty of giving the exact numbers working under contract or sub-contract and in all auxiliary work, and concluded : "I should say that for every man in the Navy, of whom there are, as you see, something like 300,000, there are certainly 2 persons and possibly even 3, at work on ship construction and repairing and contributing to the general maintenance and fighting efficiency of the Fleet."

Finance

In his speech on the Vote of Credit in the House of Commons on Sept. 15, 1915, Mr. Asquith, after showing that the total Army expenditure for September was estimated at £60,000,000, or £200,000 a day, said that "in the case of the Navy, the expenditure rose steadily to the end of June. Since then it has shown a decline, and on the whole we are not disposed to think the expenditure for the last six months of the year on the Navy will exceed that upon the first six months. The daily rate for the expenditure on the Navy in September is £600,000." In later ministerial statements upon the Votes of Credit, the cost of the Navy was not given separately, but there was no important difference in the rate of expenditure, it was affirmed. On Oct. 11, 1916, Mr. Asquith, introducing the fourth Vote of Credit for the financial year 1916–17, said that in the period under review Navy expenditure had been stationary.

Material

In a speech in Parliament on Nov. 27, 1914, Mr. Churchill, then First Lord of the Admiralty, said that when the war broke out the British Navy mobilised 31 Dreadnoughts and Lord Nelsons, and Germany could have had, and presumably did have, if her latest ships were ready, 21 Dreadnought battleships and battle-cruisers. "So we were," said Mr. Churchill, "a little under the 60% which we had always set before ourselves." After stating that he could not say how many ships had joined the Fleet since, he declared "that the relative strength of the Fleet is substantially greater now than it was at the outbreak of the war." In October 1915 it was revealed by correspondents who had been permitted to visit the Fleet that a new force of monitors had been built, and that a large number of small fast vessels to attack submarines were also under construction.

In introducing the Navy Estimates of 1916–17, Mr. Balfour said in the House of Commons on March 7, 1916, that "the policy of the Admiralty in its present form is directly continuous with that of our predecessors." The whole process of making ships of war had been speeded up, he said, and the shipbuilding resources of the country were being used to an absolutely unexampled extent in making ships and executing repairs for the Fleet. The First Lord referred to labour limitations, and said that "up to the limits which labour offers us we are doing all that can be done in the way of shipbuilding." Mr. Winston Churchill, in a speech on the same day, said : "The utmost energy must be employed to complete ships at the earliest possible moment. . . . If the programme entered into in the autumn of 1914 has been allowed to fall into arrears, the Navy and the Grand Fleet may find themselves deprived of securities and advantages which we deemed it indispensable they should receive. . . . The First Lord spoke of the limit of labour. There is no limit of labour where the British Navy is concerned." Referring to possible surprises from the enemy, Mr. Churchill said : "You must be ready with your new devices before the enemy is ready with his, and your resourcefulness and developments must continually proceed upon a scale which exceeds the maximum you expect from him. I find it necessary to utter this word of warning." Replying to this speech next day, Mr. Balfour said that the Admiralty had not sat down contentedly under the labour difficulty, but were doing all they could to alleviate it, if not to remedy it completely. "If the fleets," he said, "at the command of this country at this moment are not sufficient to secure national safety, then in the whole history of this country they never have been sufficient to secure national safety. . . . I will make no boast about the British Admiralty. I will not guarantee it against misfortune or accidents. But I say in perfect confidence that it is stronger in the face of any overt attack which it is likely to meet, that it is far stronger than it was at the beginning of the war, and is, I believe stronger than it has ever been in its history."

The New HAZELL, 1917

THE FLAG LIST (December 1916)

Admirals of the Fleet

Sir Arthur D. Fanshawe, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Sir William H. May, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
The Hon. Sir Hedworth Meux, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., M.P.

Admirals

Sir Richard Poore, Bt., K.C.B., C.V.O.
Sir Archibald B. Milne, Bt., G.C.V.O., K.C.B.
H.S.H. Prince Louis A. of Battenberg, G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G.
Sir George A. Callaghan, G.C.B., G.C.V.O.
Sir Robert Lowry, K.C.B.
Sir Henry B. Jackson, K.C.B., K.C.V.O., F.R.S.
Sir John R. Jellicoe, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O.
The Hon. Sir Stanley C. J. Colville, G.C.V.O., K.C.B.
Sir Charles J. Briggs, K.C.B.
Sir Frederick T. Hamilton, K.C.B., C.V.O.
Sir Cecil Burney, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
The Hon. Sir Alexander E. Bethell, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

Vice-Admirals

Sir Frederick E. E. Brock, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Sir Charles H. Coke, K.C.V.O.
Sir Thomas H. M. Jerram, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Sir Douglas A. Gamble, K.C.V.O.
Sir Frederick C. D. Sturdee, Bt., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Sir Edward E. Bradford, K.C.B., C.V.O.
Sir Edmond J. W. Slade, K.C.I.E., K.C.V.O.
Sir David Beatty, G.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Sir Sackville H. Carden, K.C.M.G.
Richard B. Farquhar.
Sir Lewis Bayly, K.C.B., C.V.O.
Sir George E. Patey, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O.
Sir Arthur H. Limpus, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Sir Richard H. Peirse, K.C.B., M.V.O.
Sir Herbert G. King-Hall, K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
William L. Grant, C.B.
Henry L. Tottenham C.B.
Reginald G. O. Tupper, C.V.O., C.B.
Bernard Currey.
Ernest C. T. Troubridge, C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.
Sir Archibald G. H. W. Moore, K.C.B., C.V.O.
Sir Charles E. Madden, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Sir Rosslyn E. Wemyss, K.C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O.

Rear-Admirals

Charles E. Anson, M.V.O.
Sir Cecil F. Thursby, K.C.M.G. (acting Vice-Admiral).
Arthur H. Christian, C.B., M.V.O.
The Hon. Sir Somerset A. Gough-Calthorpe, K.C.B., C.V.O. (acting Vice-Admiral).
Herbert L. Heath, C.B., M.V.O.
Montague E. Browning, C.B., M.V.O.
Sir John M. de Robeck, K.C.B. (acting Vice-Admiral).
Arthur W. Waymouth, C.B.
Godfrey H. B. Mundy, M.V.O.
Archibald P. Stoddart.
Sir Hugh Evan Thomas, K.C.B., M.V.O.
Stuart Nicholson, C.B., M.V.O.
Sir Dudley R. S. de Chair, K.C.B., M.V.O.
Henry H. Campbell, C.V.O.
Frederick C. T. Tudor, C.B.
Charles L. Napier, C.B.
Alexander L. Duff, C.B.
Edward F. B. Charlton, C.B.
Robert S. P. Hornby, C.M.G.
Mark E. F. Kerr, C.B., M.V.O.
John B. Eustace.
Sir William C. Pakenham, K.C.B., M.V.O.
Francis S. Miller.
Francis G. Eyre.
Trevylyan D. W. Napier, C.B., M.V.O.
Arthur C. Leveson, C.B.
Sydney R. Fremantle, M.V.O.
Sir Henry F. Oliver, K.C.B., M.V.O. (acting Vice-Admiral).
Edmund R. Pears.
Arthur D. Ricardo.
The Hon. R. F. Boyle, M.V.O.
George A. Ballard, C.B.
Morgan Singer, C.B.
Ernest F. A. Gaunt, C.B., C.M.G.
Robert J. Prendergast.
Norman Craig-Palmer, C.V.O.
Cecil F. Dampier.
Osmond De B. Brock, C.B., C.M.G.
Alfred E. A. Grant.
Edmund H. Smith.
A. Hayes-Sadler, C.S.I.
Richard F. Phillimore, C.B., M.V.O.
Charles L. Vaughan-Lee.
The Hon. Edward S. Fitzherbert.
Douglas R. L. Nicholson.
Cecil S. Hickley, M.V.O.
Sir A. J. Henniker-Hughan, Bt.
Thomas D. L. Sheppard, M.V.O.
Francis W. Kennedy, C.B.
Heathcoat S. Grant, C.B.
Thomas Jackson, C.B., M.V.O.
William E. Goodenough, C.B., M.V.O.
Michael Culme-Seymour, C.B., M.V.O.
Wm. C. M. Nicholson, C.B.
John F. Parry, C.B.
Laurence E. Power, C.B., M.V.O.

HIS MAJESTY'S DOCKYARDS

The Principal Officers

Portsmouth.—*Adm.-Supt.* Rear-Adm. A. W. Waymouth, C.B.; *Capt. of Yard and King's Harb. Mast.* Capt. E. H. Moubray; *Assist. ditto*, Com. H. C. R. Boucher; *Const. Mangr.* John Apsey; *Eng. Mangr.* Eng.-Capt. R. B. Dixon; *Supg. Civil Eng.* J. B. Hunt; *Elec. Eng.* Louis J. Steele; *Naval Store Off.* W. Bonny; *Expense Accounts*, W. G. Allen; *Cashier*, G. Egan; *Chaplain*, Rev. H. S. Wansbrough, B.A.; *Fleet-Surgs.* G. Hewlett, J. Bradley.

Devonport.—*Adm.-Supt.* Rear-Adm. G. H. B. Mundy; *Capt. of Yard and King's Harb. Mast.* Capt. John Nicholas; *Assist. ditto*, Capt. G. P. E. Hunt; *Const. Mangr.* W. T. Hockaday; *Eng. Mangr.* Eng.-Capt. W. H. James; *Supg. Civil Eng.* G. P. Hayes; *Elec. Eng.* Z. H. Kingdon; *Naval Store Off.* J. W. L. Oliver; *Expense Accounts*, T. E. Dexter; *Cashier*, A. Rollin; *Chaplain*, Rev. E. F. Harrison-Smith, M.A.; *Fleet-Surgs.* Wm. Hackett, H. E. South.

Chatham.—*Adm.-Supt.* Rear-Adm. A. D. Ricardo; *Capt. of Yard and King's Harb. Mast.* Capt. Mortimer L'E. Silver; *Assist. ditto*, Capt. W. P. Lodder; *Const. Mangr.* E. J. Maginness; *Eng. Mangr.* Eng.-Capt. Wm. H. Beckett; *Supg. Civil Eng.* T. C. Agutter; *Elec. Eng.* L. Newitt; *Naval Store Off.* E. C. Watts; *Expense Accounts*, J. J. O'Neill; *Cashier*, J. B. Lindsay; *Chaplain*, Rev. F. A. Sims; *Fleet Surgs.* H. B. Beatty, E. A. Shaw (*ret.*).

Sheerness.—*Senior Officer*, Rear-Adm. E. Hyde Smith; *King's Harbour Master*, Capt. Marchant H. Penfold; *Chief Const.* W. G. Cole; *Chief Eng.* J. A. Hodgson; *Civil Eng.* F. H. Grose; *Elec. Eng.* J. McCaffery; *Naval Store Off.* H. F. L. Rissland; *Expense Accounts*, H. J. Northcott;

Chaplain, Rev. F. Ball, B.A.; *Fleet-Surg.* Edward H. Meaden; *Supt. of Chart and Chronometer Depôt*, Com. M. C. Allenby.

Pembroke.—*Capt.-Supt.* Capt. F. D. Gilpin Brown; *King's Harb. Mast.* Com. C. W. C. Strickland; *Chief Const.* J. D. Milton; *Civil Eng.* Eng.-Com. A. R. Grant; *Elec. Eng.* R. Wightman; *Naval Store Off.* N. A. Hay; *Expense Accounts*, H. B. Townshend; *Chaplain*, Rev. Frank Icely, M.A.; *Fleet-Surg.* Geo. Gibson.

Rosyth.—*Commodore-Supt.* H. H. Bruce; *King's Harb. Mast.* Capt. Wm. F. Slayter; *Assist. do.* Com. Geo. Duncan; *Chief Const.* G. E. Suter, M.V.O.; *Chief Eng.* Eng.-Capt. G. W. Roome; *Supg. Civil Eng.* H. C. Reid; *Elec. Eng.* T. Edge; *Naval Store Off.* R. O. Boggon; *Cashier*, H. V. Brooks (*actg.*).

Invergordon.—Rear.-Adm. Edmund R. Pears; *King's Harb. Mast.* Capt. Jas. C. Tancred; *Chief Const.* P. Palmer; *Chief Eng.* Eng.-Capt. W. H. Beckett; *Civil Eng.* G. H. M. Trew; *Naval Store Off.* F. Montgomery; *Cashier*, H. B. Holloway (*act.*).

Portland.—*King's Harb. Mast.* Capt. Richard M. Harbord; *Civil Eng.* H. K. Chambers; *Naval Store Off.* I. V. Bennett.

Haulbowline.—*King's Harb. Mast.* Com. E. E. Lacy; *Constr.* J. F. Walker; *Chief Eng.* T. E. Elvy; *Civil Eng.* W. Young; *Elec. Eng.* A. J. Moore; *Naval Store Off.* G. Worrall; *Chaplain*, Rev. Thomas Kane, B.A.; *Fleet-Surg.* John C. Durston.

Dover.—*King's Harb. Mast.* Capt. (*ret.*) Arnot Henderson; *Assist. do.* Com. G. H. Bevan; *Civil Eng.* A. D. Shortridge; *Cashier*, B. Jewell.

Gibraltar.—*Sen. Off.-in-charge*, Vice-Adm. Bernard Currey; *King's Harb. Mast.* Com. P. W. Rimington; *Constr.* S. W. F. Furze Morrish; *Chief Eng.* Eng.-Com. S. Rider; *Civil Eng.* Edward Wakeford; *Elec. Eng.* J. S. Pringle; *Naval Store Off.* C. H. S. Harris; *Expense Accounts*, J. B. Scannell; *Cashier*, E. W. Colvill; *Chaplain*, Rev. Henry Dalzell, M.A.; *Surg.* F. C. Alton.

Malta.—*Adm.-Supt.* Vice-Adm. Sir Arthur H. Limpus, K.C.M.G., C.B.; *King's Harb. Mast.* Capt. F. A. L. Andrews; *Chief Constr.* W. T. Pine; *Chief Eng.* Eng.-Capt. J. G. Liversidge; *Civil Eng.* J. R. Sivess; *Elec. Eng.* G. D. Leys; *Naval Store Off.* E. A. S. Hayward; *Expense Accounts*, O. Lance; *Cashier*, W. A. Griffiths (*actg.*); *Chaplain*, Rev. Michael Longridge, M.A.; *Fleet-Surg.* J. McElwee.

Bermuda.—*King's Harb. Mast.* Com. D. T. Brown; *Chief Eng.* Eng.-Com. E. D. Mallinson; *Elec. Eng.* J. W. Needham; *Naval Store Off.* R. A. Pitcher; *Chaplain*, Rev. F. McQuade, B.A.; *Fleet-Surg.* A. J. Wernet.

Cape of Good Hope.—*Sen. Off.-in-charge*, Com. S. Rowle-Evans; *Constr.* E. C. Voke; *Chief Eng.* Eng.-Com. E. J. Rosevere; *Civil Eng.* W. T. Coldicott; *Elec. Eng.* H. F. Hunt; *Store Off.* N. Tyler; *Chaplain*, Rev. A. G. Yates, M.A.

Ascension.—*Commandant*, Capt. H. C. Benett, R.M.L.I.; *Paym.-in-charge*, Alex. H. Payne; *Ch. Boatswain*, V. Ford.

Hong-Kong.—*Sen. Off.-in-charge*, Commodore H. G. G. Sandeman; *Chief Constr.* C. D. J. Bell; *Chief. Eng.* Eng.-Com. W. W. Reed; *Civil Eng.* A. L. Anderson; *Elec. Eng.* W. A. Knight; *Naval Store Off.* W. J. Gick; *Expense Accounts*, F. W. Cary; *Chaplain*, Rev. G. M. Tichborne.

Wei-hai-Wei.—*King's Harb. Mast.* Com. A. E. House; *Chief Eng.* Eng.-Lieut. Wm. H. Edwards; *Paym.-in-charge*, Robert Hayes.

VICTUALLING YARDS

Deptford.—*Supt.* C. W. Croysdill; *Cashier*, F. H. Bolton; *Fleet-Surg.* A. F. Harper; *Paym.-in-Chief*, Harry Robinson.

Gosport.—*Supt.* Henry Morris.

Plymouth.—*Supt.* J. B. Hickman.

Haulbowline.—*Off.-in-charge*, H. S. Lambourn.

Invergordon.—*Off.-in-charge*, F. I. Gelsthorpe.

Gibraltar.—*Off.-in-charge*, H. S. Vaughan.

Malta.—*Supt.* W. Hogarth.

Bermuda.—*Off.-in-charge*, R. A. Pitcher.

Cape of Good Hope.—*Off.-in-charge*, A. A. Bakewell.

Hong Kong.—*Supt.* J. W. Steel.

THE ARMY

The King, Field-Marshal, May 7, 1910.

Personal Aides-de-Camp to the King, Field-Marshal H.R.H. Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G.; Maj. H.R.H. Prince Arthur W. P. A. of Connaught, K.G., 2 Dns.; General H.R.H. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, K.G.; Lt.-Col. H.H. Duke of Teck.

Aides-de-Camp General to the King, Gen. Sir D. Haig, G.C.B.; Gen. Sir B. Duff, G.C.B.; Gen. Sir I. S. M. Hamilton, G.C.B.; Gen. Sir J. E. Nixon, K.C.B.

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Assist. Supt. F. H. Warren.

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Chief Accountant, J. J. Beard.

Soldiers' Dependants' Appeals Assessments Committee

142 Cromwell Road, South Kensington, S.W.
Secretary, J. J. R. Bridge.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE WAR OFFICE

Sec. Sir R. H. Brade, K.C.B.
Private Secs. H. J. B. Clough, E. B. Charteris, W. Hutchinson.
Assist. Sec. B. B. Cubitt, C.B.
Principals, H. H. Fawcett, H. W. W. McAnally, A. C. Pedley, I.S.O., L. D. Holland (*actg.*), A. E. Turner (*actg.*), C. F. Watherston (*actg.*).
Assist. Principals, A. C. Strange (*Principal Old Estab.*), E. V. Fleming, H. J. Creedy, C.B., M.V.O., B. R. T. Grindle, H. Birkhead, L. L. Duncan, M.V.O.

Casualties*

Alexandra House, Kingsway, W.C.
Actg. Principals, C. F. Watherston, R. C. Fowler.

Statistical Department

Principal, H. J. Creedy, C.B., M.V.O.

CHAPLAINS

15 Albermarle Street, W.
Chaplain-General, Rt. Rev. Bishop J. Taylor Smith, C.V.O., D.D.
Assist. Chaplain-Gen. Rev. Canon E. H. Pearce.
Staff Officer, Rev. E. H. Thorold.

JUDGE-ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE

68 Victoria Street, S.W.
Judge-Advocate-General, Capt. F. Cassel, K.C.
Deputy Judge-Adv. J. G. Mellor.
Legal Assistant, K. McL. Marshall.

MINISTRY OF MUNITIONS (*see also* p. 220).

Armament Buildings, Northumberland Avenue, W.C.
Director of Munitions Contracts, P. Hanson.
Personal Sec. W. M. Foster.
Assist. Director of Munitions, H. O. Williams, I.S.O.

EXCHEQUER AND AUDIT DEPARTMENT

2 Savoy Hill, W.C.
Principal Clerk, W. H. Gallier.
Senior Clerk, J. J. Garnham.

Entrance Halls

	Telephone
Whitehall	298
Whitehall Place	299
Quadrangle	303

Waiting Room

3rd Floor	359

* The General Telephone numbers are Gerrard 6422, 6433; War Office, 504, 505, 506, 507. The Correspondence Section is Room 11, 7th Floor; the Prisoners of War and Missing Section, Room 20, 4th Floor; the Inquiry Office, War Office, Room 046; the Inquiry Office for N.C.O.'s and men is at York House, Kingsway, W.C.; the Effects Registry is at St. James's Park Buildings.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE FORCES AT HOME

Horse Guards.
Commanding-in-Chief, Field-Marshal Viscount French.
A.M.S. Lt.-Col. S. L. Barry.
Private Sec. Lt.-Col. B. Fitzgerald.

GENERAL STAFF.

Maj.-Gen. Maj.-Gen. F. C. Shaw.
B.-Gen. B.-Gen. H. C. Lowther.

THE ARMY MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD

Chairman, The Director-General, Army Medical Service.
Secretary, E. T. Gann.

THE NURSING BOARD

President, H.M. Queen Alexandra.
Chairman, The Director-General, Army Medical Service.
Matron-in-Chief, Miss E. H. Becher, R.R.C.
Secretary, Miss E. M. McCarthy, R.R.C.

THE ARMY PURCHASE COMMISSION

Commissioner (*Hon.*), Gen. Sir R. Biddulph, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.

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(Ministry of Munitions).

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Chairman, B.-Gen. W. St. C. Bland.
Secretary, Maj. E. Tinker.
Naval Sec. Lt.- Commdr. I. F. Chichester, R.N.

ROYAL ARMY CLOTHING FACTORY

Grosvenor Road, S.W.
Director-General, Lord Rothermere.
Medical Officer, Lt.-Col. F. W. H. D. Harris.

ROYAL AIRCRAFT FACTORY

(South Farnborough.)
Supt. Temp. Lt.-Col. M. O'Gorman, C.B.

ROYAL ORDNANCE FACTORIES

Central Staff, Woolwich

Chief Superintendent (acting), V. L. Raven, M.I.C.E. M.I.M.E.
Private Secretary, W. H. Pettifor.
1*st Military Assistant*, Major F. G. Maunde-Thompson, R.A.
2*nd Military Assistant*, Maj. C. B. Grice-Hutchinson, R.A.
Civil Assistant, J. T. La Brooy, C.B.
Deputy Civil Assistant, T. H. Welch.
Deputy Civil Assistant (temporary), J. Hunt, I.S.O.
Principal Clerks, S. A. Sketchley and A. Butler.
Principal Clerk (temporary), R. Oakeshott.
Acting Principal Clerk, C. E. Norton.
Senior Clerks, J. Guilly and T. E. Organ, B.A.
Acting Senior Clerk, H. N. Stutchbury.
Temporarily attached, A. H. Self, B.Sc. (Local Gov. Board), F. W. Dunn, B.A., B.Sc. (Patent Office).
Clerks, W. G. Pratt, F. W. Panter, L. W. Pocock (absent on active service), and A. C. Boddis.

Higher Clerical Staff (*temporary*), J. F. Sowerby, H. A. Franklin, R. Rosselli, D. J. Younger, L. S. C. Robertson, H. M. Gibbs, W. R. Mealing, C. Gothard, S. L. Morse, H. Barham, W. King, Maj. W. A. C. Denny.
Paymaster, E. M. Brand.
Assistant Paymasters (*temporary*), W. J. Brown, R. H. Scott-Moncrieff, and Capt. F. P. de Costobadie.
Cashier, *Park Royal* (*temporary*), S. C. Piggott.

Hostel Superintendent, Miss M. I. Wood.

Munitions Store Officer, G. Hart-Cox.
Acting Chief Clerk, W. A. Stevens.
Higher Clerical Staff (*temporary*), T. W. Cashman, A. F. Burkett, F. E. Jackson, G. T. C. Plowden.
Group Officers, Lt. G. H. Tompkins, R.A., Lt. G. Eades, R.A., Capt. S. F. Corby, Lond. Regt.

Royal Gun and Carriage Factories

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Assistant Superintendents, Col. M. J. C. Dennis, R.A., Maj. M. L. Wilkinson, R.A., Capt. A. E. Macrae, R.A., and Capt. J. Penrose, R.A.
Clerk, W. E. Wood.
Higher Clerical Staff (*temporary*), P. Cattermull.

Royal Laboratory

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Assistant Superintendents, Maj. G. O. Boase, R.A., and Maj. W. L. Browne, R.A.
Officers in charge of Danger Buildings, Capt. E. M. C. Clarke, R.A., Capt. J. C. G. Hunter, R.A., and Maj. L. N. Stephens, R.A.
Inspectors of Danger Buildings, Maj. C. F. Colquhoun, Capt. A. R. Withers, Lt. W. Noble, and 2nd Lt. T. C. D. Stretten.
Acting Superintendent, East and West Laboratory, J. B. Pearson.
Clerk, W. J. C. H. Burges.
Higher Clerical Staff (*temporary*), S. B. Watts.
Controller, Small Arms Ammunition Factories, R. F. Hartley, B.Sc., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.M.E.
Clerk, W. H. Snell.
Controller, Filling Factories, P. J. Hinks, F.I.C., F.C.S.
Assist. to Controller, Filling Factories, A. Baikie.
Liaison Officer, E. Thompson.
Acting Senior Clerk, J. H. Hodge.
Higher Clerical Staff (*temporary*), A. M. Stewart.
Lady Superintendent, Miss L. C. Barker.
Assist. to Lady Superintendent, Miss M. Cross.
2nd Assist. to Lady Superintendent, Mrs. Cameron Swan.

Building Works Department

Superintendent, Lt.-Col. N. M. Hemming, C.B., R.E.
1st Assist. Superintendent, Maj. H. Mitchell, R.E.
3rd Assist. Superintendent, H. M. Alexander, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.E.E.
Deputy Assistant Superintendents (*temporary*), G. McLean Gibson, A.M.I.C.E., L. A. Blangy, A.R.I.B.A., J. P. Purnell-Edwards, A.M.I.C.E., W. I. Campbell, B.A.
Traffic Manager, Capt. R. O. Squarey, R.E.
Additional Traffic Manager, Lt. J. S. Harper, R.E.
Assist. Traffic Manager, 2nd Lt. G. C. Onslow, Glos. Regt.
Surveyor, H. G. Assiter, F.S.I.
2nd Surveyor, P. B. Roberts.

Mechanical Engineering Department

Superintendent, G. H. Roberts, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.
Assist. Superintendent, A. H. Hall, B.A., A.M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.
Assist. Mechanical Engineer, J. Severs, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.E.E.
Assist. Mechanical Engineer (*temporary*), R. P. Smith.
Higher Clerical Staff (*temporary*), G. L. Waddington.

Design Department.

Superintendent of Design, Lt.-Col. C. C. Nootts D.S.O., R.A.
Assistants to Superintendent of Design, Maj. G. F. B. Turner, R.A., Capt. K. M. Agnew, R.A., Capt. R. L. Baker, R.A., Lt. A. M. Ker, L. N. Lancs. Regt., and Lt. H. S. Rowell, R.A.
Officer Clerk, Maj. R. G. I. Spence, R.A.

Medical Department

Senior Medical Officer, Maj. P. S. O'Reilly, R.A.M.C.
Medical Officers, Capt. W. Groome, R.A.M.C., Capt. W. V. Eaves, R.A.M.C., Capt. F. O. Clarke, R.A.M.C., Capt. A. F. Ross, R.A.M.C., Lt. J. R. Bryce, R.A.M.C., and Lt. A. J. Anderson, R.A.M.C.
Lady Doctors, L. Lister, F. Wilson, R. Thomson, and E. S. Chesser.
Matron, Miss E. M. E. Todd.
Acting Sister, Miss L. West.
Staff Nurses, Miss A. S. Siddons, Miss E. J. Miller, Miss E. F. Farquhar, Miss B. M. Green, Miss M. B. Towse, Miss E. K. Brangwin, Miss M. S. T. Thompson, and Miss N. W. Lenton.
Voluntary Aid Detachment, Miss C. M. R. Radcliffe, Miss M. Digby, Miss M. Laws, and Mrs. E. Watson.

Royal Arsenal Chapel

Chaplain, Rev. C. A. Berry.

Royal Gunpowder and Small Arms Factories, Waltham Abbey and Enfield Lock

Superintendent, Col. F. T. Fisher, C.B.
Deputy Supt. R.S.A.F., Lt.-Col. S. C. Halse, R.A.
Assist. Supt. R.G.P.F., Capt. P. H. Evans, R.A.
Lady Supt. R.S.A.F., Miss M. B. Peard.
Lady Supt. R.G.P.F., Miss J. O'Brien.
Officers in Charge of Danger Buildings, Capt. A. H. Fraser, R.A., Capt. O. F. G. Hogg, R.A., Capt. F. O. Field, R.A., Capt. C. G. Westhead, R.A.
Principal Clerk (*actg.*), E. W. Phillips.
Senior Clerks, I. J. Morris, G. H. Clamp (*Cashier*), F. Sifton (*actg.*).
Clerk, L. C. Payne.
Higher Clerical Staff (*temporary*), J. C. Haworth, A. E. Dewell.
Medical Officers, J. Damer-Priest, M.B.C.S., L.S.A., D.P.H., Alice M. Burn, M.B., B.C.L., D.P.H.

The Selection Board

The duty of the Board (which consists of the Military Members of the Army Council, the Inspector-General, and several of the General Officers Commanding-in-Chief at home) is to select officers for higher appointments, and for extra-regimental and accelerated promotion, and generally to regulate and advise upon matters relating to promotion. Selection for the highest appointments is made by the Cabinet. The Secretary of the Selection Board, who is also Military Secretary to the Secretary of State for War, is Maj.-Gen. Sir F. J. Davies, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

The New HAZELL, 1917

THE ACTIVE LIST

FIELD MARSHALS

H.R.H. Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., Col. G. Gds. and A.S.C. and Col.-in-Chief 6 Dns., High. L.I., Dub. Fus. and Rif. Brigade, A.D.C.
Sir Henry Evelyn Wood, *V.C.*, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Col. R.H.G., Constable of the Tower of London.
Rt. Hon. F. W. Lord Grenfell, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., Col. I.L.G., Col. Comdt, K. R. Rif. C.
Rt. Hon. W. G. Lord Nicholson, G.C.B., *late* R.E.
Rt. Hon. J. D. P. Viscount French, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., Col. 19 Hrs. and I. Gds., and Col.-in-Chief R. Ir. Regt.
His Imperial Majesty Nicholas II, Emperor of Russia, K.G., Col.-in-Chief 2 Dns.

GENERALS

H.R.H. Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, K.G., G.C.V.O., A.D.C.
H.M. Alfonso XIII, King of Spain, K.G., G.C.V.O.
Hunter, Sir A., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Hamilton, Sir I.S.M., G.C.B., D.S.O.
Barrow, Sir E. G., G.C.B., G.C.S.I.
Rundle, Sir H. M. L., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., D.S.O.
Duff, Sir B., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., K.C.V.O., C.I.E.
Eagles, H. C.
Smith-Dorrien, Sir H. L., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Paget, Rt. Hon. Sir A. H., G.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Hamilton, Sir B. M., G.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Mackinnon, Sir W. H., G.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Wingate, Sir F. R., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.M.G., D.S.O.
Nixon, Sir J. E., K.C.B.
Hart, Sir R. C., *V.C.*, K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Nicholls, Sir W. C., K.C.B.
Eastman, W. I.
Haig, Sir D., G.C.B., G.C.V.O., K.C.I.E.
Willcocks, Sir J., G.C.M.G., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., D.S.O.
Plumer, Sir H. C. O., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Gatliff, A. F.
Robertson, Sir W. R., K.C.B., K.C.V.O., D.S.O.

LIEUTENANT-GENERALS

Murray, Sir J. W., K.C.B.
Miles, Sir H. S. G., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.V.O.
Stopford, Hon. Sir F. W., K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Lake, Sir P. H. N., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Pearson, Sir A. A., K.C.B.
Woon, Sir J. B., K.C.B.
Bullock, Sir G. M., K.C.B.
Ewart, Sir J. S., K.C.B.
Sclater, Sir H. C., G.C.B.
Scallon, Sir R. I., K.C.B., K.C.I.E., D.S.O.
Barrett, Sir A. A., K.C.B., K.C.S.I., K.C.V.O.
Wylde, E. A.
Maxwell, Rt. Hon. Sir J. G., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Mahon, Sir B. T., K.C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.
Grover, Sir M. H. S., K.C.B., K.C.I.E.
Codrington, Sir A. E., K.C.V.O., C.B.
Campbell, Sir W. P., K.C.B.
Bethune, Sir E. C., K.C.B., C.V.O.
Woollcombe, Sir C. L., K.C.B.
Watkis, Sir H. B. B., K.C.B.
Anderson, Sir C. A., K.C.B.
Fergusson, Sir C., Bt., K.C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O.
Pease, L. T.
Alderson, Sir E. A. H., K.C.B.
Pulteney, Sir W. P., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Aylmer, Sir F. J., *V.C.*, K.C.B.
McCausland, E. L.
Cowans, Sir J. S., K.C.B., M.V.O.
Murray, Sir A. J., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Monro, Sir C. C., G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Birdwood, Sir W. R., K.C.S.I., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Phayre, Sir A., K.C.B.
Rawlinson, Sir H. S., Bt., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Keir, Sir J. L., K.C.B.
Allenby, Sir E. H. H., K.C.B.
Byng, Hon. Sir J. H. G., K.C.B., K.C.M.G., M.V.O.
Macready, Sir C. F. N., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.

SURGEON-GENERALS
(ranking as Lt.-Gen.)

Sloggett, Sir A. T., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Lukis, Sir C. P., K.C.S.I.

MAJOR-GENERALS

Stephenson, T. E., C.B.
Blomfield, C. J., C.B., D.S.O.
Lawson, H. M., C.B.
Pilcher, T. D., C.B.
Heath, Sir C. E., K.C.B., C.V.O.
Rochfort, Sir A. N., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Kitson, Sir G. C., K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G.
Payne, R. L., C.B., D.S.O.
Powell, C. H., C.B.
Hastings, E. S., C.B., D.S.O.
Forster, J. B.
Mackenzie-Kennedy, E. C. W., C.B.
Crutchley, Sir C., K.C.V.O.
Bannatine-Allason, R., C.B.
Robb, Sir F. S., K.C.B., K.C.V.O.
Clayton, Sir F. T., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Drummond, Sir F. H. R., K.C.I.E., C.B.
Maxwell, Sir R. C., K.C.B.
Barter, Sir C. St. L., K.C.B., C.V.O.
Donald, C. G., C.B.
Kelly, F. H., C.B.
Lloyd, Sir F., K.C.B., C.V.O., D.S.O.
Penton, A. P., C.V.O., C.B.
Young, J. C.
Snow, Sir T. D'O., K.C.B.
Hammersley, F., C.B.
Ferrier, J. A., C.B., D.S.O.
Brunker, J. M. S.
Mackenzie, C. J., C.B.
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Lindley, Hon. J. E.
Mullaly, H., C.B., C.S.I.
Money, H. C., C.B.
Cotter, F. G.
May, E. S., C.B., C.M.G.
Johnstone, J. R., C.B.
Macbean, F., C.V.O., C.B.
Wilson, Sir A., K.C.B.
Wallace, A., C.B.
Bell, Sir J. A., K.C.V.O.
Davison, K. S., C.B.
Adye, J., C.B.
Townshend, Sir C. V. F., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Simpson, C. R., C.B.
Campbell, F., K.C.B., D.S.O.
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Fry, W., C.V.O., C.B.
Younghusband, Sir G. J., K.C.M.G., K.C.I.E.
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Keary, H. D'U., C.B., D.S.O.
Burton, B., C.B.
Graham, Sir E. R. C., K.C.B.
Lindsay, Sir W. F. L., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Inglefield, F. S., C.B., D.S.O.
Melliss, C. J., *V.C.*, K.C.B.
O'Donnell, H., C.B., D.S.O.
Daniell, J. F., C.M.G.
Bunbury, W. E., C.B.
Friend, Rt. Hon. L. B., C.B.
Hanbury-Williams, Sir J., K.C.V.O., C.M.G.
Reade, R. N. R., C.B.
Wilkinson, P. S., C.B., C.M.G.

Douglas, W., K.C.M.G., C.B.
Carnegy, P. M., C.B.
Raitt, H. A., C.B.
Young, C. F. G.
Scott-Moncrieff, Sir G. K., K.C.B., C.I.E.
Egerton, G. G. A., C.B.
Hamilton-Gordon, A., C.B.
Drummond, L. G., C.B., M.V.O.
Montagu-Stuart-Wortley, Hon. E. J., C.B., C.M.G., M.V.O., D.S.O.
Morland, Sir T. L. N., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Landon, F. W. B., C.B.
Davies, Sir F. J., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Johnston, J. T., C.B.
Hickman, H. P., C.B.
Birkbeck, Sir W. H., K.C.B., C.M.G.
Fanshawe, H. D., C.B.
Wilson, Sir H. H., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Pirie, C. P. W., C.B.
Turner, J. G., C.B.
Fry, C. I., C.B.
Shaw, D. G. L.
Kemball, G. V., C.B., D.S.O.
Hunter-Blair, W. C., C.B.
Macintyre, D. C. F., C.B.
Heath-Caldwell, F. C., C.B.
Maxse, F. I., C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.
Talbot, H. L.
Landon, H. J. S., C.B.
Wilson, Sir H. F. M., K.C.B.
Sandbach, A. E., C.B., D.S.O.
McCracken, F. W. N., C.B., D.S.O.
Godley, Sir A. J., K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Kiggell, L. E., K.C.B.
Peyton, W. E., C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.
Henderson, Sir D., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Haldane, J. A. L., C.B., D.S.O.
von Donop, Sir S. B., K.C.B.
Horne, H. S., C.B.
Gough, Sir H. De la P., K.C.B.
Bulfin, E. S., C.V.O., C.B.
Hunter-Weston, Sir A. G., K.C.B., D.S.O.
Egerton, R. G., C.B.

Haking, Sir R. C. B., K.C.B.
Shaw, F. C., C.B.
Cox, Sir H. S., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.S.I.
Davies, R. H., C.B.
Congreve, W. N., *V.C.*, C.B., M.V.O.
Kavanagh, C. T. McM., C.V.O., C.B., D.S.O.
Headlam, J. E. W., C.B., D.S.O.
Mercer, H. F., C.B.
Doran, B. J. C., C.B.
Milne, G. F., C.B., D.S.O.
Rice, S. R., C.B.
Glubb, F. M., C.B., D.S.O.
De Lisle, H. de B., C.B.
Briggs, C. J., C.B.
Gleichen, A. E. W., Count, K.C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Du Cane, J. P., K.C.B.
Bingham, Hon. C. E., C.V.O., C.B.
Barnardiston, N. W., M.V.O.
Hudson, H., C.B., C.I.E.
Wapshare, R., C.B.
Ellison, G. F., C.B.
Smith, H. G., C.B.
Long, S. S., C.B.
Montgomery, R. A. K., C.B., D.S.O.
Capper, J. E., C.B.
Pinney, R. J.
Fanshawe, E. A., C.B.
Kirkpatrick, G. M., C.B.
Stanton, H. E., C.B., D.S.O.
Forestier-Walker, G. T., C.B.
Dawkins, C. T., C.B., C.M.G.
Rycroft, W. H., C.B., C.M.G.
Tighe, M. J., K.C.M.G., C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Delamain, W. S., C.B., D.S.O.
Fanshawe, R., C.B., D.S.O.
Stewart, J. M., C.B.
Hobbs, P. E. F., C.B., C.M.G.
Gordon, Hon. F., C.B., D.S.O.
Marshall, W. R., C.B.
Fowke, G. H., K.C.B.
Perceval, E. M., C.B., D.S.O.

Braithwaite, W. P., C.B.
Lambton, Hon. W., C.V.O., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Bingley, A. H., C.B., C.I.E.
Dobell, Sir C. M., K.C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Maude, F. S., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Gordon, C. L.
Cavan, F. R. Earl of, C.B., M.V.O.
Cowper, M., C.I.E.
Watson, W. A., C.B.
Paris, A., K.C.B.
Stuart, R. C. O., C.S.I.
Wadeson, F. W. G., C.B.
Lawrence, Hon. H. A.
Western, W. G. B., C.B.
Money, A. W., C.B.
Thompson, C. W., C.B., D.S.O.
Scott, A. B., C.B., D.S.O.
Curtis, R. S., C.B., C.M.G., D.S.O.
Jacob, C. W., C.B.
Holland, A. E. A., C.B., M.V.O., D.S.O.
Couper, V. A.
Nugent, O. S. W., D.S.O.
Walker, W. G., *V.C.*, C.B.
Campbell, W., C.B., D.S.O.
Harper, G. M., C.B., D.S.O.
Woodward, E. M., C.B.
Furse, W. T., C.B., D.S.O.
Chetwode, Sir P. W., Bt., C.B., D.S.O.
Whigham, R. D., C.B., D.S.O.
Walker, H. B., C.B., D.S.O.
Lynden-Bell, A. L., C.B., C.M.G.
Macdonogh, G. M. W., C.B.
Koe, F. W. B., C.B., C.M.G.
McGrigor, C. R. R., C.B., C.M.G.
Stuart, A. M., C.B.
Cobbe, A. S., *V.C.*, C.B., D.S.O.
Jendwine, H. S., C.B.
Asser, J. J., C.B.
Butter, R. H. K.
Maurice, F. B., C.B.
Barrow, G. de S., C.B.

SURGEON-GENERALS.

Whitehead, H. R., C.B.
MacNeece, J. G., C.B.
Bannerman, W. B., C.S.I.
Corker, T. M., C.B.
Babtie, Sir W., *V.C.*, K.C.M.G., C.B.
Bruce, Sir D., Kt., C.B.
Anderson, L. E., C.B.

Hathaway, H. G., C.B.
Bedford, W. G. A., C.B., C.M.G.
Lyons, R. W. S.
Grainger, T., C.B.
Ford, R. W., C.B., D.S.O.
Woodhouse, T. P., C.B.
Macpherson, W. G., C.B., C.M.G.
Porter, R., C.B.

O'Donnell, T. J., C.B., D.S.O.
O'Keeffe, M. W., C.B.
Sawyer, R. H. S., C.M.G.
Colling, J. C.
Birrell, W. G.
Jencken, F. J.
Treherne, F. H., C.M.G.
Edwards, W. R., C.B., C.M.G.

COMMANDS OF THE ARMY (United Kingdom)

ALDERSHOT COMMAND.
Headquarters—Aldershot.
EASTERN COMMAND.
Headquarters—50 Pall Mall, S.W.
IRISH COMMAND.
Headquarters—Parkgate, Dublin.
LONDON DISTRICT.
Headquarters—Horse Guards, Whitehall, S.W.
NORTHERN COMMAND.
Headquarters—York.
SCOTTISH COMMAND.
Headquarters—Edinburgh.
SOUTHERN COMMAND.
Headquarters—Salisbury.
WESTERN COMMAND.
Headquarters—Chester.

ARMY AGENTS

(1) Messrs. Cox & Co., Charing Cross, S.W., and Hornley Road, Bombay (Tel. address: *Coxia, London; Coxia, Bombay*).
(2) Messrs. Holt & Co., 3 Whitehall Place, S.W.; 44 Charing Cross, S.W. (Tel. address: *Mensarius, London*).
(3) Sir Charles R. McGrigor, Bt., & Co., 39 Panton St., Haymarket, S.W. (Tel. address: *Dhream, London*).

The New HAZELL, 1917

REGIMENTS AND UNITS OF THE BRITISH ARMY

(Figures in parentheses denote Army Agents.)

ROYAL FLYING CORPS

CAVALRY

1 ST LIFE GUARDS (Scarlet) (1)
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Col. F.M. Lord Grenfell, G.C.B.

2 ND LIFE GUARDS (Scarlet) (1)
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Col. Lt.-Gen. Earl of Dundonald, K.C.B.

ROYAL HORSE GUARDS (Blue) (1)
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Col. F.M. Sir H. Evelyn Wood, *V.C.*

1 ST (KING'S) DRAGOON GUARDS (1)
Col. Maj.-Gen. W. V. Brownlow, C.B.

2 ND DRAGOON GUARDS (Queen's Bays) (1)
Col. Gen. Sir W. H. Seymour, K.C.B.

3 RD DRAGOON GUARDS (Prince of Wales's) (2)
Col. Maj.-Gen. Hon. Sir R. A. J. Talbot, K.C.B.

4 TH DRAGOON GUARDS (Royal Irish) (2)
Col. Lt.-Gen. Sir E. C. Bethune, K.C.B.

5 TH D. GUARDS (Princess Charlotte of Wales's) (1)
Col.-in-Chief, H.M. King of the Belgians, K.G.
Col. Maj.-Gen. W. E. Marsland.

6 TH DRAGOON GUARDS (Carabiniers) (1)
Col. Lt.-Gen. Sir J. Fryer, K.C.B.

7 TH DRAGOON GUARDS (Princess Royal's) (1)
Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Princess Royal.
Col. Maj.-Gen. Sir H. P. Ewart, Bt.

1 ST (ROYAL) DRAGOONS (1)
Col. Maj.-Gen. H. J. E. Lindley, Bt.

2 ND DRAGOONS (Royal Scots Greys) (1)
Col.-in-Chief, F.M. H.I.M. Nicholas II, Emperor of Russia.
Col. Gen. Sir W. R. Robertson, K.C.B.

3 RD (KING'S OWN) HUSSARS (1)
Col. Lt.-Gen. Hon. Sir J. H. G. Byng, K.C.B.

4 TH (QUEEN'S OWN) HUSSARS (1)
Col. Gen. Sir A. G. Montgomery Moore, K.C.B.

5 TH (ROYAL IRISH) LANCERS (1)
Col. Lt.-Gen. Sir E. H. H. Allenby, K.C.B.

6 TH (INNISKILLING) DRAGOONS (1)
Col.-in-Chief, Field-Marshal H.R.H. Duke of Connaught.
Col. Maj.-Gen. M. F. Rimington' C.V.O., C.B.

7 TH (QUEEN'S OWN) HUSSARS (1)
Col. Maj.-Gen. Sir H. McCalmont, K.C.B.

8 TH HUSSARS (King's Royal Irish) (1)
Col. Lt.-Gen. Sir B. T. Mahon, K.C.V.O.

9 TH (QUEEN'S ROYAL) LANCERS (1)
Col. Maj.-Gen. Sir H. A. Bushman, K.C.B.

10 TH HUSSARS (Prince of Wales's Own Royal) (1)
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Col. Maj.-Gen. Viscount Downe, K.C.V.O.

11 TH HUSSARS (Prince Albert's Own) (1)
Col. Lt.-Gen. Sir A. L. Lyttelton-Annesley, K.C.V.O.

12 TH LANCERS (Prince of Wales's Royal) (1)
Col. Lt.-Gen. R. G. Broadwood, C.B.

13 TH HUSSARS (1)
Col. Lt.-Gen. Sir R. S. S. Baden-Powell, K.C.B.

14 TH (KING'S) HUSSARS (1)
Col. Maj.-Gen. B. A. Combe, C.B.

15 TH (THE KING'S) HUSSARS
Col. Gen. Sir G. Luck, G.C.B.

16 TH (THE QUEEN'S) LANCERS (1)
Col.-in-Chief, Gen. H.M. Alfonso XIII, King of Spain.
Col. Maj.-Gen. J. M. Babington, C.B.

17 TH LANCERS (Duke of Cambridge's Own) (1)
Col. Gen. Sir Douglas Haig, G.C.B.

18 TH HUSSARS (Queen Mary's Own) (1)
Col.-in-Chief, The Queen.
Col. Maj.-Gen. Sir J. P. Brabazon, K.C.B.

19 TH HUSSARS (Queen Alexandra's Own Royal) (1)
Col.-in-Chief, Queen Alexandra.
Col. F.M. Viscount French.

20 TH HUSSARS (1)
Col. Maj.-Gen. H. S. Gough, C.B.

21 ST LANCERS (Empress of India's) (1)
Col. (vacant).

RESERVE REGIMENTS OF CAVALRY

CAVALRY. SPECIAL RESERVE

i. Irish Horse. (2)
ii. King Edward's Horse (The King's Oversea Dominions Regiment). (2)
iii. 2nd Regiment, King Edward's Horse. (2)

YEOMANRY (1)

List of Regiments in order of Precedence: 1. *Royal Wiltshire*; 2. *Warwickshire*; 3. *Yorkshire Hussars*; 4. *Nottinghamshire (Sherwood Rangers)*; 5. *Staffordshire*; 6. *Shropshire*; 7. *Ayrshire*; 8. *Cheshire*; 9. *Yorkshire Dragoons*; 10. *Leicestershire*; 11. *North Somerset*; 12. *Duke of Lancaster's Own—Col.-in-Chief*, The King; 13 *Lanarkshire*; 14. *Northumberland*; 15. *South Nottinghamshire Hussars*; 16. *Denbighshire*; 17 *Westmorland and Cumberland*; 18. *Pembroke*; 19. *Royal East Kent*; 20. *Hampshire*; 21. *Buckinghamshire*; 22. *Derbyshire*; 23. *Dorset*; 24. *Gloucestershire*; 25. *Herts*; 26. *Berks*; 27. *1st County of London*; 28. *Royal 1st Devon*; 29. *Suffolk—Col.-in-Chief*, The King; 30. *Royal North Devon*; 31. *Worcestershire*; 32. *West Kent*; 33. *West Somerset*; 34. *Oxfordshire*; 35. *Montgomeryshire*; 36. *Lothians and Border Horse*; 37. *Queen's Own Royal Glasgow*; 38. *Lancashire Hussars*; 39. *Surrey*; 40. *Fife and Forfar*; 41. *Norfolk—Col.-in-Chief*, The King, *Hon. Col.* The King of Norway; 42. *Sussex*; 43. *Glamorgan*; 44. *Welsh Horse*; 45. *Lincolnshire*; 46. *City of London*; 47. *2nd County of London*; 48. *3rd County of London*; 49. *Bedfordshire*; 50. *Essex*; 51. *Northamptonshire*; 52. *East Riding of Yorkshire*; 53. *1st Lovat's Scouts*; 54. *2nd Lovat's Scouts*; 55. *Scottish Horse*.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY (1)

Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Master-Gunner, St. James's Park, Gen. Sir R. Biddulph, G.C.B.

ROYAL HORSE AND ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY
Depôt, Woolwich.

Col. in Charge of Records, Col. A. C. Hansard.
Riding Establishment, Woolwich.

ROYAL GARRISON ARTILLERY

ROYAL FIELD ARTILLERY (SPECIAL RESERVE)

ROYAL ARTILLERY TERRITORIAL FORCE
i. Royal Horse Artillery.
ii. Royal Field Artillery.
iii. Royal Garrison Artillery (Mountain and Heavy).
iv. Royal Garrison Artillery (for Garrisons).

CORPS OF ROYAL ENGINEERS (2)

Col.-in-Chief, The King.
ROYAL ENGINEERS SPECIAL RESERVE

ROYAL ENGINEERS TERRITORIAL FORCE
i. Divisional Engineers.
ii. Signal Service—
(*a*) Divisional Signal Companies and Infantry Brigade Signal Sections.
(*b*) Signal Companies (Army Troops).
iii. Fortress Engineers.
iv. Electrical Engineers.
v. Engineer and Railway Staff Corps.
vi. Army Postal Service.

THE FOOT GUARDS

GRENADIER GUARDS (1)
Hdqrs. Buckingham Gate, S.W.
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Col. H.R.H. Duke of Connaught.
1st Battalion.
2nd Battalion.
3rd Battalion.
4th Battalion.

COLDSTREAM GUARDS (1)
Hdqrs. Buckingham Gate, S.W.
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Col. Maj.-Gen. Viscount Falmouth, K.C.V.O.
1st Battalion.
2nd Battalion.
3rd Battalion.
4th Battalion (Pioneers).

SCOTS GUARDS (1)
Hdqrs. Buckingham Gate, S.W.
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Col. F.M. Lord Methuen, G.C.B.
1st Battalion.
2nd Battalion.

IRISH GUARDS (1)
Hdqrs. Buckingham Gate, S.W.
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Col. F.M. Viscount French.
1st Battalion.
2nd Battalion.

WELSH GUARDS (1)
Hdqrs. Buckingham Gate, S.W.
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Col. Lord Harlech.
1st Battalion.

GUARDS' DEPÔT, CATERHAM.
Off. Comd. Maj. W. H. Ingilby.

INFANTRY

(Arranged alphabetically by the titles directed to be used in official correspondence.)

ARGYLL AND SUTHERLAND HIGHLANDERS (Princess Louise's) (1)
Regimental District No. 91.—*Depôt*, Stirling. *Record Office*, Kinnoull St., Perth.
Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll.
Col. Maj.-Gen. Sir A. Wilson, K.C.B.
1st Bn. (91st Foot).
2nd Bn. (93rd Foot).

BEDFORDSHIRE REGT. (2)
Regimental District No. 16.—*Depôt*, Bedford. *Record Office*, Warley.
Col. Maj.-Gen. T. D. Pilcher, C.B.
1st Bn. (16th Foot).
2nd Bn. (16th Foot).

BERKSHIRE REGT. (ROYAL) (Prncss. Charlotte of Wales's) (1)
Regimental District No. 49.—*Depôt*, Reading. *Record Office*, Warwick.
Col. Maj.-Gen. E. T. Dickson.
1st Bn. (49th Foot).
2nd Bn. (66th Foot).

BLACK WATCH, THE.—See "Royal Highlanders."

BORDER REGIMENT (1)
Regimental District No. 34.—*Depôt*, Carlisle. *Record Office*, Preston.
Col. Gen. Sir B. M. Hamilton, G.C.B.
1st Bn. (34th Foot).
2nd Bn. (55th Foot).

BUFFS, THE. See "Kent Regiment, East."

CAMERON HIGHLANDERS (Queen's Own) (2)
Regimental District No. 79.—*Depôt*, Inverness. *Record Office*, Kinnoull St., Perth.
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Col. Lt.-Gen. Sir J. S. Ewart, K.C.B.
1st Bn. (79th Foot).
2nd Bn.

CAMERONIANS, THE.—See "Scottish Rifles."

CHESHIRE REGIMENT (1)
Regimental District No. 22.—*Depôt*, Chester. *Record Office*, Shrewsbury.
Col. Maj.-Gen. Sir E. R. C. Graham, K.C.B.
1st Bn. (22nd Foot).
2nd Bn. (22nd Foot).

CITY OF LONDON REGIMENT.—See "Royal Fusiliers."

CONNAUGHT RANGERS (1)
Regimental District No. 88.—*Depôt*, Galway. *Record Office*, Cork.
Col. Maj.-Gen. W. L. Dalrymple, C.B.
1st Bn. (88th Foot).
2nd Bn. (94th Foot).

DEVONSHIRE REGIMENT (1)
Regimental District No. 11.—*Depôt*, Exeter. *Record Office*, Exeter.
Col. Lt.-Gen. Sir G. M. Bullock, K.C.B.
1st Bn. (11th Foot).
2nd Bn. (11th Foot).

DORSETSHIRE REGIMENT (1)
Regimental District No. 39.
Depôt, Dorchester. *Record Office*, Exeter.
Col. Maj.-Gen. H. Cook, C.B.
1st Bn. (39th Foot).
2nd Bn. (54th Foot).

DUBLIN FUSILIERS, ROY. (3)
Regimental District No. 102.
Depôt, Naas. *Record Office*, Dublin.
Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught.
Col. Maj.-Gen. C. D. Cooper, C.B.
1st Bn. (102nd Foot).
2nd Bn. (103rd Foot).

DUKE OF CORNWALL'S LIGHT INFANTRY (1)
Regimental District No. 32.
Depôt, Bodmin. *Record Office*, Exeter.
Col. Lt.-Gen. Sir R. Pole-Carew K.C.B.
1st Bn. (32nd Foot).
2nd Bn. (46th Foot).

DURHAM LIGHT INF. (2)
Regimental District No. 68.
Depôt, Newcastle. *Record Office*, York.
Col. Maj.-Gen. R. Upcher, C.B.
1st Bn. (68th Foot).
2nd Bn. (106th Foot).

ESSEX REGIMENT (1)
Regimental District No. 44.
Depôt, Warley. *Record Office*, Warley.
Col. Maj.-Gen. F. Ventris.
1st Bn. (44th Foot).
2nd Bn. (56th Foot).

GLOUCESTERSHIRE REGT. (1)
Regimental District No. 28.
Depôt, Bristol. *Record Office*, Warwick.
Col. Maj.-Gen. A. L. Emerson.
1st Bn. (28th Foot).
2nd Bn. (61st Foot).

GORDON HIGHLANDERS (2)
Regimental District No. 75.
Depôt, Aberdeen. *Record Office*, Kinnoull St., Perth.
Col. Gen. Sir I. S. M. Hamilton, G.C.B.
1st Bn. (75th Foot).
2nd Bn. (92nd Foot).

HAMPSHIRE REGIMENT (1)
Regimental District No. 37.
Depôt, Winchester. *Record Office*, Exeter.
Col. Maj.-Gen. Sir C. B. Knowles, K.C.B.
1st Bn. (37th Foot).
2nd Bn. (67th Foot).

HIGHLAND LIGHT INF. (3)
Regimental District No. 71.
Depôt, Hamilton. *Record Office*, Hamilton.
Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught.
Col. Lt.-Gen. Sir W. P. Campbell, K.C.B.
1st Bn. (71st Foot).
2nd Bn. (74th Foot).

INNISKILLING FUSILIERS, ROYAL (1)
Regimental District No. 27.
Depôt, Omagh. *Record Office*, Dublin.
Col. Lt.-Gen. Sir A. J. Murray, K.C.B.
1st Bn. (27th Foot).
2nd Bn. (108th Foot).

IRISH FUSILIERS, ROYAL (Princess Victoria's) (1)
Regimental District No. 87.
Depôt, Armagh. *Record Office*, Dublin.
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Col. Maj.-Gen. T. R. Stevenson, C.B.
1st Bn. (87th Foot).
2nd Bn. (89th Foot).

IRISH REGIMENT, ROYAL (1)
Regimental District No. 18.
Depôt, Clonmel. *Record Office*, Cork.
Col.-in-Chief, F.M. Viscount French.
Col. Maj.-Gen. C. F. Gregorie, C.B.
1st Bn. (18th Foot).
2nd Bn. (18th Foot).

IRISH RIFLES, ROYAL (1)
Regimental District No. 83.
Depôt, Belfast. *Record Office*, Dublin.
Col. Maj.-Gen. Sir H. H. Wilson, K.C.B.
1st Bn. (83rd Foot).
2nd Bn. (86th Foot).

KENT REGIMENT, EAST (The Buffs) (1)
Regimental District No. 3. *Depôt*, Canterbury. *Record Office*, Hounslow.
Col.-in-Chief, H.M. King of Denmark, K.G.
Col. Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir A. H. Paget, G.C.B.
1st Bn. (3rd Foot).
2nd Bn. (3rd Foot).

KENT REGIMENT, ROYAL WEST (The Queen's Own) (1)
Regimental District No. 50.
Depôt, Maidstone. *Record Office*, Hounslow.
Col. Maj.-Gen. Sir E. Leach, K.C.B.
1st Bn. (50th Foot).
2nd Bn. (97th Foot).

KING'S ROY. RIFLE CORPS (1)
Depôt and Record Office, Winchester.
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Cols. Commdg. F.M. Lord Grenfell, G.C.B.; Maj.-Gen. Sir W. L. Pemberton; Maj.-Gen. Sir C. Ashburnham; Lt.-Gen. Sir E. T. H. Hutton.
1st–4th Bns. (formerly 60th Rifles).

LANCASHIRE FUSILIERS (1)
Regimental District No. 20.
Depôt, Bury. *Record Office*, Preston.
Col. Maj.-Gen. C. J. Blomfield, C.B.
1st Bn. (20th Foot).
2nd Bn. (20th Foot).

LANCASHIRE REGT., EAST (1)
Regimental District No. 30.
Depôt and Record Office, Preston.
Col. Lt.-Gen. Sir P. H. N. Lake, K.C.B.
1st Bn. (30th Foot).
2nd Bn. (59th Foot).

LANCASHIRE REGIMENT LOYAL NORTH (1)
Regimental District No. 47.
Depôt and Record Office, Preston.
Col. Gen. Sir J. Willcocks, G.C.M.G.
1st Bn. (47th Foot).
2nd Bn. (81st Foot).

LANCASHIRE REGIMENT, SOUTH (The Prince of Wales's Volunteers) (1)
Regimental District No. 40.
Depôt, Warrington. *Record Office*, Shrewsbury.
Col. Maj.-Gen. E. H. Sartorius, C.B.
1st Bn. (40th Foot).
2nd Bn. (82nd Foot).

LANCASTER REGT., ROYAL (THE KING'S OWN) (1)
Regimental District No. 4. *Depôt*, Lancaster. *Record Office*, Preston.
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Col. Gen. Sir A. Hunter, G.C.B.
1st Bn. (4th Foot).
2nd Bn. (4th Foot).

LEICESTER REGIMENT (1)
Regimental District No. 17.
Depôt, Leicester. *Record Office*, Lichfield.
Col. Maj.-Gen. W. D. Tompson, C.B.
1st Bn. (17th Foot).
2nd Bn. (17th Foot).

LEINSTER REGIMENT (Prince of Wales's) (Royal Canadians) (1)
Regimental Dist. No. 100. *Depôt*, Birr. *Record Office*, Cork.
Col. Maj.-Gen. G. U. Prior.
1st Bn. (100th Foot).
2nd Bn. (109th Foot).

LINCOLNSHIRE REGT. (1)
Regimental District No. 10.
Depôt, Lincoln. *Record Office*, Lichfield.
Col. Maj.-Gen. C. R. Simpson, C.B.
1st Bn. (10th Foot).
2nd Bn. (10th Foot).

LIVERPOOL REGIMENT, THE KING'S (1)
Regimental District No. 8. *Depôt*, Seaforth. *Record Office*, Preston.
Col. Gen. Sir W. H. Mackinnon, G.C.B.
1st Bn. (8th Foot).
2nd Bn. (8th Foot).

LOTHIAN REGIMENT. See "Scots, Royal."

MANCHESTER REGIMENT (1)
Regimental District No. 63. *Depôt*, Ashton-under-Lyne. *Record Office*, Preston.
Col. Maj.-Gen. W. O. Barnard.
1st Bn. (63rd Foot).
2nd Bn. (96th Foot).

MIDDLESEX REGT. (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) (1)
Regimental District No. 57. *Depôt*, Mill Hill. *Record Office*, Hounslow.
Col. Lt.-Gen. H. Kent.
1st Bn. (57th Foot).
2nd Bn. (77th Foot).

MUNSTER FUS., ROYAL (2)
Regimental District No. 101. *Depôt*, Tralee. *Record Office*, Cork.
Col. Lt.-Gen. Sir H. S. G. Miles, G.C.B.
1st Bn. (101st Foot).
2nd Bn. (104th Foot).

NORFOLK REGIMENT (2)
Regimental District No. 9. *Depôt*, Norwich. *Record Office*, Warley.
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Col. Gen. H. R. Browne, C.B.
1st Bn. (9th Foot).
2nd Bn. (9th Foot).

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE REGIMENT (1)
Regimental District No. 48. *Depôt*, Northampton. *Record Office*, Warley.
Col. Maj.-Gen. G. F. Browne, C.B.
1st Bn. (48th Foot).
2nd Bn. (58th Foot).

NORTHUMBERLAND FUS. (1)
Regimental District No. 5. *Depôt*, Newcastle-on-Tyne. *Record Office*, York.
Col. Maj.-Gen. P. S. Wilkinson, C.B., C.M.G.
1st Bn. (5th Foot).
2nd Bn. (5th Foot).

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE AND DERBYSHIRE REGT. (The Sherwood Foresters) (1)
Regimental District No. 45. *Depôt*, Derby. *Record Office*, Lichfield.
Col. Gen. Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien, G.C.B.
1st Bn. (45th Foot).
2nd Bn. (95th Foot).

OXFORDSHIRE & BUCKINGHAMSHIRE LIGHT INF. (1)
Regimental District No. 43. *Depôt*, Oxford. *Record Office*, Warwick.
Col. Lt.-Gen. Sir F. M. Colvile, K.C.B.
1st Bn. (43rd Foot).
2nd Bn. (52nd Foot).

RIFLE BRIGADE (The Prince Consort's Own) (1)
Depôt and Record Office, Winchester.
Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught.
Cols. Commdg. Maj.-Gen. Sir L. V. Swaine, K.C.B.; Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir N. G. Lyttelton, G.C.V.O.; Maj.-Gen. Sir F. Howard, K.C.B.; Maj.-Gen. C. R. H. Nicholl.
1st–4th Bns. (95th Rifles).

ROYAL FUSILIERS (City of London Regiment) (1)
Regimental District No. 7. *Depôt and Record Office*, Hounslow.
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Col. Maj.-Gen. Sir G. Barton, K.C.V.O.
1st Bn. (7th Foot).
2nd Bn. (7th Foot).
3rd Bn.
4th Bn.

ROYAL HIGHLANDERS (The Black Watch) (1)
Regimental District No. 42. *Depôt and Record Office*, Perth.
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Col. Lt.-Gen. Sir J. G. Maxwell, K.C.B.
1st Bn. (42nd Foot).
2nd Bn. (73rd Foot).

SCOTS, ROYAL (Lothian Regiment) (1)
Regimental District No. 1. *Depôt*, Glencorse, Milton Bridge, N.B. *Record Office*, Hamilton.
Col. Lt.-Gen. G. H. Moncrieff.
1st Bn. (1st Foot).
2nd Bn. (1st Foot).

SCOTS FUSILIERS, ROYAL (1)
Regimental District No. 21. *Depôt*, Ayr. *Record Office*, Hamilton.
Col. Lt.-Gen. J. T. Dalyell.
1st Bn. (21st Foot).
2nd Bn. (21st Foot).

SCOTTISH BORDERERS, KING'S OWN (1)
Regimental District No. 25. *Depôt*, Berwick-on-Tweed. *Record Office*, Hamilton.
Col. Lt.-Gen. Sir C. L. Woollcombe, K.C.B.
1st Bn. (25th Foot).
2nd Bn. (25th Foot).

SCOTTISH RIFLES (The Cameronians) (1)
Regimental District No. 62. *Depôt and Record Office*, Hamilton.
Col. Maj.-Gen. J. H. Laye, C.V.O.
1st Bn. (26th Foot).
2nd Bn. (90th Foot).

SEAFORTH HIGHLANDERS (Ross-shire Buffs—The Duke of Albany's) (1)
Regimental District No. 72. *Depôt*, Fort George. *Record Office*, Perth.
Col. Maj.-Gen. R. H. Murray, C.B., C.M.G.
1st Bn. (72nd Foot).
2nd Bn. (78th Foot).

SHROPSHIRE LIGHT INF. (The King's) (1)
Regimental District No. 53. *Depôt and Record Office*, Shrewsbury.
Col. Lt.-Gen. Sir C. E. Knox, K.C.B.
1st Bn. (53rd Foot).
2nd Bn. (85th Foot).

SOMERSET LIGHT INFANTRY (Prince Albert's) (1)
Regimental District No. 13. *Depôt*, Taunton. *Record Office*, Exeter.
Col. Maj.-Gen. R. L. Payne, C.B.
1st Bn. (13th Foot).
2nd Bn. (13th Foot).

STAFFORDSHIRE REGT., NORTH (The Prince of Wales's) (1)
Regimental District No. 64. *Depôt and Record Office*, Lichfield.
Col. Maj.-Gen. T. F. Lloyd.
1st Bn. (64th Foot).
2nd Bn. (98th Foot).

STAFFORDSHIRE REGT., SOUTH (1)
Regimental District No. 38. *Depôt and Record Office*, Lichfield.
Col. Lt.-Gen. Sir C. Tucker, G.C.B.
1st Bn. (38th Foot).
2nd Bn. (80th Foot).

SUFFOLK REGIMENT (1)
Regimental District No. 12. *Depôt*, Bury St. Edmunds. *Record Office*, Warley.
Col. Lt.-Gen. Hon. B. M. Ward, C.B.
1st Bn. (12th Foot).
2nd Bn. (12th Foot).

SURREY REGIMENT, EAST (1)
Regimental District No. 31. *Depôt*, Kingston. *Record Office*, Hounslow.
Col. Gen. Sir G. R. Greaves, G.C.B.
1st Bn. (31st Foot).
2nd Bn. (70th Foot).

SURREY REGIMENT, ROYAL WEST (The Queen's) (1)
Regimental District No. 2. *Depôt*, Guildford. *Record Office*, Hounslow.

Col. Maj.-Gen. Sir E. O. F. Hamilton, K.C.B.
1st Bn. (2nd Foot).
2nd Bn. (2nd Foot).

SUSSEX REGT., ROYAL (1)
Regimental District No. 35.
Depôt, Chichester. *Record Office*, Hounslow.
Col. Maj.-Gen. J. C. Young.
1st Bn. (35th Foot).
2nd Bn. (107th Foot).

WALES BORDERERS, SOUTH (2)
Regimental District No. 24.
Depôt, Brecon. *Record Office*, Shrewsbury.
Col. Maj.-Gen. G. Paton, C.M.G.
1st Bn. (24th Foot).
2nd Bn. (24th Foot).

WARWICKSHIRE REGIMENT, ROYAL (1)
Regimental District No. 6. *Depôt and Record Office*, Warwick.
Col. Maj.-Gen. H. B. Feilden, C.B.
1st Bn. (6th Foot).
2nd Bn. (6th Foot).

WELSH FUSILIERS, ROY. (1)
Regimental District No. 23.
Depôt, Wrexham. *Record Office*, Shrewsbury.
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Col. Maj.-Gen. Sir F. Lloyd, K.C.B.
1st Bn. (23rd Foot).
2nd Bn. (23rd Foot).

WELSH REGIMENT (1)
Regimental District No. 41.
Depôt, Cardiff. *Record Office*, Shrewsbury.
Col. Maj.-Gen. W. Allan.
1st Bn. (41st Foot).
2nd Bn. (69th Foot).

WEST RIDING REGIMENT (The Duke of Wellington's) (1)
Regimental District No. 33.
Depôt, Halifax. *Record Office*, York.
Col. Lt.-Gen. Sir H. E. Belfield, K.C.B.
1st Bn. (33rd Foot).
2nd Bn. (76th Foot).

WILTSHIRE REGIMENT (The Duke of Edinburgh's) (1)
Regimental District No. 62.
Depôt, Devizes. *Record Office*, Exeter.
Col. Gen. Sir J. H. Dunne, K.C.B.
1st Bn. (62nd Foot).
2nd Bn. (99th Foot).

WORCESTERSHIRE REGT. (1)
Regimental District No. 29.
Depôt, Worcester. *Record Office*, Warwick.
Col. Gen. Sir G. W. A. Higginson, G.C.B.
1st Bn. (29th Foot).
2nd Bn. (36th Foot).
3rd Bn.; 4th Bn.

YORK AND LANCASTER REGIMENT (1)
Regimental District No. 65.
Depôt, Pontefract. *Record Office*, York.
Col. Gen. Sir G. B. Wolseley, G.C.B.
1st Bn. (65th Foot).
2nd Bn. (84th Foot).

YORKSHIRE LIGHT INF. (The King's Own) (1)
Regimental District No. 51.
Depôt, Pontefract. *Record Office*, York.
Col. Gen. Sir A. S. Wynne, G.C.B.
1st Bn. (51st Foot).
2nd Bn. (105th Foot).

YORKSHIRE REGIMENT (Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own) (2)
Regimental District No. 19.
Depôt, Richmond. *Record Office*, York.
Col.-in-Chief, Queen Alexandra.
Col. Maj.-Gen. E. S. Bulfin, C.V.O., C.B.
1st Bn. (19th Foot).
2nd Bn. (19th Foot).

YORKSHIRE REGT., EAST (1)
Regimental District No. 15.
Depôt, Beverley. *Record Office*, York.
Col. Maj.-Gen. Sir C. Grove, K.C.B.
1st Bn. (15th Foot).
2nd Bn. (15th Foot).

YORKSHIRE REGT., WEST (1)
(The Prince of Wales's Own)
Regimental District No. 14.
Depôt and Record Office, York.
Col. Maj.-Gen. W. Fry, C.V.O., C.B.
1st Bn. (14th Foot).
2nd Bn. (14th Foot).

ARMY CYCLIST CORPS

Officer in charge of Records, Hounslow.

MACHINE GUN CORPS

(*a*) Cavalry of the Line.
(*b*) Infantry of the Line.
(*c*) Heavy.
(*d*) Motor.

Officer in Charge of Records, Woking.

PIONEER DEPÔT.

TRAINING RESERVE

TERRITORIAL INFANTRY

THE MONMOUTHSHIRE REGIMENT
1st Bn., Stow Hill, Newport.
2nd Bn., Osborne Road, Pontypool.
3rd Bn., Abergavenny.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE REGIMENT
1st Bn., Cambridge.

THE LONDON REGIMENT
1st City of London Bn. (*Roy. Fusiliers*).
2nd City of London Bn. (*Roy. Fusiliers*).
3rd City of London Bn. (*Roy. Fusiliers*).
4th City of London Bn. (*Roy. Fusiliers*).
5th City of London Bn. (*Rifle Brig.*).
6th City of London (*Rifles*).
7th City of London.
8th City of London (*Post Office Rifles*).
9th County of London (*Queen Victoria's Rifles*).
10th County of London (*Hackney*).
11th County of London (*Finsbury Rifles*).
12th County of London (*The Rangers*).
13th County of London (*Princess Louise's Kensington*).
14th County of London (*London Scottish*).
15th County of London (*Prince of Wales's Own, Civil Service Rifles*).
16th County of London (*Queen's Westminster Rifles*).
17th County of London (*Poplar and Stepney Rifles*).
18th County of London (*London Irish Rifles*).
19th County of London (*St. Pancras*).
20th County of London (*Blackheath and Woolwich*).

21st County of London (*First Surrey Rifles*).
22nd County of London (*The Queen's*).
23rd County of London.
24th County of London (*The Queen's*).
25th County of London (*Cyclist*).
28th County of London (*Artists' Rifles*).
Inns of Court Officers' Training Corps, *Lincoln's Inn*.

THE HERTFORDSHIRE REGIMENT
1st Bn., Hertford.

THE HEREFORDSHIRE REGIMENT (3)
1st Bn., Hereford.

THE NORTHERN CYCLIST BATTALION (3)
Newcastle-on-Tyne.

THE HIGHLAND CYCLIST BATTALION (3)
Kirkaldy.

THE KENT CYCLIST BATTALION (3)
Tonbridge.

THE HUNTINGDONSHIRE CYCLIST BATTALION (3)
Huntingdon.

ROYAL DEFENCE CORPS (T.F.)

(*a*) Protection Companies. (*b*) Observer Companies.

THE WEST INDIA REGIMENT (1)

Colonel, Major-General H. J. Hallowes.
1st Bn.; 2nd Bn.

THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS (3)

Colonel, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G.

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE (2)

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS
Surgeon-General (ranking as Lieut.-General) Sir A. T. Sloggett, K.C.B., C.M.G.

ARMY VETERINARY SERVICE (2)

ARMY VETERINARY CORPS
Director-General (ranking as Major-General), Maj.-Gen. R. Pringle, C.B.

ARMY CHAPLAINS' DEPARTMENT (3)

Chaplain-General (ranking as Major-General), Rt. Rev. Bishop J. Taylor Smith, C.V.O.

STAFF FOR ROYAL ENGINEER SERVICES (1)

Chief Inspector of Works, W. Knight, R.E., M.I.C.E.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE

Matron-in-Chief, Miss E. H. Becher.

ARMY ORDNANCE CORPS (3)

Red Barracks, Woolwich.
Principal Ordnance Officer, Maj.-Gen. T. P. Battersby.

ARMY PAY DEPARTMENT (1)

Chief Paymaster at the War Office, Col. F. W. Hill.

WEST AFRICAN REGIMENT (1)

CORPS OF MILITARY POLICE
Headquarters and Record Office, Aldershot.

CHANNEL ISLANDS MILITIA

ROYAL MILITIA OF THE ISLAND OF JERSEY.
Lt.-Gov. Comg. Maj.-Gen. Sir A. N. Rochfort, K.C.B.
ARTILLERY.
ENGINEERS.
LIGHT INFANTRY.

ROYAL GUERNSEY MILITIA
Lt.-Gov. Comg. Gen. Sir R. C. Hart, K.C.B.

ROYAL ALDERNEY.

MALTA MILITIA

THE KING'S OWN MALTA REGIMENT OF MILITIA
1st Bn.; 2nd Bn.

BERMUDA VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS

THE INDIAN ARMY

THE KING-EMPEROR

AIDES-DE-CAMP GENERAL TO H.M.:
Duff, Gen. Sir Beauchamp, G.C.B.
Nixon, Gen. Sir J. E., K.C.B.

AIDES-DE-CAMP TO H.M.:
Godwin, Col. F., C.I.E., V.D.
Ewart, Col. R. H., C.B., C.I.E., D.S.O.
Knight, Col. W. C., C.B., D.S.O.
Dunsterville, Col. L. C., C.B.
Gwalior, Hon. Maj.-Gen. H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O. (*Hon.*).
Jodhpur, Hon. Lt.-Gen. H.H. Maharaja of, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., K.C.B. (*Hon.*).
Bikaner, Hon. Col. H.H. Maharaja, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E. (*Hon.*).
Rampur, Hon. Col. H.H. Nawab of, G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O. (*Hon.*).

HON. PHYSICIANS TO H.M.:
Franklin, Surg.-Gen. Sir B., K.C.I.E.
McLeod, Hon. Col. K., M.D.
Bannerman, Surg.-Gen. W. B., C.S.I.
Lyons, Surg.-Gen. R. W. S., M.D.
Smyth, Col. J., M.D.
Crimmin, Col. J., *V.C.*, C.B., C.I.E.

HON. SURGEONS TO H.M.:
Cleghorn, Surg.-Gen. J., C.S.I.
Turnbull, Surg.-Maj.-Gen. P. S.
Hooper, Hon. Col. Sir W. R., K.C.S.I.
Lukis, Surg.-Gen. Sir C. P., K.C.S.I.
Grainger, Surg.-Gen. T., C.B.
Hendley, Col. H., M.D.

Head Quarters Staff of the Army in India

Commander-in-Chief, Lt.-Gen. Sir C. C. Munro, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.
Military Secretary, Bt.-Col. T. E. Scott, C.I.E., D.S.O.
Assist. Mil. Sec. and Interpreter, Maj. D. Deane, 12th Cavalry.
Assist. Mil. Secs. (*add.*), Maj. B. M. Nicolay, 4th Gurkha Rifles; Capt. D. B. Ross, 19th Punjabis (*temp.*).
A.-D.-C.'s. Lt. C. W. Moloney, 57th Rifles; Lt. R. W. Russell, I.A.

General Staff Branch

Chief of the Staff, Maj.-Gen. G. M. Kirkpatrick, C.B. (*temp.*).
Director of Military Operations, Bt.-Col. A. Skeen, C.M.G.

Adjutant-General's Branch

Adjutant-General, Col. J. MacN. Walter, C.B., D.S.O.
Deputy Adj.-Generals, Lt.-Col. C. W. G. Richardson; Lt.-Col. P. Holland-Pryor, M.V.O., D.S.O.
Judge Advocate-General, Lt.-Col. A. J. Caruana.

Quartermaster-General's Branch

Quartermaster-General, Maj.-Gen. A. W. B. James, C.I.E., M.V.O.
D.Q.M.G. Col. C. H. Roe, C.I.E.
A.Q.M.G. Lt.-Col. H. E. C. B. Nepean.

Medical Branch

Director, Medical Services, Surg.-Gen. T. J. O'Donnell, C.B., D.S.O.
Deputy Director, Bt.-Col. H. F. Cleveland.

Ordnance Branch

Director-General of Ordnance, Maj.-Gen. R. C. O. Stuart, C.S.I.

Military Works Branch

Director-General of Military Works, Col. G. Williams.

Northern Army **Southern Army**

Units of the Indian Army

Cavalry

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S BODYGUARD.
GOVERNOR'S BODYGUARD, Madras.
GOVERNOR'S BODYGUARD, Bombay.
GOVERNOR'S BODYGUARD, Bengal.
1ST DUKE OF YORK'S OWN LANCERS (Skinner's Horse):
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Hon. Col. H.H. Maharaja of Gwalior, G.C.S.I., G.C.V.O., A.D.C. (*Hon. Maj.-Gen.*).
2ND LANCERS (Gardner's Horse).
3RD SKINNER'S HORSE.
4TH CAVALRY.
5TH CAVALRY.
6TH KING EDWARD'S OWN CAVALRY:
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Col. Gen. Sir R. M. Jennings, K.C.B.
7TH HARIANA LANCERS:
Col. Maj.-Gen. J. C. Stewart, C.B.
8TH CAVALRY:
Col. Maj.-Gen. H. Chapman.
9TH HODSON'S HORSE:
Col. Maj.-Gen. F. W. P. Angelo.
10TH DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S OWN LANCERS (Hodson's Horse):
Col. Maj.-Gen. M. Cowper, C.I.E.
11TH KING EDWARD'S OWN LANCERS (Probyn's Horse):
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Col. Gen. Rt. Hon. Sir D. M. Probyn, *V.C.*, G.C.B.
12TH CAVALRY.
13TH DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S LANCERS (Watson's Horse):
Col.-in-Chief, F.M. H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G.
Col. Gen. Sir J. Watson, *V.C.*, G.C.B.
14TH MURRAY'S JAT LANCERS.
15TH LANCERS (Cureton's Multanis):
Col. Maj.-Gen. G. A. Prendergast.
16TH CAVALRY:
Col. Lt.-Gen. G. T. Halliday.
17TH CAVALRY:
Col. Maj.-Gen. W. A. Lawrence.
18TH KING GEORGE'S OWN LANCERS:
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Col. Lt.-Gen. Sir G. L. R. Richardson, K.C.B.
19TH LANCERS (Fane's Horse):
Col. Lt.-Gen. W. [illegible] Biscoe, C.B.
20TH DECCAN HORSE:
Hon. Col. H.H. Sir Usman Ali Khan, G.C.S.I.
21ST PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S OWN CAVALRY (Frontier Force) (Daly's Horse):
Col. Maj.-Gen. C. S. Maclean, C.B., C.I.E.

22ND SAM BROWNE'S CAVALRY (Frontier Force):
Col. Lt.-Gen. R. C. B. Clifford, C.B.
23RD CAVALRY (Frontier Force):
Col. Gen. Sir C. C. Egerton, G.C.B., D.S.O.
25TH CAVALRY (Frontier Force).
26TH KING GEORGE'S OWN LIGHT CAVALRY:
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Hon. Col. H.H. Maharaja of Mysore, G.C.S.I.
27TH LIGHT CAVALRY:
Col. Maj.-Gen. J. M. C. Galloway.
28TH LIGHT CAVALRY:
Col. Gen. Sir D. J. S. McLeod, K.C.B.
29TH LANCERS (Deccan Horse):
Col. Maj.-Gen. G. A. Cookson, C.B., C.M.G.
30TH LANCERS (Gordon's Horse):
Col. Maj.-Gen. H. M. Mason.
31ST DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S OWN LANCERS:
Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G.
Col. Lt.-Gen. Sir E. L. Elliot, K.C.B.
32ND LANCERS.
33RD QUEEN VICTORIA'S OWN LIGHT CAVALRY:
Col. Maj.-Gen. J. F. Willoughby.
34TH PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S OWN POONA HORSE:
Hon. Col. H.H. Maharaja Sir Pratap Singh, G.C.S.I., A.D.C. (*Hon. Lt.-Gen.*).
Col. Maj.-Gen. G. C. Hogg, C.B.
35TH SCINDE HORSE.
36TH JACOB'S HORSE.
37TH LANCERS (Baluch Horse).
38TH KING GEORGE'S OWN CENTRAL INDIA HORSE:
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
ADEN TROOP.
QUEEN VICTORIA'S OWN CORPS OF GUIDES (Frontier Force) (Lumsden's):
Col. Hon. Maj.-Gen. G. Stewart, C.B.

Indian Mountain Batteries

21ST KOHAT MOUNTAIN BATTERY (Frontier Force).
22ND DERAJAT MOUNTAIN BATTERY (Frontier Force).
23RD PESHAWAR MOUNTAIN BATTERY (Frontier Force).
24TH HAZARA MOUNTAIN BATTERY (Frontier Force).
25TH MOUNTAIN BATTERY.
26TH JACOB'S MOUNTAIN BATTERY.
27TH MOUNTAIN BATTERY.
28TH MOUNTAIN BATTERY.
29TH MOUNTAIN BATTERY.
30TH MOUNTAIN BATTERY.
31ST MOUNTAIN BATTERY.
32ND MOUNTAIN BATTERY.
THE FRONTIER GARRISON ARTILLERY.

Sappers and Miners

1ST KING GEORGE'S OWN SAPPERS AND MINERS:
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Col. Maj.-Gen. Sir A. R. F. Dorward, K.C.B.
2ND QUEEN VICTORIA'S OWN SAPPERS AND MINERS:
Col. Maj.-Gen. Sir A. R. F. Dorward, K.C.B.
3RD SAPPERS AND MINERS.
No. 25 (RAILWAY) COMPANY.
No. 26 (RAILWAY) COMPANY.
No. 31 (DIVISIONAL SIGNAL) COMPANY.
No. 32 (LAHORE DIVISIONAL SIGNAL) COMPANY.
No. 33 (DIVISIONAL SIGNAL) COMPANY.
No. 34 (DIVISIONAL SIGNAL) COMPANY.
No. 35 (MEERUT DIVISIONAL SIGNAL) COMPANY.
No. 41 (WIRELESS SIGNAL) COMPANY.

Indian Infantry

1ST BRAHMANS.
2ND QUEEN VICTORIA'S OWN RAJPUT LIGHT INFANTRY.
3RD BRAHMANS.
4TH PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR'S RAJPUTS:
Col. Gen. H. C. Anderson, C.B.
5TH LIGHT INFANTRY.
6TH JAT LIGHT INFANTRY.
Col. Lt.-Gen. A. G. Handcock, C.B.
7TH DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S OWN RAJPUTS:
Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G.
Col. Gen. Sir E. G. Barrow, G.C.B.
8TH RAJPUTS.
9TH BHOPAL INFANTRY.
10TH JATS.
11TH RAJPUTS.
12TH PIONEERS (The Kelat-i-Ghilzie Regiment).
13TH RAJPUTS (The Shekhawati Regiment):
Hon. Col. H.H. Maharaja of Jaipur, G.C.S.I. (Hon. Maj.-Gen.).
14TH KING GEORGE'S OWN FEROZEPORE SIKHS:
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
15TH LUDHIANA SIKHS:
Col. Hon. B.-Gen. H. A. Abbott, C.B.
16TH RAJPUTS (The Lucknow Regiment):
Col. Maj.-Gen. E. H. Williams.
17TH INFANTRY (The Loyal Regiment):
Col. Maj.-Gen. L. J. E. Bradshaw, C.B.
18TH INFANTRY:
Col. Maj.-Gen. Sir A. C. Toker, K.C.B.
19TH PUNJABIS:
Col. Maj.-Gen. J. Ruggles.
20TH DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE'S OWN INFANTRY (Brownlow's Infantry):
21ST PUNJABIS.
22ND PUNJABIS.
23RD SIKH PIONEERS.
24TH PUNJABIS:
Col. Maj.-Gen. Sir J. G. Ramsay, K.C.B.
25TH PUNJABIS.
26TH PUNJABIS.
27TH PUNJABIS:
Col. Maj.-Gen. A. Wallace, C.B.
28TH PUNJABIS:
Col. Maj.-Gen. C. L. Prendergast.
29TH PUNJABIS.
30TH PUNJABIS.
31ST PUNJABIS:
Col. Lt.-Gen. Sir H. B. B. Watkis, K.C.B.
32ND SIKH PIONEERS:
Col. Lt.-Gen. Sir E. De Brath, K.C.B.
33RD PUNJABIS.
34TH SIKH PIONEERS.
35TH SIKHS.
36th Sikhs:
Col. Maj.-Gen. J. Cook, C.B.
37TH DOGRAS:
Hon. Col. H.H. Sir Pratap Singh, G.C.S.I.
38TH DOGRAS.
39TH GARHWAL RIFLES:
Col. Hon. B.-Gen. J. T. Evatt, D.S.O.
40TH PATHANS:
Col. Maj.-Gen. F. Campbell, K.C.B.
41ST DOGRAS.
42ND DEOLI REGIMENT:
Col. Maj.-Gen. Sir J. A. Bell, K.C.V.O.
43RD ERINPURA REGIMENT.
44TH MERWARA INFANTRY.
45TH RATTRAY'S SIKHS.
46TH PUNJABIS.
47TH SIKHS.
48TH PIONEERS.
51ST SIKHS (Frontier Force):
Col. Maj.-Gen. J. A. H. Pollock, C.B.
52ND Sikhs (Frontier Force):
Col. Maj.-Gen. C. G. M. Fasken, C.B.
53RD SIKHS (Frontier Force).
54TH SIKHS (Frontier Force):
Col. Gen. Sir A. Gaselee, G.C.B.

55TH COKE'S RIFLES (Frontier Force):
Col. Maj.-Gen. W. du G. Gray, C.B.
56TH PUNJABI RIFLES (Frontier Force).
57TH WILDE'S RIFLES (Frontier Force).
58TH VAUGHAN'S RIFLES (Frontier Force).
59TH SCINDE RIFLES (Frontier Force).
61ST KING GEORGE'S OWN PIONEERS:
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Col. Maj.-Gen. E. C. W. Mackenzie-Kennedy, C.B.
62ND PUNJABIS.
63RD PALAMCOTTAH LIGHT INFANTRY:
Col. Maj.-Gen. A. W. L. Anderson.
64TH PIONEERS.
66TH PUNJABIS.
67TH PUNJABIS.
69TH PUNJABIS.
Col. Maj.-Gen. Sir H. V. Cox, K.C.M.G.
72ND PUNJABIS.
73RD CARNATIC INFANTRY.
74TH PUNJABIS.
Col. Lt.-Gen. F. H. Tyrrell.
75TH CARNATIC INFANTRY.
76TH PUNJABIS:
Col. Maj.-Gen. H. S. Elton.
79TH CARNATIC INFANTRY.
80TH CARNATIC INFANTRY.
81ST PIONEERS.
82ND PUNJABIS.
83RD WALLAJAHBAD LIGHT INFANTRY.
84TH PUNJABIS.
86TH CARNATIC INFANTRY.
Col. B.-Gen. S. E. Rolland.
87TH PUNJABIS.
88TH CARNATIC INFANTRY.
89TH PUNJABIS.
90TH PUNJABIS.
91ST PUNJABIS (Light Infantry):
Col. Maj.-Gen. H. D'U. Keary, C.B., D.S.O.
92ND PUNJABIS:
Col. Maj.-Gen. E. S. Hastings, C.B.
93RD BURMA INFANTRY.
94TH RUSSELL'S INFANTRY.
95TH RUSSELL'S INFANTRY.
96TH BERAR INFANTRY.
97TH DECCAN INFANTRY.
98TH INFANTRY.
99TH DECCAN INFANTRY.
101ST GRENADIERS:
Col. Maj.-Gen. W. C. Black.
102ND KING EDWARD'S OWN GRENADIERS:
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
Col. Gen. Sir S. de B. Edwardes, K.C.B.
103RD MAHRATTA LIGHT INFANTRY:
Hon. Col. H.H. Maharaja of Kolhapur, G.C.I.E.
Col. Maj.-Gen. F. D. Mander.
104TH WELLESLEY'S RIFLES:
Col. Lt.-Gen. M. W. Willoughby, C.S.I.
105TH MAHRATTA LIGHT INFANTRY:
Col. Maj.-Gen. R. A. C. Hunt.
106TH HAZARA PIONEERS.
Col. Maj.-Gen. C. W. Jacob, C.B.
107TH PIONEERS:
Col. Maj.-Gen. H. E. Penton.
108TH INFANTRY.
109TH INFANTRY.
110TH MAHRATTA LIGHT INFANTRY.
112TH INFANTRY.
113TH INFANTRY.
114TH MAHRATTAS.
Col. Lt.-Gen. F. S. Iredell.
116TH MAHRATTAS.
117TH MAHRATTAS.
119TH INFANTRY (The Mooltan Regiment).
120TH RAJPUTANA INFANTRY:
Col. Maj.-Gen. W. S. Hore.
121ST PIONEERS.
122ND RAJPUTANA INFANTRY.
123RD OUTRAM'S RIFLES:
Col. Maj.-Gen. Sir J. Gatacre, K.C.B.
124TH DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT'S OWN BALUCHISTAN INFANTRY:
Col. Lt.-Gen. Sir A. A. Pearson, K.C.B.
125TH NAPIER'S RIFLES:
Col. Maj.-Gen. C. L. Fry, C.B.
126TH BALUCHISTAN INFANTRY:
Col. Maj.-Gen. Sir A. W. L. Bayly, K.C.B.
127TH QUEEN MARY'S OWN BALUCH LIGHT INFANTRY.
Col. Maj.-Gen. C. A. Cuningham.
128TH PIONEERS:
Col. Maj.-Gen. Sir R. Westmacott, K.C.B.
129TH DUKE OF CONNAUGHT'S OWN BALUCHIS:
Col.-in-Chief, H.R.H. Duke of Connaught, K.G.
Col. Gen. Sir O'M. Creagh, *V.C.*, G.C.B.
130TH KING GEORGE'S OWN BALUCHIS (Jacob's Rifles):
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
1ST KING GEORGE'S OWN GURKHA RIFLES (The Malaun Regiment):
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
2ND KING EDWARD'S OWN GURKHA RIFLES (The Sirmoor Rifles):
Col.-in-Chief, The King.
3RD QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S OWN GURKHA RIFLES:
Col. Lt.-Gen. H. D. Hutchinson, C.S.I.
4TH GURKHA RIFLES:
Col. Lt.-Gen. Sir A. G. F. Browne, K.C.B.
Hon. Col. Maharaja Sir Chandra Shamser Jang, G.C.B.
5TH GURKHA RIFLES (Frontier Force):
Col. Maj.-Gen. Sir J. M. Sym, K.C.B.
6TH GURKHA RIFLES:
Col. Maj.-Gen. H. O'Donnell, C.B.
7TH GURKHA RIFLES.
8TH GURKHA RIFLES:
Col. Gen. Sir H. M. Evans, K.C.B.
9TH GURKHA RIFLES:
Col. Gen. Sir B. Duff, G.C.B.
10TH GURKHA RIFLES.

THE DEFENCE FORCES OF THE DOMINIONS

Colonial Military Systems are all framed primarily for home defence, no man being liable for service outside his country. Under the scheme outlined above (**Dominions and Imperial Defence—Military**) the organisation and training of the forces is to be assimilated to the system at Home, under the direction of the Imperial General Staff by sections of that staff constituted in the Dominions.

Canada

The Royal Canadian Navy was placed under the orders of the Imperial Government at the outbreak of war. **The Director of the Naval Service** is Vice-Admiral C. E. Kingsmill, who retired from the British Navy on Sept. 12, 1908. He accepted the appointment on his promotion to Rear-Admiral in May of that year. Captain E. H. Martin, R.N. (retired), took up the post of Captain of Halifax Dockyard and in command of the Naval Cadets College in Oct. 1910. Rear-Admiral W. O. Story, a retired officer of the British Navy, offered his services to the Canadian Government when war broke out, and since Oct. 12, 1914, has been in charge of Esquimalt Dockyard and Senior Naval Officer on the West Coast of the Dominion. The Minister of the Naval Service is the Hon. John D.

Hazen, K.C., and the Deputy Minister Mr. George J. Desbarats, C.M.G. A naval recruiting campaign, under the direction of Captain the Hon. Rupert Guinness, R.N.V.R., was begun in September 1916.

A Canadian section of the Imperial General Staff has been organised in accordance with proposals of the Department of Militia and Defence (Canada), 1909. The Chief of the General Staff and First Military Member of the Militia Council is Major-Gen. C. J. Mackenzie, C.B. The Kingston Military College is likely to be developed into a staff college, associated with colleges in other parts of the Dominion.

Under the provisions of the Canadian Militia Act, 1904, every Canadian between the ages of 18 and 60 is liable to military service, but there is no compulsion. The cadet system was flourishing. The existing forces are the Permanent Force (approximating to Regulars) and the Active Militia. The Permanent Force is to be the means of instruction. **Establishment:** 3,000 men. **Active militia:** authorised establishment, 4,611 officers and 51,430 men, of whom in 1910 3,358 officers and 39,232 men trained in distinct camps or at local headquarters. The permanent force is inadequate, and owing to the great demand for labour there is difficulty in many districts in securing a sufficient number of men and getting the men to train. The proposed war strength is: officers, 5,000; rank and file, 100,000; second line, 100,000. Rifle clubs (total of nominal membership): 47,628. Cadet corps: about 18,000. These figures are subject to qualification.

Australian Commonwealth

The Royal Australian Navy is administered, under the Governor-General as Commander-in-Chief, by a Board composed as follows:

President, the Minister of State for the Navy (*ex-officio*), Senator the Hon. Jens. A. Jensen, M.P.

First Naval Member, Rear-Admiral Sir William R. Creswell, K.C.M.G. (retired lieutenant R.N.) £1,200

Second Naval Member, Captain A. Gordon Smith, R.N. £1,000

Third Naval Member, Engineer-Captain William Clarkson, C.M.G., R.A.N. . . £900

Naval Secretary, Hon. Paymaster George L. Macandie £550

Naval Representative on the Staff of the High Commissioner in London, Captain F. F. Haworth Booth, C.M.G., R.N. (retired) . £950

Assistant to Naval Representative, Capt. J. H. Trye, R.N. (retired).

Inspecting Engineer Overseer, W. H. Woolnough.

Orders are issued by the Board at Melbourne through the Naval Secretary. The Board was constituted under Sect. VII. of the Naval Defence Act of 1910, and the functions of its individual members are not unlike those of the Admiralty in England.

Vice-Admiral Sir George Edwin Patey, K.C.V.O., was nominated on March 4, 1913, to be "Rear-Admiral in command of His Majesty's Australian Fleet."

The vessels of the Commonwealth, which since the war began have been serving in the Royal Navy, are: the *Australia*, battle-cruiser; *Melbourne*, *Sydney*, *Encounter*, and *Pioneer*, light cruisers; *Cerberus*, turret-ship; *Parramatta*, *Warrego*, and *Yarra*, torpedo-boat destroyers; *Gayundah* and *Protector*, gunboats; *Tingira*, training-ship; and *Penguin*, sloop.

There were, when war was declared, under construction for the Royal Australian Navy the light cruiser *Brisbane* and the destroyers *Swan*, *Derwent*, and *Torrens*, all at the dockyard at Sydney, where their keels were laid on Feb. 1, 1913; the oil-supply ship *Kurumba*, by Messrs. Swan, Hunter & Co., at Wallsend-on-Tyne; and the *Platypus*, submarine depôt ship, by Messrs. John Brown & Co., at Clydebank. The *Brisbane* was launched on Sept. 30, 1915, and the *Derwent* and *Torrens* on Dec. 19, 1914, and Aug. 28, 1915, respectively.

With regard to the personnel, commissioned officers were at first lent by the British Admiralty, preference being given to Australians in the Royal Navy who volunteered. Ultimately, the officers will be supplied from the naval cadets who have been trained at the Naval College of Australia—a permanent building for which was opened at Jervis Bay, New South Wales, in 1915. With regard to the warrant officers, men, and boys, these have been mainly lent by the British Admiralty, but later on they will be chosen from Australians who join and are trained in the Commonwealth naval forces and its training-schools. A system of naval reserves has been organised, with Captain F. Tickell, C.M.G., as its first Director. The administration and instruction of two classes of reserves will be carried out under a special staff, with the *Protector* and *Gayundah* as seagoing training-ships. Under the compulsory training clauses of the Defence Acts, Australians are liable to training and service in the citizen defence forces (Naval or Militia) as junior cadets, aged 12 to 13, senior cadets, 14 to 17, and adults, 18 to 25.

The **Australian Defence Acts, 1909 and 1910**, amended the Acts of 1903 and 1904 and were measures having for their object to enforce **compulsory service** on all able-bodied males—cadet training from 12 to 14 (junior) and 14 to 18 (senior), and thence onward to 25 service in the Citizen Defence Force. There are to be 94 infantry battalions, 31 light horse regiments, 50 field batteries and 13 garrison artillery companies, 42 engineer units, 15 signal troops and companies, and departmental troops. The force will be provided from trained men of from 19 to 25 years of age who have passed through the previous cadet training. Trained men of 18 and 19 years old and of 25 to 26 years old will be called up in war time and will ultimately raise the strength of the force to a total of 155,000. In addition to the Cadet training, there will be 8 days' camp and the equivalent of 8 days' work in drills every year for the men between 19 and 25 years of age. For the purposes of organisation and training the country is being divided into areas, each providing a definite proportion of the fighting unit, in charge of a permanent instruction officer. Ten areas will make a group under a superior officer, who will be a brigade-major in war-time. The less populous parts of the country are for the present exempted. The operation of the new law on compulsory service began in June 1911.

The total strength in 1914 was as follows:

	Number.		Number
Permanently employed	2,989	Area Officers	215
Citizen soldiers	42,261	Rifle Clubs	48,231
Engineer and Railway Staff Corps	48	Senior Cadets	86,698
Army Nursing Service	101	Unattached List of Officers	266
Automobile Corps	31	Reserve of Officers	734
		Chaplains	187

The New HAZELL, 1917

The **Commonwealth section of the Imperial General Staff** was created in August 1909.

The Royal Military College of Australia has been opened at Duntroon, N.S.W.

Board of Military Administration
Chief of the Commonwealth Section, Imperial General Staff (1st *Military Member*), Col. J. G. Legge, C.M.G. (£1,500); Col. G. G. H. Irving (*actg.*).
Adjutant-General (2nd *Military Member*), Col. V. C. M. Sellheim (£750); Col. T. H. Dodds (*actg.*).
Quartermaster-General (*actg.*) (3rd *Military Member*), Lt.-Col. H. W. Dangar . £600
Finance Member, Lt.-Col. T. J. Thomas.
Secretary, Capt. T. Griffiths (£480); Maj. W. H. Osborne (*actg.*).
Inspector-General, (vacant).

New Zealand

The Dominion has no naval forces of her own except training-vessels. The battle-cruiser *New Zealand*, presented to the British Government, is attached to the Grand Fleet, and took part in the actions of the Heligoland Bight, the Dogger Bank, and Jutland Bank.

Department of Defence
General Officer Commanding N.Z. Forces, Maj.-Gen. A. W. Robin, C.B., C.M.G. . £1,100
Chief of General Staff and Director of Military Training, Lt.-Col. C. M. Gibbon £650
Adjutant-General, Lt.-Col. H. E. Pilkington £525

The principle of compulsory military training was adopted by the Defence Act of 1909. The principal proposals received effect in the Defence Act of 1910, which amended its predecessor. The leading idea is to bring about better training and the adoption of a system homogeneous with that of Australia. The junior cadets (12 to 14) and senior cadets (15 to 18) will be trained for the equivalent of 16 days. The Territorial soldier (19 to 25) does 30 drills, 12 half-day parades, and 12 days in camp. The present strength is: Territorial Force, 30,000; senior cadets, 40,000; and 35,000 members of rifle clubs.

South Africa

A sum of £85,000 annually is contributed by the Union of South Africa towards the general maintenance of the British Navy.

By the Defence Act, 1912, liability to military service in any part of South Africa is imposed upon the whole white male population up to the age of 60. But there is no attempt to make service universal, and it will be only compulsory in so far as voluntary enrolment fails to give the quota demanded of each area. In principle, not less than 45 and not more than 55% of the young men annually attaining the age of 21 must be trained in the Active Citizen Force, which is to consist of 20,000 to 25,000 men, with its reserve of men up to the age of 45. In populous districts every youth becomes a cadet except upon conscientious objection, and in rural districts they become cadet members of rifle associations. Service in the Active Citizen Force is between the ages of 21 and 25, and those men not trained in it will join rifle clubs. The permanent force will consist of 2,500 Mounted Riflemen (5 regiments), many of them on police duty, with five field batteries, and a reserve will be formed for it. The Active Citizen Force is divided into the Coast Garrison Force and the Active Citizen Force proper, *i.e.* the field army, the former being a voluntary partially-paid force of garrison artillery and engineer specialists. A South African military college is proposed.

Federated Malay States

On Nov. 12, 1912, the Council of the Federated Malay States passed by acclamation a resolution moved by the Sultan of Perak in favour of offering a first-class armoured ship to the Imperial Government. This patriotic gift took the form of a battleship, to be called the *Malaya*, and was ordered from Messrs. Armstrong, Whitworth & Co. in Feb. 1913. The vessel has been completed since the war began, and was present in action at the battle of Jutland Bank on May 31, 1916.

Newfoundland

Towards the maintenance of a branch of the Royal Naval Reserve, Newfoundland contributes £3,000. The strength of this force in 1913 was 600 men, 350 of whom were qualified and the remainder ordinary seamen. Opportunities for drill, etc., were given in the Imperial vessels on the West Indies station. The force mobilised very efficiently and promptly when war was declared, and has rendered good service. Several of its members lost their lives when the auxiliary cruiser *Bayano* was torpedoed and sunk off the Firth of Clyde on March 11, 1915.

WARSHIP TYPES—I

GREAT BRITAIN

As at the outbreak of war, with subsequent additions which have been officially announced.

o.	Name.	Date.	Displacement.	Crew.	Speed.	Horse-power.	Armament.
				Battleships			
—	Royal Sovereign.	1915	25,750	—	21	—	**8** 15-in., **12** 6-in.
5	Queen Elizabeth.	1914	27,500	—	25	60,000	**8** 15-in., **12** 6-in.
4	Iron Duke .	1914	25,000	—	22	30,000	**10** 13·5-in., **12** 6-in., 4 Tt.
1	Canada . .	1915	28,000	1,000	23	37,000	**10** 14-in., **16** 6-in., 4 Tt.
1	Agincourt . .	1914	27,500	1,100	22	32,000	**14** 12-in., **20** 6-in., 3 Tt.
1	Erin . .	1914	23,000	950	21	31,000	**10** 13·5-in., **16** 6-in., 5 Tt.
4	King George V .	1912	23,000	900	21	31,000	**10** 13·5-in., **16** 4-in., 3 Tt.
4	Orion . .	1911	22,500	850	21	27,000	**10** 13·5-in., **16** 4 in., 3 Tt.
3	Neptune . .	1911	19,900	780	21	25,000	**10** 12-in., **16** 4-in., 3 Tt.
3	St. Vincent .	1910	19,250	780	21	24,500	**10** 12-in., **18** 4-in., 3 Tt.
3	Bellerophon .	1909	18,600	780	21	23,000	**10** 12-in., **16** 4-in., 3 Tt.
1	Dreadnought .	1906	17,900	780	21	23,000	**10** 12-in., **24** 12-pr., 5 Tt.

(All the above are of the Dreadnought era.)

The New HAZELL, 1917

No.	Name.	Date.	Displacement.	Crew.	Speed.	Horse-power.	Armament.
			Battleships—continued				
2	Lord Nelson	1908	16,500	747	18½	16,750	4 12-in., 10 9·2-in., 5 Tt.
8	King Edward VII	1905	16,350	825	18½	18,000	4 12-in., 4 9·2-in., 10 6-in., 4 Tt.
2	Swiftsure	1904	11,800	700	20	14,000	4 10-in., 14 7·5-in., 2 Tt.
5	Duncan	1903	14,000	750	19	18,000	4 12-in., 12 6-in., 4 Tt.
8	Implacable	1901	15,000	781	18	15,000	4 12-in., 12 6-in., 4 Tt.
6	Canopus	1899	12,950	700	18	13,500	4 12-in., 12 6-in., 4 Tt.
8	Majestic	1895	14,900	757	17½	12,000	4 12-in., 12 6-in., 5 Tt.
			Battle-Cruisers				
2	Tiger	1914	28,000	1,000	28	100,000	8 13·5-in., 12 6-in., 5 Tt.
2	Lion	1912	26,350	950	28	70,000	8 13·5-in., 12 6-in., 5 Tt.
3	New Zealand	1912	18,800	780	25	44,000	8 12-in., 16 4-in., 2 Tt.
3	Indomitable	1908	17,250	780	25	41,000	8 12-in., 16 4-in., 5 Tt.
			Cruisers				
3	Minotaur	1908	14,600	850	23	27,000	4 9·2-in., 10 7·5-in., 5 Tt.
6	Achilles	1907	13,550	704	23	23,500	6 9·2-in., 4 7·5-in., 3 Tt.
6	Devonshire	1905	10,850	655	22	21,000	4 7·5-in., 6 6-in., 2 Tt.
9	Kent	1903	9,800	537	23	22,000	14 6-in., 2 Tt.
4	Drake	1902	14,100	900	23	30,000	2 9·2-in., 16 6-in., 2 Tt.
6	Euryalus	1902	12,000	755	21	21,000	2 9·2-in., 12 6-in., 2 Tt.
6	Diadem	1899	11,000	677	20½	18,000	16 6-in., 2 Tt.
8	Edgar	1893	7,350	544	19½	12,000	2 9·2-in., 10 6-in., 2 Tt.
			Light Cruisers				
?	Chester	1916	Particulars not made known.				
8	Calliope	1915	3,800	300	29	30,000	2 6-in., 8 4-in., 4 Tt.
8	Arethusa	1914	3,750	300	29	30,000	2 6-in., 8 4-in., 4 Tt.
6	Chatham	1913	5,400	400	25	25,000	8 6-in., 2 Tt.
4	Weymouth	1912	5,250	390	25	22,000	8 6-in., 2 Tt.
5	Bristol	1910	4,800	376	25	22,000	2 6-in., 10 4-in., 2 Tt.
7	Boadicea	1909	3,350	263	25	18,000	10 4-in., 2 Tt.
2	Challenger	1904	5,880	454	21	12,500	11 6-in., 2 Tt.
3	Highflyer	1900	5,600	456	20	10,000	11 6-in., 2 Tt.
9	Talbot	1897	5,600	412	19½	9,600	11 6-in., 3 Tt.
1	Vindictive	1897	5,750	429	19	10,000	10 6-in., 2 Tt.
4	Astræa	1894	4,360	318	19½	9,000	2 6-in., 8 4·7-in., 3 Tt.
3	Sappho	1893	3,400	273	20	9,000	2 6-in., 6 4·7-in., 4 Tt.
8	Sentinel	1905	2,895	268	25	17,000	9 4-in., 2 Tt.
4	Topaze	1905	3,000	296	22	9,800	12 4-in., 2 Tt.
5	Pelorus	1897	2,135	234	20	7,000	8 4-in., 2 Tt.
1	Philomel	1892	2,575	217	19	7,500	8 4·7-in., 2 Tt.
			Torpedo Vessels, etc.				
15	Halcyon	1895	1,070	115	19	4,500	2 4·7-in., 4 Tt. (Torpedo gunboat; some used as mine-sweepers.)
1	Vulcan	1891	6,620	—	20	12,000	8 4·7-in., 2 Tt. (Torpedo ar submarine depôt-ship.)
1	Diligence	1915	7,100	—	—	5,000	8 4-in. (Destroyer depôt-ship.)
1	Assistance	1901	9,600	262	13	4,200	10 3-pr. (Fleet repair ship.)
1	Aquarius	1902	2,800	—	10½	1,100	— (Workshop and distilling ship
1	Woolwich	1913	3,380	—	13	2,600	4 4-in. (Destroyer depôt-ship.)
1	Maidstone	1913	3,600	—	14	2,800	— (Submarine depôt-ship.)
2	Adamant	1912	935	—	14	1,400	— (Submarine tenders.)
1	Safeguard	1915	875	—	13	1,350	2 3-pr. (Coastguard cruiser.)
			Torpedo-boat Destroyers				
?	Onslow	1915	1,000	—	30	—	—
12	Nerissa	1915	1,000	—	30	—	—
13	Meteor	1914	1,000	—	30	—	4 4-in., 4 Tt.
20	Laforey	1914	965	100	29	24,500	3 4-in., 4 Tt.
20	Acasta	1913	935	100	29	24,500	3 4-in., 2 Tt.
3	Firedrake	1913	860	72	35	20,000	2 4-in., 2 Tt.
20	Acheron	1912	780	72	29	15,500	2 4-in., 2 Tt.

No.	Name.	Date.	Displacement.	Crew.	Speed.	Horse-power.	Armament.
			Torpedo-boat Destroyers—continued				
20	Acorn	1911	780	72	27	13,500	**2** 4-in., 2 Tt.
16	Beagle	1910	940	96	27	12,500	**1** 4-in., 2 Tt.
2	Albacore	1908	440	43	26	6,000	**3** 3-in., 2 Tt.
12	Afridi	1908	872	70	33	14,250	**5** 3-in. (or **2** 4-in.), 2 Tt.
33	Derwent	1905	534	70	26	7,000	**4** 3-in., 2 Tt.
8	Stag	1900	345	60	30	5,800	**1** 3-in., **5** 6-pr., 2 Tt.
34	Roebuck	1902	400	60	30	6,000	**1** 3-in., **5** 6-pr., 2 Tt.
19	Arab	1901	470	60	30	8,600	**1** 3-in., **5** 6-pr., 2 Tt.
9	Sunfish	1896	315	50	30	4,000	**1** 3-in., **5** 6-pr., 2 Tt.
			Torpedo Boats				
36	Nos. 1 to 36	1908	300	35	26	4,000	**2** 3-in., 3 Tt.
9	165 ft. long	1904	197	30	25	2,900	**3** 3-pr., 3 Tt.
4	160 ft.	1901	180	30	25	2,850	**3** 3-pr., 3 Tt.
14	150 ft.	1896	170	28	23	—	**3** 3-pr., 3 Tt.
43	130 ft.	1889	110	18	21	—	**1** 3-pr., 3 Tt.
			Submarines				
?	Nautilus	1915	—	—	—	—	—
?	Swordfish	1915	—	—	—	—	—
4	"W" type	1915	—	—	—	—	Armstrong, Whitworth & Co.
4	"V" type	1915	—	—	—	—	Vickers, Ltd.
3	"S" type	1914	—	—	—	—	Scotts' Shipbuilding Co.
?	"F" type	1913	—	—	—	—	—
18	"E" type	1913	800	28	15	1,600	3 Tt., **2** 3-in. guns.
8	"D" type	1911	600	25	13	1,200	2 Tt.
36	"C" type	1909	321	20	13	600	2 Tt.
10	"B" type	1907	313	16	13	600	2 Tt.

WARSHIP TYPES—II

THE ALLIED FLEETS

No.	Type.	Name.	Date.	Tons.	Crew.	Speed.	Armament.
			France				
5	Battleship	Normandie	1915	24,830	1,204	21	**12** 13·4-in., **24** 5·5-in., 6 Tt.
3	,,	Bretagne	1915	23,177	1,167	20	**10** 13·4-in., **22** 5·5-in., 4 Tt.
4	,,	Jean Bart	1913	23,100	998	20	**12** 12-in., **22** 5·5-in., 4 Tt.
6	,,	Danton	1911	18,028	690	20	**4** 12-in., **12** 9·4-in., 2 Tt.
5	,,	Patrie	1906	14,635	793	19	**4** 12-in., **18** 6·4-in., 2 Tt.
4	,,	Charlemagne	1898	11,108	631	18	**4** 12-in., **10** 5·5-in., 8 3·9-in., 2 Tt.
2	Armoured Cruiser	Edgar Quinet	1911	13,780	738	23	**14** 7·6-in., 2 Tt.
4	,,	Conde	1904	9,856	615	21	**2** 7·6-in., **8** 6·4-in., 2 Tt.
4	,,	Victor Hugo	1907	12,351	728	22½	**4** 7·6-in., **16** 6·4-in., 2 Tt.
3	,,	Montcalm	1902	9,367	612	21	**2** 7·6-in., **8** 6·4-in., 2 Tt.
2	Cruiser	Guichen	1899	8,151	625	23	**2** 6·4-in., **6** 5·5-in., 2 Tt.
3	,,	Bruix	1896	4,735	370	18½	**2** 7·6-in., **6** 5·5-in., 4 Tt.
2	Light Cruiser	Lavoisier	1899	2,285	248	20	**4** 5·5-in., **2** 3·9-in., 2 Tt.
2	,,	Cassard	1898	3,890	385	19½	**6** 6·4-in., **4** 3·9-in., 2 Tt.
16	Destroyer	Bisson	1913	755	81	31	**2** 3·9-in., **4** 9-pr., 2 Tt.
50	,,	Oriflamme	1908	414	62	28	**1** 9-pr., **6** 3-pr., 3 Tt.
12	,,	Claymore	1906	334	62	29	**1** 9-pr., **6** 3-pr., 2 Tt.
24	,,	Carabine	1903	351	62	28	**1** 9-pr., **6** 3-pr., 2 Tt.
7	,,	Fauconneau	1901	303	50	27	**1** 9-pr., **6** 3-pr., 2 Tt.
8	Submarine	Dupuy de Lome	1914	820	30	15	7 Tt.
?	,,	Faucault	1912	390	24	12	6 Tt.
?	,,	Ampere	1910	390	22	11	6 Tt.
40	,,	Pluviôse	1908	398	24	12½	7 Tt.
?	,,	Cigogne	1906	176	16	10	6 Tt.

No.	Type.	Name.	Date.	Tons.	Crew.	Speed.	Armament.
		Italy					
2	Battleship	Andrea Doria	1915	23,025	1,000	23	**13** 12-in., **16** 6-in., 3 Tt.
5	,,	Conte di Cavour	1915	22,340	999	22½	**13** 12-in., **18** 4·7-in., 3 Tt.
1	,,	Dante Alighieri	1912	19,400	900	23	**12** 12-in., **20** 4·7-in., 3 Tt.
4	,,	Roma	1909	12,425	711	22	**2** 12-in., **12** 8-in., 2 Tt.
3	,,	Margherita	1905	13,207	811	20	**4** 12-in., **4** 8-in., **12** 6-in., 4 Tt.
2	,,	St. Bon	1901	9,645	548	18	**4** 10-in., **8** 6-in., **8** 4·7-in., 4 Tt.
3	,,	Sardegna	1895	13,640	785	20	**4** 13·5-in., **8** 6-in., **12** 4·7-in.,5Tt.
3	Armoured Cruiser	San Giorgio	1910	9,832	643	22½	**4** 10-in., **8** 7·5-in., 3 Tt.
3	,,	Varese	1901	7,294	500	20	**1** 10-in., **2** 8-in., **14** 6-in., 4 Tt.
2	,,	Vettor Pisani	1897	6,396	504	20	**12** 6-in., **6** 4·7-in., 4 Tt.
2	Light Cruiser	Marsala	1914	3,543	240	29	**6** 4·7-in., **6** 3-in., 3 Tt.
2	,,	Campania	1914	2,560	—	16	**6** 6-in., **6** 3-in.
4	,,	Puglia	1901	2,498	257	20	**4** 5·9-in., **6** 4·7-in., 2 Tt.
10	Destroyer	Animoso	1914	689	80	35	**2** 14-pr., **4** 6-pr., 2 Tt.
10	,,	Garibaldino	1910	382	55	29	**4** 3-in., 3 Tt.
6	,,	Zeffiro	1904	325	55	30	**5** 6-pr., 4 Tt.
2	Submarine	Pullino	1914	394	20	15	4 Tt.
10	,,	Velella	1912	295	20	14	2 Tt.
3	,,	Glauco	1905	173	15	14	2 Tt.
		Japan					
4	Battleship	Fuso	1916	31,000	—	22½	**12** 14-in., **16** 6-in., 6 Tt.
2	,,	Kawachi	1912	20,800	960	20½	**12** 12-in., **10** 6-in., **8** 4·7-in.,5 Tt.
2	,,	Satsuma	1910	19,350	940	18½	**4** 12-in., **12** 10-in., **12** 4·7-in., 5 Tt.
1	,,	Iwami	1904	13,516	740	18	**4** 12-in., **6** 8-in., 3 Tt.
1	,,	Mikasa	1902	15,362	935	18	**4** 12-in., **4** 10-in., 4 Tt.
2	,,	Suwo	1901	12,674	732	18	**4** 10-in., **10** 6-in., 2 Tt.
2	,,	Kashima	1906	16,400	980	19	**4** 12-in., **4** 10-in., **12** 6-in., 5 Tt.
4	,,	Shikishima	1899	14,850	741	18	**4** 12-in., **14** 6-in., 5 Tt.
4	Battle-cruiser	Kongo	1913	27,500	1,100	25	**8** 14-in., **16** 6-in., 8 Tt.
2	Armoured Cruiser	Kurama	1911	14,620	820	22	**4** 12-in., **8** 8-in., **14** 4·7-in., 3 Tt.
2	,,	Tsukuba	1907	13,750	817	21	**4** 12-in., **12** 6-in., **12** 4·7-in.,3Tt.
2	,,	Kasuga	1904	7,630	500	20	**1** 10-in., **2** 8-in., **14** 6-in., 4 Tt.
2	,,	Iwate	1901	9,750	672	22	**4** 8-in., **14** 6-in., 4 Tt.
3	Light Cruiser	Chikuma	1912	4,950	390	26	**8** 6-in., **4** 3-in., 3 Tt.
2	,,	Tsushima	1904	3,420	320	20	**6** 6-in., **10** 3-in.
2	Destroyer	Yamakaze	1911	1,150	123	35	**2** 4·7-in., **5** 3-in., 3 Tt.
38	,,	Arare	1905	374	60	29	**6** 14-pr., 2 Tt.
4	,,	Asahiwo	1902	372	59	30	**2** 3-in., **4** 6-pr., 2 Tt.
15	Torpedo Boats	148 ft.	1900-5	137	30	27	**1** 6-pr., **2** 3-pr., 3 Tt.
6	Submarine	No. 12	1911	314	18	14	2 Tt.
		Russia					
3	Battleship	Empress Marie	1915	22,500	980	21	**12** 12-in., **20** 5-in., **4** Tt.
4	,,	Sevastopol	1914	23,000	980	20	**12** 12-in., **16** 4·7-in., 4 Tt.
2	,,	Andrei Pervoz-vanni	1910	17,400	933	18	**4** 12-in., **14** 8-in., **12** 4·7 in., 3 Tt.
2	,,	Evstafi	1910	12,840	731	16	**4** 12-in., **4** 8-in., **12** 6-in., 3 Tt.
2	,,	Slava	1905	13,516	740	18	**4** 12-in., **12** 6-in., 2 Tt.
1	,,	Panteleimon	1902	12,600	636	17	**4** 12-in., **16** 6-in., 5 Tt.
1	,,	Rotislav	1900	8,880	624	16	**4** 10-in., **8** 6-in., 2 Tt.
2	Armoured Cruiser	Bayan	1911	7,887	573	21	**2** 8-in., **8** 6-in., 2 Tt.
1	,,	Rurik	1907	15,170	800	21	**4** 10-in., **8** 8-in., **20** 4·7-in., 2 Tt.
1	,,	Adm'l Makaroff	1908	7,760	573	22½	**2** 8-in., **8** 6-in., 2 Tt.
4	Cruiser	Bogatyr	1902	6,675	580	24	**12** 6-in., **12** 3-in., 4 Tt.
1	,,	Askold	1901	5,905	500	23	**12** 6-in., **12** 3-in., 6 Tt.
6	Light Cruiser	Svietlana	1916	7,600	—	32	**16** 5·1-in., ? Tt.
1	Destroyer	Novik	1912	1,200	130	35	**4** 4-in., 4 Tt.
12	,,	Okhotnik	1907	615	98	26	**2** 12-pr., **6** 6-pr., 3 Tt.
3	Submarine	Kashalot	1915	750	28	16	8 Tt.
5	,,	Alligator	1910	450	20	12	4 Tt.
2	,,	Karp	1907	200	17	12	1 Tt.

WARSHIP TYPES.—III

THE ENEMY FLEETS

Germany

No.	Type.	Name.	Date.	Tons.	Crew.	Speed.	Armament.
4	Battleship	König	1914	26,575	1,150	23	10 12-in., 14 5·9-in., 5 Tt.
5	,,	Kaiser	1912	24,310	1,073	21	10 12-in., 14 5·9-in., 5 Tt.
4	,,	Ostfriesland	1911	22,500	1,107	20½	12 12-in., 14 5·9-in., 6 Tt.
4	,,	Nassau	1909	18,600	961	19½	12 11-in., 12 5·9-in., 6 Tt.
5	,,	Deutschland	1906	13,040	736	18½	4 11-in., 14 6·7-in., 6 Tt.
5	,,	Braunschweig	1904	12,997	690	18	4 11-in., 14 6·7-in., 6 Tt.
5	,,	Wittelsbach	1902	11,611	660	18	4 9·2-in., 18 5·9-in., 6 Tt.
5	,,	Kaiser Friedrich III	1899	10,474	700	18	4 9·4-in., 18 5·9-in., 5 Tt.
2	Battle-cruiser	Derfflinger	1914	28,000	1,108	27	8 12-in., 12 5·9-in., 4 Tt.
3	,,	Moltke	1911	22,640	1,013	26	10 11-in., 12 5·9-in., 4 Tt.
1	,,	Von der Tann	1911	18,700	910	25	8 11-in., 10 5·9-in., 4 Tt.
1	Armoured Cruiser	Roon	1905	9,350	638	21	4 8·2-in., 10 5·9-in., 4 Tt.
1	,,	Prinz Heinrich	1902	8,759	528	20	2 9·4-in., 10 5·9-in., 4 Tt.
20	Light Cruiser	Stralsund	1912	4,480	373	28	12 4·1-in., 2 Tt.
	,,	Stettin	1908	3,494	322	23½	10 4·1-in., 2 Tt.
8	,,	Gazelle	1899	2,558	266	18	10 4·1-in., 3 Tt.
36	Destroyer	S. 36	1914	555	83	32½	2 15-pr., 4 Tt.
46	,,	G. 192	1911	638	83	32½	2 15-pr., 3 Tt.
30	,,	S. 140	1907	520	72	30	1 24-pr., 3 4-pr., 3 Tt.
26	Destroyer	G. 108	1902	394	49	28	3 4-pr., 3 Tt.
	Submarine	U. 38	1915	1,200	30	20	2 14-pr., 4 Tt.
	,,	U. 21	1914	800	26	16	2 1-pr., 1 14-pr., 4 Tt.
?	,,	U. 12	1911	300	22	15	2 1-pr., 1 14-pr. 3 Tt.
	,,	U. 4	1909	255	20	15	2 Tt.
	,,	U. 1	1906	236	20	11	1 Tt.

Austria-Hungary

4	Battleship	Viribus Unitis	1912	20,010	1,000	20	12 12-in., 12 5·9-in., 4 Tt.
3	,,	Zrinyi	1911	14,230	816	20½	4 12-in., 8 9·4-in., 3 Tt.
3	,,	Erzherzog Karl	1905	10,430	875	20	4 9·4-in., 12 7·5-in., 2 Tt.
3	,,	Habsburg	1902	8,167	638	19	3 9·4-in., 12 5·9-in., 2 Tt.
2	Armoured Cruiser	Sankt George	1905	7,183	628	22	2 9·4-in., 5 7·5-in., 4 5·9-in., 2 Tt.
4	Light Cruiser	Admiral Spaun	1910	3,444	320	26	7 3·9-in., 2 Tt.
2	,,	Aspern	1909	2,362	305	20	8 4·7-in., 1 Tt.
6	Destroyer	Lika	1914	787	80	33	2 3·9-in., 6 11-pr., 2 Tt.
12	,,	Wildfang	1906	394	64	28½	1 11-pr. 7 3-pr., 2 Tt.
24	Torpedo-boat	Triton	1910	197	25	26	4 3-pr., 2 Tt.
2	Submarine	U. 10	1914	847	26	13	5 Tt.
2	,,	U. 7	1913	542	26	11	5 Tt.
2	,,	U. 4	1908	296	17	11	2 Tt.

NAVIES OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES

In the following article particulars are given of the naval armaments of foreign countries in alphabetical order.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

War was declared between France and Austria on Aug. 10, 1914, and between Great Britain and Austria on Aug. 12. The interval of a week or more between the outbreak of hostilities with Germany and the time when Austria came into the war enabled the French Navy in the Mediterranean to convoy the French colonial troops from Africa to France in greater security. A blockade of the Austrian Fleet in the Adriatic was maintained by the Franco-British Fleet until Italy declared war on Austria on May 23, 1915, when her naval forces shared in the task. During August 1914 Admiral Sir A. Berkeley Milne, in the *Inflexible*, commanded the British Fleet in the Mediterranean; but after that month the chief command was assumed by Admiral Boué de Lapeyrère, of the French Navy. Admiral de Lapeyrère was succeeded as Commander-in-Chief in October 1915 by Admiral D'Artige du Fournet, formerly commanding the French Fleet off the Syrian coast.

The Austrian Navy did not take the offensive until Italy came into the war, when it attempted coast raids with some success. It avoided action with hostile ships, however, and up to the end of October 1916 its only losses had been of light cruisers and torpedo craft, such as the *Zenta*. This light cruiser was caught and destroyed by the Allied Fleet in a sweep of the Adriatic on Aug. 16, 1914. A torpedo boat, No. 19, was destroyed by a mine off Pola on Aug. 18, 1914. Other losses are given in the table elsewhere. On Oct. 8, 1916, it was reported that an Austrian Dreadnought had blown up at Pola with her crew on board, but the statement was not confirmed officially. More serious than any loss of ships to

Austria during the first fourteen months of her war with the Allies was the capture by the Italians of the naval port and dockyard of Monfalcone on June 10, 1915, as this place had been a ship-building centre for light cruisers and torpedo craft of the Austro-Hungarian Navy. The offensive movement of the Italian troops in the direction of isolating the Istrian peninsula, in which the capture of Gorizia on Aug. 9, 1916, was important, has a significance in the same connection, as on or adjoining this peninsula are the three main bases of the Austro-Hungarian Navy, Trieste, Pola, and Fiume.

The number of all ranks in the Navy, including reserves, totalled 35,942. The non-commissioned ranks were to be brought up to a total of 20,000 by 1922. The number of **executive officers** was 795.

The strength of the Navy on July 31, 1914, was: battleships, 15 (including 3 coast-defence vessels); armoured cruisers, 3; small cruisers, 10; torpedo vessels, 6; torpedo-boat destroyers, 18; torpedo boats, 55; submarines, 6. The ships building when war broke out were the Dreadnought battleship *Szent Istvan*, launched at Fiume on Jan. 17, 1914, and of the same type as the 3 completed Dreadnoughts, *Viribus Unitis*, *Tegetthoff*, and *Prinz Eugen*; 2 light cruisers, the *Helgoland* and *Novara*, launched in 1912 and 1913 respectively; 6 destroyers; 27 torpedo boats; and 8 submarines, 2 of which were building at Fiume and 6 at Kiel.

Admiral Anton Haus was serving as Marine Commandant when war was declared. He was appointed in Feb. 1913. The battle-squadron of the Navy was commanded by Vice-Admiral Franz Loefler. The cruiser division of the Fleet was commanded by Rear-Admiral Karl Seidensacher, and the reserve division by Rear-Admiral Ricard Ritter von Barry.

The principal **Government dockyard** of Austria-Hungary is situated at Pola. At Trieste there are two **building slips** at the yard of the Stabilimento Tecnico, which have been made capable of receiving Dreadnoughts; and it is understood that two more slips have been similarly lengthened at the establishment of the Danubius Shipbuilding Co., or Fiume.

BULGARIA

Bulgaria came into the European War on Oct. 15, 1915. Her naval forces are negligible, although it was reported that the ports of Varna, in the Black Sea, and Dedeagatch, in the Ægean, had been fortified and mined under German supervision, and that about six German submarines had been conveyed in sections for their defence.

There is one dispatch vessel owned by Bulgaria, the *Nadiezda*, of 715 tons, built at Bordeaux in 1898. There are some torpedo boats of 100 tons displacement, completed in 1908. There are two armoured gunboats for service on the Danube.

FRANCE

The French Navy has for its head the Minister of Marine, who is assisted in regard to matters of routine and administrative work by an Under-Secretary of State. By a new scheme of administration adopted on Sept. 7, 1913, a Council of Admiralty was established, with executive powers, similar to the British Board of Admiralty.

A new organic law for the constitution of the French Navy, introduced in 1910, was passed by the Chamber of Deputies on Feb. 13, 1912. The law provides that the battle-fleet in home waters shall consist of 28 battleships, which are to be formed into 4 squadrons of 6 ships each, with the remaining 4 in reserve. To each squadron will be attached 2 scout cruisers and 12 destroyers; 2 cruisers and 4 destroyers are to be held in reserve, making a total of 10 cruisers and 52 destroyers. The foreign service fleet is to consist of 10 ships, with such smaller craft as may be required. The submarine flotilla will consist of 94 vessels, with 4 mine-laying ships, and such mine-raising vessels as may be required. The prescribed establishment is to be reached by Jan. 1, 1919, and the new construction necessary to attain this establishment was 16 battleships, to be built at the rate of two each year from 1910 to 1917.

The French Navy is manned partly by conscription and partly by voluntary enlistment. The Inscription Maritime, dating back to 1683, and owing its origin to J. B. Colbert, the Minister of Marine in Louis XIV's time, contains the names of all male individuals devoted to a seafaring life from the 18th to the 50th year of age. Young men liable to service in the Army may, however, volunteer for service in the Navy. For administrative purposes France is divided into five divisions maritimes, and subdivided into twelve arrondissement maritimes.

The number of officers and men voted in the 1914 Estimates was 69,585, as compared with 63,596 in 1913 and 60,621 in 1912. The number in Reserve was about 50,000.

Since the war begun, it has been officially announced that the ships launched for the French Navy include three new battleships, the *Normandie* and *Flandre*, on Oct. 19 and 20, 1914, respectively, and the *Languedoc* on May 1, 1915.

On Aug. 26, 1916, the *Petit Parisien* was permitted to state that the French Fleet had been augmented by several fresh units during the war. The journal pointed out that the French had only lost the old battleship *Bouvet*, which was of no real military value; and the *Jean Bart*, which was torpedoed off Cattaro, was speedily and carefully repaired. Five new Dreadnoughts had been added to the Fleet, the *France*, *Paris*, *Bretagne*, *Lorraine*, and *Provence*, ships of 23,540 tons, with ten 13·5-in. guns. With the Dreadnought battleships *Jean Bart* and *Courbet*, the six Dantons, and five battleships of the Patrie class, this made a very powerful striking force.

On Aug. 4, 1915, in an anniversary message to the Press, M. Augagneur, Minister of Marine, said: "For a year past the Navies of France and England have struggled in close and fraternal emulation in order to gain the final victory. No one doubts that victory on land. On the sea it is realised. Germany has abandoned the seas to our domination. She dare not risk a fair fight. She skulkingly attacks merchant ships and trawlers. After a year of war the Allied Navies have cause to be proud of the results attained. They will render those results all the more striking if our enemies consent to risk battle."

GERMANY

The Navy of the German Empire is under the supreme command of the Emperor. Its present system of administration was introduced by a Cabinet Order of March 14, 1899. At Berlin there are three main departments, whose chiefs have the privilege of approaching the Emperor directly. These are (1) the Naval Cabinet ("Marinekabinett"), originally created in 1889, which is concerned only with matters relating to the appoint-

ment and promotion of officers, and with advising the Emperor thereupon; (2) the Imperial Navy Office ("Reichsmarineamt"), which is the centre of administration for everything connected with the *matériel* and *personnel* of the Navy, and controls all expenditure upon the Service, its head, known as the Naval Secretary of State ("Staatssekretar des Reichsmarineamts"), representing the Navy in the Reichstag when naval affairs are under consideration; and (3) the Admiral Staff of the Navy ("Admiralstab der Marine"), an advisory organisation, charged with the study of the larger questions arising out of the distribution and employment of the Fleet, with the provision of plans of operations, and the collection and dissemination of naval intelligence. There are five other "Immediatstellen," the holders of which offices have direct access to the Emperor with respect to matters under their charge. These are (4) the Commander-in-Chief of the High Sea Fleet ("Kommando der Hochseeflotte"); and (5) the Commander of the Cruiser Squadron ("Kreuzergeschwader"), both afloat, who are responsible for the training of the *personnel* and the efficiency of the ships under their command; (6) and (7) the Commanders-in-Chief of the Baltic and North Sea Stations ("Marinestation der Ostsee" and "Marinestation der Nordsee"); and (8) the Inspector-General of the Navy ("Generalinspecteur der Marine"), whose functions are described by his title.

The non-commissioned ranks in the German Navy are obtained from (*a*) conscripts, (*b*) one-year volunteers, (*c*) volunteers for three years or longer, and (*d*) boys. The first-named have to report themselves for conscription on Jan. 1 of the year in which they will become 20 years of age, and must continue to do so each year until they are taken or rejected. One-year volunteers are entered after the age of 18, and three-year volunteers before 20 years of age, after completing their 17th year. Boys are entered between the ages of 15 and 18 and engaged for a nine-years' term of service. The petty officers of the Navy are, as a rule, drawn from those who enter as boys.

The **strength** in ships built and building in 1914 was understood to be as follows:

Situation 1914.	Built.	Building.
Battleships	36	7
Battle-cruisers	5	3
Armoured cruisers	9	—
Light cruisers	45	6
Unprotected cruisers	4	—
Torpedo-boat destroyers	144	12
Torpedo-boats	80	—
Submarines	36	*

* Doubtful.

When war broke out, there were 36 German battleships completed, including 13 of the Dreadnought type, two of which were completed in 1909, two in 1910, three in 1911, three in 1912, and three in 1913. During the war, it must be assumed that all the battleships under construction at its commencement, seven in number, have been completed, increasing the total to 43, of which 20 are Dreadnoughts. In addition, there is the ex-*Salamis*, a fast battleship building for Greece, which was taken over. The first 4 of the German Dreadnoughts carry twelve 11-in. guns, but the second squadron of 4 ships, composed of the 3 completed in 1911 and the *Oldenburg*, completed in 1912, carry twelve 12-in. guns. Each of these 8 vessels, however, is only able to fire 8 of her 12 big guns on either broadside. The 2 other 1912 ships, the *Kaiser* and *Friedrich der Grosse*, and the 3 1913 ships, *Kaiserin*, *König Albert*, and *Prinzregent Luitpold*, carry an armament of ten 12-in. guns, but the distribution of the guns is similar to that of the British Neptune class, which permits all to fire on either broadside. The four other German Dreadnought battleships completed are understood to be similarly armed with ten 12-in. guns. No German vessel completed or completing when war broke out carried a heavier gun than 12 in.

What progress in warship construction has been made since war began is not known. Later programmes, which may very likely have been anticipated or accelerated, comprise one battleship in 1915, the *Ersatz-Kaiser Wilhelm II*; two in 1916, the *Ersatz-Wilhelm der Grosse* and an additional ship authorised under the 1912 amendment of the Navy Law; and one in 1917, the *Ersatz-Kaiser Barbarossa*; while one more vessel, whose year of construction was "reserved," also appeared in the Navy Law. All these ships were to be ready in 1920. If it has been found possible to put them all in hand since the war began, the number of German battleships built and building at the present time should be forty-eight, apart from the ex-*Salamis*. Out of this total, the admitted losses are shown in the table on p. 790.

As regards battle-cruisers, definite information is similarly lacking. By the presence of 12-in. shells discovered at Scarborough during the raid in December 1914, the *Derfflinger*, the first German battle-cruiser to carry this calibre of gun, was known to have been completed for service in that year, and with the *Von der Tann*, *Moltke*, *Goeben*, and *Seydlitz*, which joined the Fleet in 1910, 1911, 1912, and 1913 respectively, there were 5 ships of this Dreadnought cruiser type in the German Navy. The next ship of the type for completion was the *Lützow*, of the 1912 programme, which was launched at Danzig on Nov. 29, 1913. She was sunk in the Jutland battle; and the 1913 vessel was the *Ersatz-Hertha*, begun twelve months later. A battle-cruiser was launched at Wilhelmshaven on Aug. 1, 1915, and named the *Hindenburg*, which was understood to be the ship of the 1913 programme. The German Navy Law provides for the laying down of one battle-cruiser each year until 1917. If all the programmes up to this year were advanced, the total would be eleven ships. From this number, the *Goeben* should be deducted from any calculation affecting the North Sea, as she is in Turkish waters.

Small cruisers have been constructed at the rate of two each year. Torpedo-boat destroyers were built in classes of twelve each year, and constructed within from twelve to eighteen months. The numbers of submarines built each year varied according to the progress of types and the amount of money devoted to the purpose, and secrecy was observed regarding the exact figures.

The losses sustained by the German Fleet in the war are shown elsewhere.

The submarines lost are not definitely known, for reasons stated by Mr. Balfour in Parliament on Sept. 30, 1915. American reports, said to be authoritative, placed the full total up to that date as between 60 and 70, and a Copenhagen estimate at the same time gave the number as 54. Writing at the beginning of Oct. 1916, M. Stephen Pichon, in the *Petit Journal*, was allowed to state that over 100 enemy submarines had during the

preceding twenty months been accounted for. It was revealed by the journalists who were permitted to visit the Grand Fleet that German submarines had been caught and sunk or captured by gun-fire, by nets, by ramming, by explosive bombs, and in other ways.

GREECE

A staff of British naval officers has been lent to the Greek Government since April 1911, and in September 1913 Rear-Admiral Mark E. F. Kerr was lent by the British Government to take charge of it. In the spring of 1916 he was succeeded by Rear-Admiral Norman Palmer. In connection with the precautionary measures which the Allied Powers found it necessary to take in Greece, Admiral du Fournet, the Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, arrived with a fleet off the Piræus on Oct. 1, 1916, and on Oct. 10 sent an ultimatum to the Athens Government demanding, as a measure of security for the Allied forces on land and sea, the surrender by the afternoon of the next day of the whole of the Greek Fleet, except the *Averoff*, *Kilkis*, and *Lemnos*, which were to be dismantled and their crews reduced to one-third strength. This and other demands were conceded under protest, and the ships were taken over by the Allies on Oct. 11. The Navy consists of the battleships *Kilkis* and *Lemnos*, of 13,000 tons, launched in 1905, and purchased from the United States Government in 1914; the armoured cruiser *Georgios Averoff*, of 9,680 tons, launched in 1908; 3 small battleships, of about 4,800 tons displacement, launched in 1889-90; 18 modern destroyers and torpedo-boats; 2 submarines; and a few gunboats and torpedo craft of no large fighting value. The torpedo craft include six modern destroyers purchased just before the outbreak of the Balkan War in 1912. There is a naval *personnel* of about 4,000, conscripts for two years or voluntary enlistment. A small arsenal is situated at the Piræus. In January 1913 the keel was laid at the Vulcan yard, Stettin, of the battleship *Salamis* of 19,500 tons, but the Germans have now acquired this vessel, and some torpedo boats which were also building at Stettin.

ITALY

Italy declared war on Austria on May 23, 1915. In the first five months of hostilities she lost two armoured vessels by submarine attack, the *Amalfi* on July 7 and *Giuseppe Garibaldi* on July 18. The battleship *Benedetto Bim* was sunk by fire and explosion on Sept. 28, 1915; and the Dreadnought battleship *Leonardo da Vinci* by a similar misfortune on Aug. 2, 1916. Other losses are shown in the general table.

There are **three Naval Districts**, each administered by a flag officer. Seamen for the Italian Fleet are recruited by **conscription**; all men following a seafaring life of 20 years of age must serve at sea for 18 months or more. Actually the whole draft is not required, and the part which is taken for service remains afloat for 4 years. There are also training-schools for boys.

Minister of Marine, Admiral Corsi.
Chief Constructor, Giuseppe Valsecchi.
President of the Superior Council, Vice-Admiral Luigi Faravelli.
Chief of the Naval War Staff, Vice-Admiral Rocca.

The **personnel** voted for 1914-15 was 40,063 officers and men, of which number about one-third are volunteers and the remainder conscript. The **executive officers** are divided thus: 1 admiral, 7 vice-admirals, 15 rear-admirals, 56 captains, 75 commanders, 85 lieut.-commanders, 420 lieutenants, and 340 sub-lieutenants.

JAPAN

The only losses reported to have been sustained by the Japanese Fleet since it came into the war on the side of the Allies on Aug. 23, 1914, are those caused by German mines at Kiaochau. Their chief victim was the light cruiser *Takachiko*, which was sunk on Oct. 17, 1914. The destroyer *Shirataye* was lost by grounding near Kiaochau on Sept. 4, 1914.

The Japanese Naval Training Squadron visited Melbourne in June 1915, when the Commonwealth Premier, Mr. Fisher, and Defence Minister, Mr. Pearce, said that Japan had rendered valuable aid to the Allied cause. A Japanese warship assisted in convoying Australian troops, and Japan took an important part in the sweeping movement which cleared the German warships from the Pacific.

The following tables of the Japanese Fleet and its personnel are official, and were supplied by the Japanese Admiralty for publication in the Japanese Section of *The Times* on Sept. 2, 1916:

TOTAL NUMBER OF WARSHIPS IN APRIL 1916

Name.	Place of Construction.	Date of Launching.	Displacement.	Horse-power.
		Battleships		
Fusoh	Kuré	Mar. 1914	30,600	40,000
Yamasiro	Yokoska	Nov. 1915	30,600	40,000
Kawachi	,,	Oct. 1910	20,800	25,000
Settsu	Kuré	Mar. 1911	20,800	25,000
Aki	,,	April 1907	19,800	24,000
Satsuma	Yokoska	Nov. 1906	19,350	17,300
Kasima	England	Mar. 1905	16,400	15,600
Katori	,,	July 1905	15,950	16,000
Mikasa	,,	Nov. 1900	15,362	15,207
Asahi	,,	Mar. 1899	14,765	15,207
Shikisima	,,	Nov. 1898	14,580	14,700
Hiyen	America	1900	12,700	16,000
		Battle-Cruisers		
Kongo	England	May 1912	27,500	64,000
Hiyei	Yokoska	Nov. 1912	27,500	64,000
Kirisima	Mitsubisi Dockyard	Dec. 1913	27,500	64,000
Hatana	Kawasaki Dockyard	Dec. 1913	27,500	64,000
Kurama	Yokoska	Oct. 1911	14,600	22,500
Ibuki	Kuré	Nov. 1911	14,600	24,000
Tsukuba	,,	Dec. 1905	13,750	20,500
Ikoma	,,	April 1906	13,750	20,500
		First-class Cruisers		
Asama	England	Mar. 1898	9,885	18,248
Tokiwa	,,	July 1898	9,885	18,248
Izumo	,,	Sept. 1899	9,826	14,700
Iwate	,,	Mar. 1900	9,826	14,700
Yakumo	Germany	July 1899	9,735	15,500
Azuma	France	June 1899	9,426	16,600
Aso	,,	1900	7,800	17,000
Kasuga	Italy	Oct. 1902	7,700	14,696
Nisshin	,,	Feb. 1903	7,700	14,696
		Second-class Cruisers		
Tsugaru	Russia	1899	6,630	11,600
Kasagi	America	Jan. 1898	5,503	17,235
Chitosé	,,	Jan. 1898	4,992	15,714
Chikuma	Sasebo	April 1911	4,950	22,500
Hirado	Kawasaki Dockyard	June 1911	4,950	22,500
Yabuki	Mitsubisi Dockyard	Oct. 1911	4,950	22,500
Tone	Sasebo	Oct. 1907	4,100	15,000
Niitaka	Yokoska	Nov. 1902	3,420	9,400
Tausima	Kuré	Dec. 1902	3,420	9,400
Otowa	Yokoska	Nov. 1903	3,000	10,000
Akasi	,,	Nov. 1897	2,800	8,000
Suma	,,	Mar. 1895	2,700	8,500

The New HAZELL, 1917

First-class Coast-defence Boats				
Iwami	Russia	1902	13,516	16,500
Suwoh	,,	1900	12,674	14,500
Fuji	England	Mar. 1896	12,649	13,678
Second-class Coast-defence Boats				
Kanzaki	England	1896	10,500	2,300
Wakamiya	,,	1901	7,600	1,600
Minosima	Russia	1894	4,960	6,000
Itsukusima	France	July 1889	4,278	5,400
Hasidate	Yokoska	Mar. 1891	4,278	5,400
Okinosima	Russia	1896	4,126	6,000
Manshu	Austria	1901	3,916	5,000
Akitsusima	Yokoska	July 1892	3,172	8,516
Matsuyé	Kinghorn	1898	2,550	1,500
Chiyoda	England	June 1890	2,439	5,678
Yamato	*Onohama	May 1885	1,502	1,622
Musasi	*Yokoska	Mar. 1886	1,502	1,622
Komabasi	Sasebo	May 1913	1,230	1,824
First-class Gunboats				
Mogami	Mitsubisi Dockyard	Mar. 1908	1,350	8,000
Chihaya	Yokoska	May 1900	1,263	6,000
Yodo	Kawasaki Dockyard	Nov. 1907	1,250	6,500
Second-class Gunboats				
Saga	Sasebo	Sept. 1912	785	1,600
Uji	Kuré	Mar. 1903	620	1,000
Toba	Sasebo	Nov. 1911	250	1,400
Fusimi	England	Aug. 1906	180	800
Sumida	,,	Dec. 1903	126	680
Total	65 ships.		628,321	1,047,371

* Wood with iron keel.

NUMBER OF NAVAL OFFICERS AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS ON JAN. 1, 1916

Ranks.	Active Service.	Reserve.	Special Reserve.	Grand Total.
Admirals and those who receive treatment of Admirals	99	92	44	235
Captains, Lieuts., and those who receive corresponding treatment	3,956	503	127	4,586
Special Commissioned Officers and those receiving corresponding treatment	1,642	271	329	2,242
Cadets	173	—	—	173
Non-Commissioned Officers	51,836	18,658	11,678	82,172
Total	57,706	19,524	12,178	89,408

LIST OF CIVIL OFFICIALS IN THE NAVY ON APRIL 1, 1916

Ranks.	No. of Officials.
Chokunin *	6
Sohnin †	116
Hannin ‡	879
Those receiving Hannin's treatment	68
Total number	1,069

* Officials appointed by the Emperor.
† Names appointed by the Cabinet, and then submitted to the Emperor for approval.
‡ Appointed by the heads of Public Departments.

RUMANIA

The Rumanian Navy includes 1 protected cruiser; 4 monitors; 8 torpedo-boats; and 12 gunboats and launches for service on the Danube.

RUSSIA

The only losses sustained by the Russian Fleet in the war are those of the *Pallada*, armoured cruiser, torpedoed by submarine in the Baltic on Oct. 11, 1914; the *Jemchug*, light cruiser, sunk by the *Emden* at Penang on Oct. 29, 1914; the *Sivoutch*, gunboat, lost in the fighting in Moon Sound, Gulf of Riga, on Aug. 20, 1915; and a very few torpedo and auxiliary craft.

The number of men annually needed for the Navy is fixed by law. The men are recruited by conscription, and while on the active list are not allowed to marry.

The Admiralty is thus constituted:

Minister of Marine, Vice-Admiral Grigorovitch (appointed April 1, 1911).
Assistant Minister of Marine, Vice-Admiral Bubnoff.
Chief of the Staff, Rear-Admiral Kriasieff.
Chief of the Naval General Staff, Vice-Admiral Prince Lieven.
Members of the Admiralty Council.—Vice-Admirals Jakowlev, Litvinoff, Reizenstein, and Sazarenny.

Changes were made in the command of both the principal fleets in 1916. Early in October it was announced that Vice-Admiral Nepinin had been appointed Commander-in-Chief in the Baltic, in succession to Admiral Kanin; and two months earlier the appointment had been announced of Vice-Admiral A. V. Kolchak to be Commander-in-Chief in the Black Sea, in succession to Admiral Eberhard.

The **number of men** voted for 1914 was 59,425. The chief officers in active service, not including flag officers attached to the Naval Artillery or occupying administrative positions in some other branch, were 2 admirals, 13 vice-admirals, and 27 rear-admirals.

TURKEY

A German officer, Admiral Suchon, has been reported to be in command of the Turkish Fleet.

There were about **13,000 officers and men** in the Navy in October 1914.

The **strength in ships** in October 1914 was: battleships, 4; protected cruisers, 2; torpedo vessels, 2; gunboats, 15; torpedo-boat destroyers, 8; torpedo boats, 16.

Of the above list there have been several losses, as shown in the table elsewhere.

UNITED STATES

The U.S. Navy is manned by voluntary enlistment.

The *Secretary of the Navy* is Josephus Daniels; and the *Assistant-Secretary*, Franklin D. Roosevelt (both app. March 1913).

Admiral George Dewey is President of the General Board of the Navy, and Rear-Admiral Charles J. Badger, a former Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet, is Chairman of the Executive Committee. The Commanders-in-Chief afloat are Admiral Henry T. Mayo (Atlantic), Admiral William B. Caperton (Pacific), and Admiral Albert G. Winterhalter (Asiatic Fleet). Major-General George Barnett commands the Marine Corps.

The total number of **enlisted men** in the Navy and Marines is 67,644.

The submarine E 2 sank after an explosion on Jan. 15, 1916, in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, four persons being killed and twelve injured. On Aug. 29, 1916, the cruiser *Memphis*, formerly the *Tennessee*, was driven ashore at San Domingo in a tidal wave and became a total wreck. Twenty men were drowned.

On Oct. 15, 1915, President Wilson approved the scheme of Mr. Daniels for a five years' naval building programme, to include ten battleships and six battle-cruisers, with a proportionate number of sea-going submarines, coast submarines, scout cruisers, destroyers, and auxiliaries, the whole to cost 500,000,000 dollars (£100,000,000). The first year's programme includes four Dreadnoughts and four battle-cruisers. The bill was considered by the House of Representatives in April and May 1916, and on July 22 passed the Senate, which augmented its provisions, the increases being approved by the House on Aug. 15. A fortnight later President Wilson affixed his signature to the measure. As modified by the two Houses, the programme provides for a total of 157 ships, and the time allowed for building them is reduced from five to three years. Over half the total, viz. 81 ships, are to be built or begun in the first year, at a cost of £22,000,000. These include four battleships, four battle-cruisers, four scout-cruisers, twenty destroyers, nine fleet submarines, 27 coast submarines, three fuel ships, two destroyer tenders, two ammunition ships, two gunboats, and a repair ship, transport, hospital ship, and fleet submarine tender. The totals for the three years are 10 battleships, 6 battle-cruisers, 10 scout-cruisers, 50 destroyers, 9 fleet submarines, 1 submarine on Neff system, 58 coast submarines, 3 fuel ships, 2 destroyer tenders, 2 ammunition ships, and 2 gunboats, with a repair ship, transport, hospital ship, and fleet submarine tender. The aim of this great programme is to place the United States in the position of second place among the maritime Powers of the world. Speaking after the passage of the measure, Secretary Daniels said on Aug. 15, 1916: "Naval authorities abroad state that this authorisation will make our navy the second largest in the world in every unit that goes to make a powerful fighting force. The first recommendation ever made by a Chief Executive for a continuing programme for naval construction was made by President Wilson in his message to Congress last December, and it was gratifying to all who believe in a strong navy when both political parties in their platforms last June affirmed that wide departure from former policies. Instead of what has been characterised as a 'haphazard' policy, Congress has now adopted a continuing, constructive, well-balanced programme that ensures the building of a navy worthy of our country. The eight capital ships, four Dreadnoughts and four battle-cruisers, to be constructed at once, will carry the heaviest guns and will surpass any capital ships yet constructed by any nation." The chief characteristics of the battleships are that they will have a displacement of 32,600 tons; a speed of 21 knots; an armament of eight 16-in. guns, eighteen 5-in. guns, four 3-in. anti-aircraft guns; and a complement of 1,022 officers and men; with a very large cruising radius. The battle-cruisers—the first of this class of warship to be built for the American Navy—will be 900 ft. long, and have engines, of the electric drive type, of about 200,000 horse-power, the speed being 35 knots. Engineer-in-Chief Robert S. Griffin stated in Sept. 1916 that his department found it impossible at the outset to control and apply this enormous power without adopting oil fuel and the electric drive. One hundred tons of oil, he declared, give the same power that can be got from about 150 tons of coal, in addition to other advantages. The scout-cruisers will be of 7,100 tons, 35 knots' speed, and 550 ft. in length, armed with eight 6-in. guns, and manned by a complement of 330.

The **strength in ships built, building, and projected** (October 1916) is as follows:

	Built.	Building.	Programme.
Battleships	37	5	4
Battle-cruisers	—	—	6
Coast-defence vessels	9	—	—
Armoured cruisers	14	—	—
Protected cruisers—			
1st class	3	—	—
2nd class	15	—	10
Unprotected cruisers	3	—	—
Scouts (protected)	3	—	—
Torpedo vessels	2	—	—
Torpedo-boat destroyers	68	10	50
Torpedo boats	21	—	—
Submarines	50	24	68
Gunboats	34	—	2

The thirty-seven completed battleships include fourteen of the Dreadnought type, of which four were completed in 1909, two in 1911, two in 1912, two in 1914, two in 1916, the *Pennsylvania* and *Arizona*. The battleships *New Mexico*, *Idaho*, *Mississippi*, *Tenessee*, and *California* were building or about to be laid down.

The **Government dockyards** are situated as follows: **Brooklyn**: one large dock, two smaller. **Norfolk**, Va.: one large dock, one smaller. **Mare Island**, Cal.: two large docks. **Boston, Mass.**: one small dock. **League Island, Pa.**: one large wooden dock. **Portsmouth, N.H.**: one small dock; Charleston, S.C., one dry dock: Bremerton, Washington, ordnance yard. New docks able to take any warship are in course of construction at the Navy Yards at Brooklyn, Mare Island, League Island, and Portsmouth.

ARMIES OF FOREIGN NATIONS

Particulars of the armies of the principal foreign countries are given below, the countries being arranged in alphabetical order.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

The active army of the Dual Monarchy is an organisation common to both kingdoms. In addition to this, there are two second-line armies, fully organised in peace, and distinct both from the "common army" and from each other—the Austrian **Landwehr** and the Hungarian **Honved**; while behind all these are the various "Landsturms" of older men.

The peace strengths before the war were as follows:

Common Army	339,366
Austrian Landwehr	50,544
Hungarian Honved	38,529
Bosnia-Herzegovina troops	6,618
	435,057

(These are the normal budgetary effectives.)

The war strengths before the war were estimated to be:

Common Army	1,360,000
Landwehr	240,000
Honved	220,000
	1,820,000

It was believed that by embodying all classes of the Landsturm, over 3,500,000 men could ultimately be put in the field, trained and untrained.

BELGIUM

The **Army was reorganised** on the basis of personal service under laws of Dec. 14, 1909, and June 19, 1913. Service in peace time was for 15 to 24 months (according to arm) with the colours, followed by the remainder of 8 years on, unlimited furlough, with occasional short repetition courses; after which 5 years were passed in the reserve. All able-bodied men not otherwise accounted for were enrolled in the **Garde Civique,** which was chiefly for the maintenance of public order and was under the Minister of the Interior in peace time. Total war strength, 220,000.

BULGARIA

Service compulsory and universal, at 20, with the colours, 2 years in the infantry and 3 in other arms (in practice less); in the army reserve 18 years, and in the militia 6 to 7 years. Peace strength, about 68,500; war strength, about 320,000.

DENMARK

Service compulsory, and liability is for 16 years, half in the line and half in the reserve. Training with the colours is 5 to 12 months. Only a portion of the annual contingent is taken for training. Estimated mobilisation strength 83,000 men, of whom 75,000 would be field troops. The rifle is the Krag-Jörgensen and the gun a Krupp quick-firer.

FRANCE

Before the European War, the French Army was **organised in 21 army corps,** exclusive of the Paris garrison and Tunis.

The **Active Army** was constituted as follows: about 525 battalions of line **Infantry,** 31 battalions of Chasseurs (including Alpine Chasseurs and cyclists), 12 Foreign Legion, 24 Zouaves, 24 Algerian Tirailleurs (natives), 1 Saharan Tirailleurs (natives), and 5 African Light Infantry (of men under sentence for military or civil offences). The **Cavalry,** under a law of 1912, was increased to 91 regiments of 52 squadrons each—including 4 white (Chasseurs d'Afrique) and 6 native (Spahis) regiments in Algeria; also 2 squadrons for the Sahara, and squadrons in Senegal, Indo-China, etc. The **Artillery,** reorganised under the law of 1909, was constituted as follows: 30 coast and 59 fortress batteries, 618 field batteries, 21 Rimailho 6-in. field howitzer batteries, 15 mountain batteries, and 16 horse batteries. In addition, outside France and Corsica, 8 coast, 16 field, and 3 mountain batteries. The **Engineers** were organised into 8 regiments, and the **Military Train** had 21 squadrons.

The Colonial Army was a wholly distinct force, recruited by volunteering exclusively, and consisted of the garrisons overseas (except in Algiers and Tunis) and an expeditionary corps of 3 divisions stationed in France, chiefly in the seaports.

The establishment in 1913 was:

	Officers	Men
Home Army (including Algiers and Tunis, and troops of these in Morocco)	28,932	563,506
Gendarmerie, etc.	675	24,315
	29,607	587,821
Colonial Army in France		27,000
Overseas, white	4,130	24,000
„ native		36,000
	4,130	87,000
Total approximately	33,700	675,000

Men served 3 years in the Active Army, 10 years in its reserve, 6 years in the Territorial Army, and 6 in its reserve. Reservists and Territorial soldiers were called out for periodical training.

GERMANY

The army of the German Empire, though uniformly modelled on the Prussian, retains its federal character. The Prussian Ministry of War and General Staff, however, administer the contingents of Baden, Württemberg, and the smaller States, and the Saxon and Bavarian Governments, while administering their own forces, practically conform to the Prussian lead. The military relations of these States to Prussia are laid down in a series of treaties, of which the main point is that the King of Prussia, and therefore the Prussian General Staff, are in supreme control of operations.

Before the European War the German Army consisted of 651 battalions, 555 squadrons, 633 batteries, 226 batteries of heavy and fortress artillery, 44 pioneer battalions, with certain technical troops in addition, 21 of communication troops, and 26 of train, all these units at a high peace effective.

The **service** in the Standing Army was in theory as follows: Every German fit to bear arms belonged for 7 years to the Regular Army, during the 5 following years to the 1st Levy of the Landwehr, and then, up to March 31 of the year in which he completed his 39th year, to the 2nd Levy of the Landwehr. During their period of service in the Regular Army, men belonging to the cavalry and horse artillery spent 3 years with the colours; men of all other branches of the service remained 2 years with the colours.

The total **war strength** was considered to be approximately 4,350,000 men, including the field army and its reserve formations, the Landwehr (1,800,000), and trained men of the Landsturm (800,000). But the highly trained and vigorous first line would not greatly exceed 1,500,000; total men, trained and untrained, supposed to be available, number 9,898,000.

The armament of the German infantry is a modern Mauser, that of the field artillery a converted gun of admittedly inferior power.

GREECE

Before the Balkan Wars the Greek Army was in principle recruited on the universal service basis, 2 years in the active army, 10 in the reserve, 9 in the 2nd reserve, and 14 in the National Guard, the last being of course an unorganised Landsturm. The peace strength for 1915 was

60,000, but the war-field strength may be put at 300,000. The infantry weapon is a Mannlicher, the gun a quick-firer of Creusot make.

ITALY

The able-bodied men annually becoming liable for service are divided partly by exemptions and partly by lot into three portions, only the first of which (one-third of the whole) is fully trained, the second undergoing a recruit course and a few repetition courses in later years, and the third performing no service at all. The full period of service is 2 years with the colours, 6 on furlough, and 4 in the Mobile Militia. Men of the second portion, though taken only for slight training, have the same periods of liability for service. The third portion is untrained. Of recent years large numbers of Mobile Militia (which still consists of fully trained reservists only) have been embodied for brief refresher trainings. There are 12 **army corps**, each having 2 infantry divisions, except that in the district of Rome there are 3. **The organisation** of the permanent army comprises 96 regiments of line **infantry**, 12 regiments of bersaglieri, and 8 Alpine regiments (in all 389 battalions). There are 29 regiments of **cavalry** (150 squadrons), and 36 regiments of **field artillery**, with 192 gun batteries. The army also comprises 1 regiment of **horse artillery** (8 batteries), 2 of **mountain artillery** (36 batteries), 10 regiments of **coast artillery** and a brigade in Sardinia, 2 regiments of **fortress artillery** and 6 of **engineers.** A battalion of aviators has also been created.

The mean **peace effective** was about 15,000 officers and 290,000 men.

The **total war strength of the forces** is roughly as follows, but it must be remarked that the men of the territorial militia are untrained :—

With the colours, officers and men .	300,000
On unlimited furlough ,, ,, .	450,000
Mobile Militia ,, ,, .	320,000
Territorial Militia ,, ,, .	2,200,000
Total on a war footing ,, ,, .	3,270,000

Of whom 1,070,000 are more or less trained.

JAPAN

The military forces are the **Active Army**, with the first and second reserves, the **National Army** and its reserve, some special forces, and the Militia of certain of the islands. A Japanese is liable for military service between the ages of 17 and 40, but the age of enlistment is ordinarily 20. Under the law of 1905 the period is 2 years for the infantry and 3 years for other arms, with the colours (Geneki), a total period of 7⅓ years being completed in the first reserve (Yobi). The 7⅓ years is followed by 10 years with the second reserve (Kobi), making 17⅓ years in all. The remaining years of liability are passed in the National Army (Kokumin). The peace strength is about 280,000, and the mobilisable war strength about 1,400,000.

MONTENEGRO

The army is on a militia basis, and the forces, in proportion to the size of the territory and the population, are larger than in any other European country. Every Montenegrin subject is liable from 19 to 62 years of age—*i.e.* for a total period of 45 years—2 years in the recruits class (with a **maximum** of six months' training each year), 33 years in the active army (with a maximum of fifteen days' training each year), and 10 years in the reserve. These training periods are not realised in practice. Total war strength estimated (perhaps over-estimated) at from 30,000 to 50,000 men. There are no cavalry, except a few men for escort duty and dispatch riding.

NETHERLANDS

Every citizen serves 7 years in the Militia, followed by five years in the Landweer, and up to the age of 40 in the Landsturm. The peace strength (cadres and trainees only) is 22,000, and the war strength is estimated at 200,000 men.

The **Army of the Dutch East Indies** is a distinct force with an effective strength of 36,821 officers and men, including 12,841 Europeans. Recruiting is voluntary. The feudatory chiefs are under obligations to supply auxiliary troops.

NORWAY

Service in the Ligne 12 years, the Landvaern 8 years, and the Landstorm until the age of 50. The military force available for service beyond the frontier is estimated at 30,000, and the **total armed strength** at 70,000 on mobilisation. Armament : Krag-Jörgensen rifle and Ehrhardt (1901) quick-firing gun (older models are still in the service).

PORTUGAL

Service obligatory between the ages of 20 and 45 ; during the twenty-first year recruits are called up for 15 weeks (infantry, 20 for artillery, and 30 for cavalry), and thereafter until the end of the thirtieth year they perform an annual training of 2 weeks. Subsequent service (without training) is for 10 years in the reserve and 5 in the national army. Financial considerations, here as elsewhere, prevent the training of the whole annual contingent. The active army exists as a small permanent force during the non-training season, in virtue of voluntary enlistments for one year's continuous service. Men not taken for training pay a military tax. The **peace footing**, not including colonial garrisons, is about 30,000. The **war footing** is about 120,000, and there will ultimately be above 140,000 more trained men available.

RUMANIA

Liability to service is compulsory and universal from 21 to 42 years of age, with a certain amount of preliminary training between the ages of 19 and 21. The peace strength is 101,348, and the war strength is over 500,000 probably. The infantry rifle is the Mannlicher, the field gun a Krupp quick-firer.

RUSSIA

The **peace strength** has been given as follows :

	Europe and the Caucasus	Asiatic Russia
Infantry . .	627,000 men.	83,000 men.
Cavalry . .	116,000 ,,	14,000 ,,
Artillery . .	138,000 ,,	15,000 ,,
Engineers .	34,000 ,,	8,000 ,,
Army Services .	34,000 ,,	5,000 ,,
Total . .	949,000 ,,	124,000 ,,

Including Cossacks and Frontier Guards, some authorities give the total peace strength as 1,400,000, including 60,000 in Turkestan and Semirietshenk and 280,000 in Siberia.

In the Russian Empire about 1,100,000 men (not including Cossacks) annually attain the age for joining the army; exemptions are numerous, as only a little more than one-third of the contingent is required for service. **Liability to service** lasts from the 21st to the 43rd year. Those who join the Standing Army spend 3 years with the colours (4 in the cavalry and horse artillery), 16 to 15 in the Reserve, and the remainder in the Opolchenié, or Militia. The Opolchenié embraces: (1) The surplus of the annual contingent (untrained); (2) men who have completed service with the colours and in the reserve under a law of March 1911.

The Cossack forces have a special constitution. Every Cossack becomes liable to serve as soon as he has completed his eighteenth year, and finds his own horse and equipment, as in the Indian Silladar cavalry. For the first year his service is purely local; but for the next twelve years he belongs to the "front" category, which consists of three bans, the first of which is formed of men actually serving, and the two others of men who have been granted unlimited leave. The last five years are spent in the Reserve. These are the rules for Don Cossacks, the terms of service being slightly different for other contingents. The **peace effective of the Cossacks** is stated to be 66,000, with 52,400 horses, but it is probable that not more than 58,000 are permanently with the colours. The **war strength** is given as about 150,000.

The **war strength** of the Russian forces before war broke out was considered to consist of about 56,500 **officers and** 2,855,000 **men.** These form the Active Army, but are not all available in any one part of the Empire. To these figures must be added the available Reserve, estimated at 1,064,000; Frontier battalions, 41,000; Cossacks, 150,000, inclusive of the Opolchenié. The war strength in trained men is estimated at between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000.

SERBIA

Service is universally compulsory; liability begins at 17 and training at 21. The average peace effective was about 24,000, but the war strength was computed at 270,000, without including the Third Ban.

SPAIN

A new army law of June 29, 1911, established personal obligatory service for Spaniards with few special exceptions. There are two categories, one for service with the colours, nominally 3 but in practice 2 years, and the other receiving less than 1 year's training. This is followed by 5 years in the Second Portion of the army, 6 years in the Reserve, and the remainder of the total liability of 18 years in the Territorial Reserve.

The effective of the permanent army in 1913 was 123,000. The Second Portion of the army now numbers about 260,000, the Reserve 290,000, and the Territorial Reserve 500,000.

The infantry armament is a Mauser, and the field-gun a Creusot quick-firer.

SWEDEN

The Swedish Army was reorganised in 1914. **General personal service** has been adopted, the total liability being for 19 years. The periods of training with the colours, which are spread over four years, aggregate 8–12 months, according to the man's branch. These four and another four years constitute the period of a man's service in the first line of the Beväring, after which he remains for 4 in the second, and 8 in the Landstorm. The approximate war strength is 230,000 men of the first line, 90,000 of the second line, and 165,000 of the Landstorm, and under the new scheme is expected to rise to a total of 600,000.

SWITZERLAND

The Federal forces do not constitute a standing army, the principle being that of a militia, and the liability to serve thirteen years in the **Auszug** or **Elite,** eight in the **Landwehr,** and the remaining years up to the age of 48 in the **Landsturm.** Recruit course in the first year is 92 days for the Cavalry, 77 days for the Artillery, and 67 days for the Infantry, with repetition courses of 13 days in each of the second to eighth years.

The field army is over 200,000 strong, about 140,000 men being in the Auszug and the rest in the Landwehr. The Landsturm consists of about 300,000 men, and like all third-line forces is intended for defence of communications, railways, etc. The armament is the 1896 rifle and a Krupp quick-firer field-gun, model 1903.

TURKEY

Liability to service 3 years in the **Nizam** (active army) preceded by 4 years and followed by 6 years in the army reserve (**Ikhtiyat**), after which 8 years in the **First Redif.**

Peace strength supposed to be 281,658, with perhaps 250,000 Reserves and 200,000 First Redifs. This, with the younger Mustahfiz and the whole of the Second Redifs, would constitute well over 1,000,000 men, 750,000 of them fully trained. But only a portion of the total effort in arms could be delivered at one time or in one place, though in a prolonged campaign the reserve strength of the Empire was bound to tell.

UNITED STATES

The legal maximum enlisted strength of the Regular Army is 100,000, but the actual administrative maximum is lower. In 1915 the strength was 94,765 enlisted men, 5,430 officers and 5,430 Philippine scouts. Stringent selection is enforced in recruiting, and only about one applicant in six is accepted. The question of increasing the peace effective is being considered, owing to the demands of the Hawaii and Canal Zone garrisons.

The **regular forces** consist of 15 regiments of **Cavalry,** 36 batteries of **Artillery,** 70 coast batteries, and 30 regiments of **Infantry,** besides engineers and technical and departmental troops. The infantry regiment is divided into three battalions of four companies. The irregular forces are the native Porto Rico regiment, 8 battalions, and 18 companies of Philippine scouts, and some Indian mounted scouts.

Under the Militia Law 1908, the **organised militia** (the State Forces referred to above) have been reconstituted, and the total strength in 1915 was 8,705 officers and 120,693 enlisted men. Most of the States have prepared plans for rapid mobilisation, and within a few years the force is expected to have assumed an efficient military character; but at present there is great variation in condition, training, and distribution as compared with population-grouping (New York, for example, supplying nearly 12 % of the whole force).

THE EUROPEAN WAR

SUMMARY OF EARLY EVENTS

June 1914

28. Assassination at Sarajevo of Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria and the Duchess of Hohenberg.

July

23. Austrian Note to Serbia. Forty-eight hours allowed for reply.

25. Serbian reply rejected. Austro-Hungarian Minister left Belgrade.

27. Sir E. Grey's proposals for conference of Germany, France, Italy, and Great Britain in London accepted by France and Italy and rejected by Germany.

28. Austria declared war on Serbia.

30. Partial mobilisation of Russian Army. War Council in Berlin.

August

1. Germany declared war on Russia and France. Luxemburg seized.

4. British ultimatum to Germany, requiring respect for Belgian neutrality. German attack on Liége. British Army mobilised. War declared by Great Britain on Germany at 11 p.m. Admiral Sir John Jellicoe appointed to command the Grand Fleet.

5. Lord Kitchener appointed Secretary for War.

6. Commons voted £100,000,000 and 500,000 men.

8. French captured Altkirch, Alsace.

9. *U* 15 sunk by H.M.S. *Birmingham*.

10. France declared war on Austria. Germans in Liége.

12. Great Britain declared war on Austria. Sale of *Goeben* and *Breslau* to Turkey.

13. Fall of last Liége forts.

15. Japanese ultimatum to Germany. Russian proclamation promising autonomy to a new united Poland under Russian suzerainty.

16. British Expeditionary Force landed in France.

17. Belgian Government transferred to Antwerp. Serbian victory at Shabatz.

20. Brussels occupied by the Germans.

23. Fall of Namur. Japan declared war on Germany. Bombardment of Tsingtau. British engaged at Mons.

24. French driven back in Lorraine.

25. Destruction of Louvain.

26. Conquest of Togoland by British and French. British retirement to line Cambrai—Le Cateau in northern France.

28. Naval engagement in Heligoland Bight.

29. German Samoa occupied by New Zealanders.

31. Russian defeat at Osterove.

September

2. Austrians heavily defeated after seven days' battle; Lemberg occupied by Russians.

3. French Government removed to Bordeaux.

4–6. Great Britain, France, and Russia signed agreement not to make peace individually. Rheims in German hands. Sir John French's first dispatch issued.

6–10. Battle of the Marne.

7. German advance in France reached its most southerly point, east of Paris. Fall of Maubeuge.

9. Indian offers of 70,000 troops and equipment announced.

10. Russians captured Tomaszow.

11. Turkey announced abolition of the Capitulations. German New Guinea and Bismarck Archipelago occupied by the Australians.

13. German rally from retreat, at the Aisne.

16. Russian retirement from East Prussia.

17. Austrian Army routed in Galicia.

20. Bombardment of Rheims Cathedral.

22. British cruisers *Aboukir*, *Hogue*, and *Cressy* sunk by submarine in North Sea. General Botha assumed command in S. Africa. Madras bombarded by the *Emden*.

23. Naval air raid on Zeppelin sheds at Düsseldorf.

27. Germans occupied Malines.

October

6. Belgian Government removed from Antwerp.

7. Antwerp evacuated by the Allies. All but a small portion of the fighting forces successfully withdrawn.

9. Germans under General von Baseler entered Antwerp.

10. Naval air raid on Düsseldorf. Death of King Carol of Rumania.

13. Rebellion of Col. Maritz in S. Africa. Martial law proclaimed. Ghent occupied by Germans. Germans within 16 miles of Warsaw.

14. Allies occupied Ypres.

16. H.M.S. *Hawke* sunk by submarine.

16. Arrival of Canadian troops in England.

17. Four German destroyers sunk off the Dutch coasts by English destroyers and H.M.S. *Undaunted*.

18. British naval bombardment of Germans on Belgian coast with monitors.

21. State sale of alcohol prohibited in Russia.

22. German attack on Warsaw beaten off.

27. Maritz defeated. Flight into German territory. 2,500 refugees rescued from French liner *Amiral Gauteaume*.

28. De Wet and Beyers joined the S. African rebels.

30. Prince Louis of Battenberg resigned office as First Sea Lord. Lord Fisher succeeded.

31. Russian cruiser *Jemtchug* and French destroyer sunk in Penang Harbour by the *Emden*. H.M.S. *Hermes* sunk by submarine off Dover.

November

1. H.M.S. *Monmouth* and *Good Hope* sunk in action off Chilean coast.

2. Admiralty declared all North Sea a military area.

3. British and French squadron bombarded Dardanelles forts. German cruiser *Yorck* sunk by mine on returning from raid on Yarmouth.

4. British reverse in German East Africa.

5. Great Britain declared war on Turkey and annexed Cyprus.

6. Russians regained line of the San. Spy Lody shot at the Tower.

7. Capture of Tsingtau by the Japanese.

9. German cruiser *Geier* interned at Honolulu. New scale of Army and Navy pensions and allowances announced.

10. *Emden* destroyed by H.M.A.S. *Sydney* at Cocos-Keeling Island. *Königsberg* blocked in creek in East Africa.

11. Germans captured Dixmude.

12. Violent attack on British at Ypres.

14. Death of Lord Roberts in France.

17. New British War Loan of £350,000,000 announced. New Budget duties on tea and beer and income tax imposed.

20. German five weeks' struggle for the road to Calais exhausted.

21. British occupied Basra at head of Persian Gulf. Air raid on Zeppelin factory at Friedrichshaven.

23. Ypres in flames. Zeebrugge bombarded by British squadron.

26. H.M.S. *Bulwark* blown up in the Medway.

December

1. The King visited the front. Surrender of De Wet.

2. *Austrians captured Belgrade.*

4. General Botha captured seven hundred rebels near Reitz.

7. Rebel General Beyers shot while trying to swim across the river Vaal.

8. *Naval victory off Falkland Islands.* Collapse of South African Rebellion.

9. Serbians retook Valievo.

13. Submarine *B* 11 (Lieutenant Holbrook) entered Dardanelles and torpedoed Turkish battleship *Messudiyeh*. Gen. von Falkenhayn appointed Chief of German General Staff, superseding Count von Moltke.

14. *Serbians recovered Belgrade.*

16. Bombardment of West Hartlepool, Scarborough, and Whitby.

17. *Egypt declared a British protectorate.*

18. Prince Hussein Kamel Pasha nominated Sultan of Egypt in place of Khedive Abbas Hilmi, deposed.

25. Seven British naval airmen assisted by cruisers and submarines raided enemy warships off Cuxhaven.

26. Austrians in flight in Galicia and in the Carpathians.

31. Australians captured Bougainville (largest of the Solomon Islands).

January 1915

1. H.M.S. *Formidable* torpedoed in the Channel; 200 survivors. Institution of the Military Cross.

2. Turkish transport mined in the Bosphorus.

3. Russians destroyed two Turkish army corps at Ardahan in the Caucasus.

4. London Stock Exchange (closed since July 30) re-opened.

13. Baron Stephan Burian succeeded Count Berchtold as Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs. Tabriz (Persia) taken by the Turks.

January 1915—*continued*

14. Swakopmund (German South-west Africa) occupied by the Union Forces.
19. German airships attack Yarmouth, King's Lynn, Snettisham, and other Norfolk villages.
24. *British patrolling squadron under Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty intercepted German battle-cruiser squadron and sank the Blücher in the North Sea.*
27. British £5,000,000 loan to Rumania arranged.
29. Russian advance in East Prussia towards Tilsit.
30. Germans checked by British near La Bassée.

February

2. British Parliament reassembled.
3. Turkish attempt on Suez Canal repulsed. German £3,000,000 loan to Bulgaria.
5. New British Army estimates providing for 3,000,000 men presented.
6. Financial conference at Paris arranged pool of resources by Great Britain, France, and Russia.
8. Turks in full retreat from Suez Canal.
12. Raid by 34 naval aeroplanes on Ostend, Bruges, and Zeebrugge.
13. Germans retook offensive in Alsace.
15. German advance in East Prussia and in Poland north of the Vistula.
16. Raid by 40 aeroplanes on Belgian coast towns.
17. Two Zeppelins wrecked off Danish coast.
18. *German official submarine "blockade" of Great Britain began.* Vessels liable to be sunk without warning.
19. Franco-British Fleet bombarded Dardanelles forts.
26. Dardanelles swept up to four miles from entrance.
27. Capture of the transferred (ex-German) steamer *Dacia* by French warship.

March

1. *British reply to German "blockade": Allied fleets will prevent commodities of any kind reaching or leaving the German Empire.* British battleships proceeded 10 miles up Dardanelles Straits.
4. German submarine *U* 8 sunk off Dover: crew captured; not to be treated as honourable prisoners of war.
5. Zeppelin *L* 8 wrecked near Tirlemont and 17 crew killed. H.M.S. *Queen Elizabeth* bombarding defences of the Narrows in the Dardanelles by firing over the Peninsula. Resignation of M. Venizelos, Greek Prime Minister.
9. M. Gounaris formed new Greek Ministry.
10. *Battle of Neuve Chapelle.*
18. Loss of H.M.SS. *Irresistible* and *Ocean* and the French cruiser *Bouvet* at the Dardanelles. Russians occupied Memel.
19. Labour representatives agreed in conference with the Government that during the war there shall be no stoppage of work on munitions.
21. Zeppelin raid on Paris.
22. *Russians captured Przemysl with 126,000 prisoners and 700 big guns.* Russians evacuated Memel.
26. Lupkow pass in the Carpathians captured by Russians.

April

6. By the King's command "no wines, spirits, or beer will be consumed in any of his Majesty's houses after to-day."
9. Russians in the Carpathians held the summits on a front of 70 miles.
13. Russian offensive in Carpathians arrested. Austro-Germans under General von Mackensen began great counter-movement.
14. British rout 15,000 Turks on the Euphrates.
17. *British capture Hill 60 S.E. of Ypres.*
20. Keetmanshoop (German S.W. Africa) occupied by Union Forces.
22. French and British driven back north of Ypres by German gas attack.
24. *The Canadian Division recaptured four 4·7 guns at Ypres.*
25. Allied forces landed on both shores of the Dardanelles. *Australians and New Zealanders landed at Anzac Cove.*
27. French armoured cruiser *Léon Gambetta* torpedoed in the Otranto Straits; 600 officers and men drowned.
28. German offensive at Ypres definitely stopped.

May

2. Russian Southern Armies heavily defeated in Western Galicia.
3. Italy formally denounces Italo-Austrian Alliances.
7. *Lusitania torpedoed.*
8. Capture of Libau (on the Baltic) by German raiding force.
10. German airship raid on Southend, Leigh-on-Sea, and Westcliff.
12. H.M.S. *Goliath* torpedoed in the Dardanelles; 20 officers, 160 men saved. *Union forces occupied Windhuk* (capital of German South-West Africa).
16. Russian 3rd Army in West Galicia forced to retire to the line of the San. Simultaneous retirement from Carpathian passes necessary, but a hold maintained in East Galicia.
19. Mr. Asquith, on the adjournment of the House of Commons, announced the coming reconstruction of the Government.
23. *Italy declared war on Austria.*
26. H.M.S. *Triumph* torpedoed off the Gallipoli Peninsula.
27. H.M.S. *Majestic* torpedoed off Gallipoli Peninsula. H.M.S. auxiliary ship *Princess Irene* accidentally destroyed by explosion off Sheerness.
27. Important French successes towards Souchez.
31. *Zeppelin raid on London*; six people killed.

June

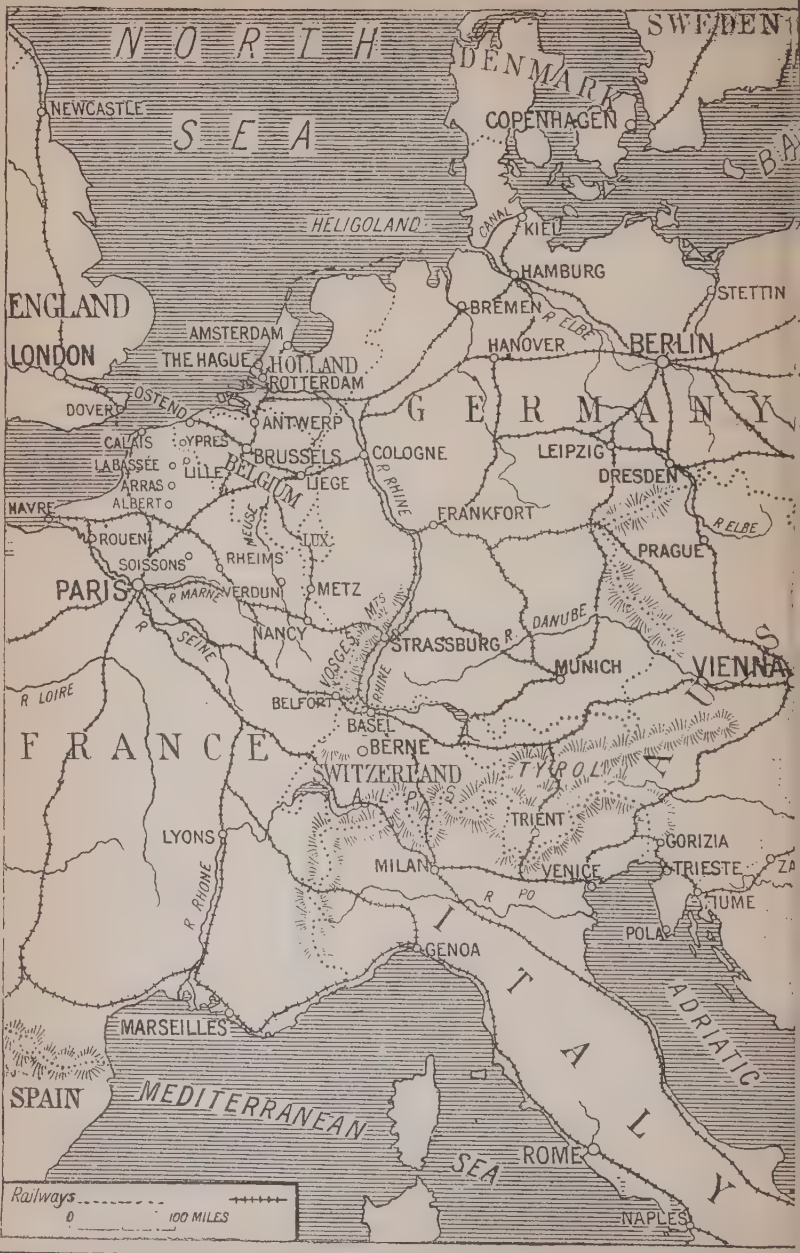
1. French captured the sugar refinery at Souchez.
2. *Crossing of the Isonzo by the Italian Army.*
3. *Przemysl retaken by German and Austrian forces* after a bombardment by 36-in. guns. Surrender of Amara on the Tigris to the British.
6. Part of General von Linsingen's army crossed the Dniester at Zurarwno, 40 miles from Lemberg.
7. *Zeppelin destroyed between Ghent and Brussels by Flight Sub-Lieutenant R. A. J. Warneford, R.N., at a height of 6,000 ft.*
9. Monfalcone captured by the Italians.
13. General election in Greece. M. Venizelos gained 193 seats out of a total of 316.
16. Mr. Lloyd George took the oath as Minister of Munitions.
22. *Recapture of Lemberg* by the second Austrian Army under General Boehm-Ermolli.
26. General Sukhomlinoff, Russian Minister for War, resigned; General Polivanoff succeeded him.
27. Germans captured Halicz. Russians retreated from the line of the Dniester to the Gnila Lipa.

July

2. German cruiser *Pommern* torpedoed and sunk by British submarine under Commander Max K. Horton.
9. *Conquest of German South-West Africa.*
8. *National Registration Bill* passed the House of Commons.
14. German offensive on the Narew front. Przasnysz captured. New German offensive at Riga.
17. Von Hindenburg forced the Russians back to the fortresses on the Narew. Von Mackensen breaks the Russian line at Krasnostaw. Italian success on the Cadore frontier.
21. Austro-German army driven across the Bug in Sokal district. British success at Hooge.
22. Convention signed ceding to Bulgaria the Turkish portion of the Dedeagatch railway with the territory between the River Maritza and the frontier.
23. Germans crossed the Narew between the forts of Obryte Pultusk and Rozhan.
31. Russians evacuate Lublin.

August

1. Mitau, in the Baltic provinces, occupied by Germans.
4. *Fall of Warsaw.*
5. Fall of Ivangorod.
6. *Landing at Suvla Bay.*
8. German naval repulse in the Gulf of Riga. Nine battleships and 12 cruisers driven off.
9. Important British success north and west of Hooge.
11. Rapid German advance east of Warsaw.
12. Belgrade bombarded again.
17. Fall of Kovno.
18. *Russian naval victory in the Gulf of Riga.*
19. Fall of Novo Georgievsk. White Star liner *Arabic* torpedoed by German submarine.
20. *Italy declared war on Turkey.*
21. M. Venizelos accepted the Greek Premiership. *Cotton declared absolute contraband* by the British Government.
23. Osowiec occupied by the Germans. Russians retired from the Niemen and Bobr line.
25. Fall of Brest Litowsk.
26. British aeroplane, Squadron Commander Arthur W. Bizsworth, R.N., destroyed a German submarine off Ostend.
27. Austro-Germans broke through the Zlota Lipa position north and south of Brzezany.
29. Germans stormed Lipsk. Germans progressed east of Kovno towards Vilna.



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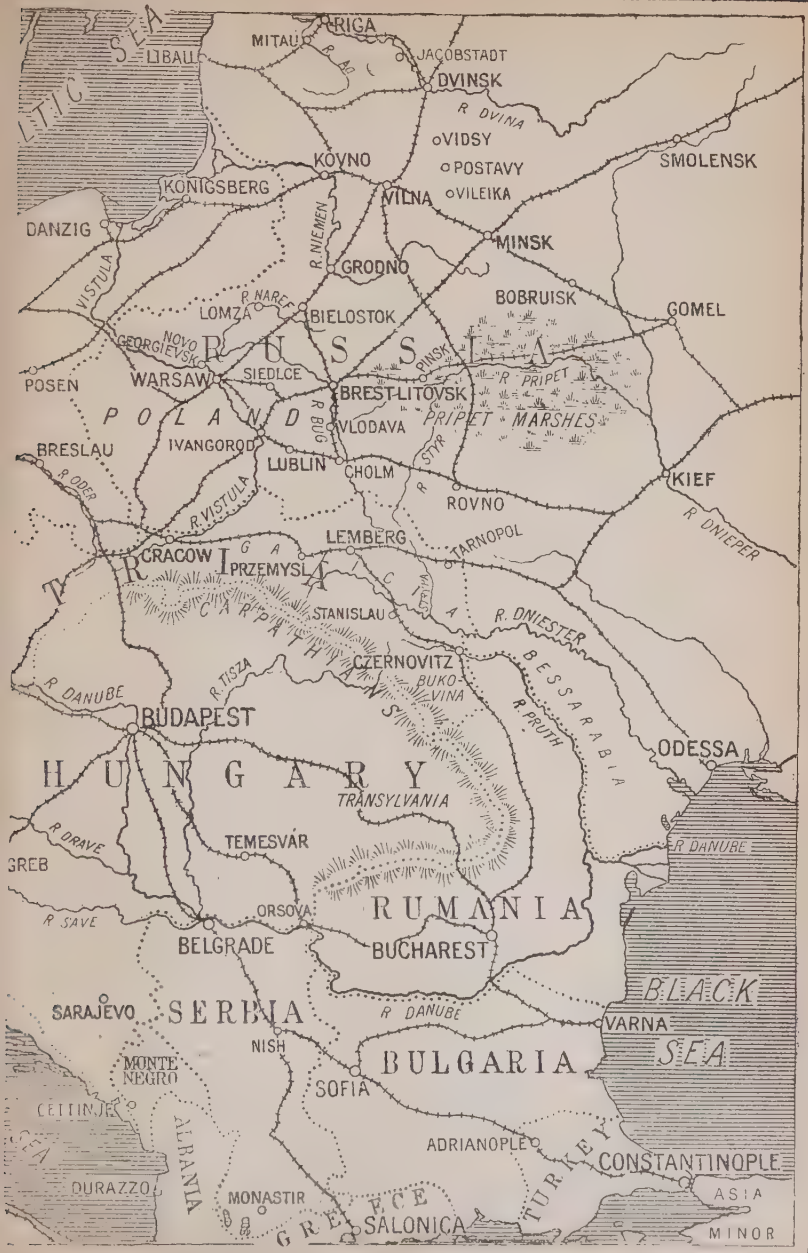
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R DNIEPER
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TARNOPOL
CRACOW
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GALICIA
CARPATHIAN MTS
STANISLAU
R DNIESTER
BESSARABIA
CZERNOVITZ
BUKOVINA
R TISZA
R DANUBE
R PRUTH
BUDAPEST
ODESSA
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TRANSYLVANIA
R DRAVE
TEMESVÁR
R DANUBE
GREB
R SAVE
ORSOVA
RUMANIA
BELGRADE
BUCHAREST
BLACK SEA
SARAJEVO
SERBIA
R DANUBE
VARNA
NISH
MONTE NEGRO
BULGARIA
SOFIA
CETTINJE
ADRIANOPLE
CONSTANTINOPLE
ALBANIA
DURAZZO
MONASTIR
GREECE
SALONICA
TURKEY
ASIA MINOR

September 1915

1. Russian Staff changes announced. General Alexieff appointed Chief of Staff.
2. Fall of Grodno. Rumanian Government stopped further export of cereals and transit of gold through the country.
5. *Tsar assumed supreme command of the Russian Armies.* Grand Duke Nicholas transferred to the command in the Caucasus.
7. Russian victory near Tarnopol in Galicia.
11. German concentration on the Dvinsk-Vilna line.
13. Admiral Sir Percy Scott placed in command of aerial defence of London.
15. Germans occupied Pinsk.
18. *Fall of Vilna.*
22. French air raid on Stuttgart.
23. Russians reoccupied Lutsk in Volhynia.
24. German assault on Dvinsk.
25. *Battle of Loos.*
26. French captured Souchez.
28. Defeat of the Turks at Kut-el-Amara.

October

1. Foreign Office announced German officers in Bulgaria
2. Bulgarian forces on Serbian frontier.
4. Russian ultimatum to Bulgaria.
5. *Allied forces land at Salonika.* Lord Derby appointed Official Director of Recruiting.
6. Austro-German invasion of Serbia.
7. M. Zaimis became Premier in Greece.
9. *Belgrade occupied by Austro-Germans.*
11. Bulgarians crossed the Serbian frontier east and south-east of Nish.
12. Greek Government declined to assist Serbia. *Nurse Cavell shot by order of German court-martial in Brussels.*
13. M. Delcassé, French Foreign Minister, resigned. *Zeppelin raid on London.*
14. Bulgaria at war with Serbia. Great Britain declared war on Bulgaria.
15. French gained possession of summit of Hartmannsweilerkopf, Alsace.
16. British Government declared a blockade of the Bulgarian coast.
17. Bulgarians cut the Nish-Uskub railway at Vrania. Allied Note to Greece. Cyprus offered to Greece by Great Britain.
18. Italy declared war on Bulgaria. General Sir C. C. Monro appointed to command the Mediterranean Expeditionary Force in succession to General Sir Ian Hamilton. Sir Edward Carson resigned from the Cabinet.
21. Russian fleet bombarded Varna.
22. Bulgarians occupied Uskub.
23. German cruiser *Prince Adalbert* sunk by British submarine in Baltic.
26. British transport *Marquette* torpedoed in the Ægean Sea.
27. Uskub retaken by the Serbians.
28. *French Ministry resigned*; new Cabinet—M. Briand Premier and Minister for Foreign Affairs, General Gallieni Minister for War. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Bryan Mahon in command of British forces in the Balkans.
29. *General Joffre in London.*

November

1. Fall of Kraguievatz.
2. German disturbances in Persia.
5. *Fall of Nish to Bulgarians.*
7. Italian liner *Ancona* sunk by submarine flying Austrian flag.
11. Greek Chamber dissolved. Mr. Churchill left the Government, in order to join his regiment.
12. Shah of Persia received Allied Ministers. Declared himself friendly.
16. Fall of Prilep.
20. Fall of Novi Bazar. *Lord Kitchener in Athens:* had audience of King Constantine.
22. *Great battle at Ctesiphon,* 18 miles from Bagdad. M. Venizelos decided to abstain from forthcoming elections.
23. Fall of Mitrovitza and Prishtina. British operating in Cameroon.
24. Entente Note to Greece as to security of Allied troops in Macedonia.
25. Greek reply guaranteed security of Allied troops. 250,000 Russians on Rumanian frontier.
26. New Allied Note to Greece.
29. Bulgarians cut Monastir-Salonika railway at Kenali. *British withdrew from Ctesiphon.*
30. Prizrend taken by the Bulgarians.

December

1. Reopening of Italian Parliament. Baron Sonnino announced adhesion to the Pact of London.
2. Fall of Monastir.
3. *General Joffre appointed Commander-in-Chief of French Armies.* General Townshend's forces reached Kut-el-Amara. Count Bernstorff informed by Mr. Lansing that Captain Boy-Ed and von Papen, German Naval and Military Attachés at Washington, are no longer acceptable to the Administration.
4. *Anglo-French Conference at Calais.* Fresh British forces landed at Salonika.
6. *Allied War Council in Paris.*
7. President Wilson's Message to Congress.
11. Greek Government agreed to withdraw all troops save one division from Salonika. General de Castelnau appointed Chief of Staff to General Joffre.
12. Greek ships detained at Malta released. Close of Derby Recruiting Campaign.
13. British under Colonel Gordon defeated Arabs west of Matruh.
14. *German seaplane destroyed off Belgian coast* by Flight-Sub-Lieutenant Graham, R.N.A.S.
15. *Sir John French retired from command of the British Army* in France and Flanders and succeeded by Sir Douglas Haig. Sir John French appointed to command of troops at home.
17. Russian success in Persia. Hamadan occupied.
19. *Withdrawal from Anzac and Suvla Bay.* Greek elections resulted in big anti-Venizelist majority, in consequence of abstentions.
20. General Ruszky retired. *Groups* 2, 3, 4, 5, *Derby Scheme, called up.*
21. Russians captured Kum (Persia). Sir William Robertson appointed Chief of Imperial General Staff in succession to Sir Archibald Murray. Sir Archibald Murray succeeded Sir Charles Monro in the Dardanelles. Sir Charles Monro succeeded Sir Douglas Haig in command of the First Army.
26. Russians occupied Kashan.
28. Cabinet crisis as result of Lord Derby's report.
29. Allied warships off Durazzo. French occupied island of Castellorizo.
30. P. & O. liner *Persia* sunk by German submarine. H.M. cruiser *Natal* sunk in harbour by internal explosion. *German, Austrian, Turkish, and Bulgarian Consuls arrested by General Sarrail.*
31. Sir John Simon resigned from the Government.

THE YEAR OF THE TURN OF THE TIDE

During 1916 the tide of success in the Great War definitely ebbed from the Germanic Powers and flowed in favour of the Entente nations and their allies. Many circumstances contributed to this end, but the most important was undoubtedly the great co-ordination of effort by the Allies as the result of a series of War Councils in Paris, London, and Rome. Lord Kitchener (the British War Minister) was on his way to visit the Russian Ministers and Front when, on June 5, he perished in the loss of H.M.S. *Hampshire* by a mine off the Orkneys coast. Russian co-operation has, however, been complete at all the War Councils, whether military or financial, or concerned with munitions.

The year saw the addition of Rumania as a fresh and active adherent of the Allies, and the formal declaration of war by Germany on Portugal (who later sent troops to co-operate on the European Fronts) and by Italy on Germany.

The number of Entente Powers was thus raised to nine: Great Britain, France, Russia, Italy, Serbia, Montenegro, Rumania, Portugal, and Japan, against the four enemy powers: Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria, and Turkey. The Declarations of war have been as follows:

1914

July 28.—Austria against Serbia.
Aug. 1.—Germany ,, Russia.
,, 3.—Germany ,, France.
,, 4.—Britain ,, Germany.
,, 7.—Montenegro ,, Austria.

1914—*continued*

Aug.	10.—France	against	Austria.
,,	12. Britain	,,	Austria.
,,	23.—Japan	,,	Germany.
Nov.	4.—Russia	,,	Turkey.
,,	4.—France	,,	Turkey.
,,	5.—Britain	,,	Turkey.

1915

May	23.—Italy	against	Austria.
,,	20.—Italy	,,	Turkey.
Oct.	14.—Bulgaria	,,	Serbia.
,,	14.—Russia	,,	Bulgaria.
,,	15.—Britain	,,	Bulgaria.
,,	16.—France	,,	Bulgaria.
,,	18.—Italy	,,	Bulgaria.

1916

Mar.	10.—Germany	against	Portugal.
Aug.	27.—Rumania	,,	Austria.
,,	27.—Italy	,,	Germany.
,,	28.—Germany	,,	Rumania.
,,	30.—Turkey	,,	Rumania.

The effect of the combined and simultaneous pressure on all the enemy fronts was not felt till half-way through the year. In the earlier months the Germans were still holding the initiative both on east and west, though their victorious progress into Russia had been brought to a stand round Dvinsk and before Riga, and the Russian revival was already beginning in the south. On the western side the enemy were able to launch on Feb. 21 their great and costly offensive against Verdun, and on May 14 the Austrians pushed aggressively down into the Trentino, wresting cities from Italy. In the Balkans the Bulgarian and Austrian advance had not only forced the remnant of the Serbian army through Albania to the coast and brought the fall of Cettigne (the Montenegrin capital) on Jan. 13, and the occupation of Scutari on Jan. 23, but had driven the British and French relief forces, based on Salonika, back over the Greek frontier and obliged them to take up there purely a defensive attitude for many months.

The complete withdrawal from the Gallipoli Peninsula on Jan. 8, and the series of disasters befalling the hitherto successful Mesopotamian expedition, culminating in the surrender of General Townshend and 2,970 British and 6,000 Indians at Kut-el-Amara on April 29, were further events encouraging to the enemy, who had the satisfaction also on April 20 of seeing the outbreak of the serious, but happily very short-lived, rebellion in Ireland.

The great naval victory of Jutland Bank, when the German Fleet made its showy but vain attempt to win the mastery of the seas, marked the turn in affairs. The concerted offensives of the Allies followed thus:

June 4. Russian offensive opened in Bukovina and resulted in fall of Czernowitz on June 17.

June 25. Italian advance in the Trentino, and swift regaining of the ground and cities lost.

July 1. Franco-British offensive opened on both sides of the Somme.

July 2. New Russian offensive in centre of eastern line at Smorgon.

Aug. 8. Portugal (against whom Germany had declared war on March 10) extended her co-operation to Europe.

Aug. 27. Rumania declared war on Austria and swiftly captured all the passes through the Carpathians, penetrating to the Hungarian plain and linking up with the end of the Russian line. She was subsequently forced back under the fullest weight of pressure the enemy could concentrate against her.

Sept. 21. Franco-British advance from Salonika supporting Serbian offensive against Bulgaria in Macedonia, while a Russian force passed into the Dobruja to join the Rumanians against a Bulgarian counter-inroad under German direction.

FIGHTING IN THE WEST

The British Front

The expansion in size and equipment of the British armies on the Western Front continued during 1914 with ever-accelerating speed. Military service became compulsory for single men on Jan. 24 and for married men on April 7.

By July, the length of additional front taken over from the French was nearly equal to the full extent of line as it existed at the beginning of the year from north of Ypres to Souchez. On March 23 it was officially notified that the sector Souchez to Arras had become a British responsibility, and by June 27 British reconnaissance attacks were noted as occurring from the La Bassée canal as far south almost as the line of the Somme. When the great push was launched on July 1, the junction-point between French and British was just north of the Somme, along both banks of which the French were operating.

On Dec. 15, 1915, Field-Marshal Sir John French relinquished the command-in-chief of the British Forces in the field and returned to England to take supreme command of the Home Defence and Reserve Forces, which, like those on active service, were developing with enormous speed. The command-in-chief in France devolved on General Sir Douglas Haig, previously commanding the First Army, which now passed under General Sir Charles Monro.

Almost simultaneously, on Dec. 21, General Sir William Robertson became Chief of the Imperial General Staff in succession to Sir Archibald Monro. The burden on the Minister for War had been growing daily, and Sir William Robertson, on his appointment, relieved Lord Kitchener by assuming the supreme direction of all operations.

Throughout the early months of the year the British armies continued to stand for the most part on the defensive, though there were frequent periods of intense bombardment at many parts of the line. The enemy made a series of more or less violent attacks on British position.

On Dec. 19 they tried—with gas—at Ypres, and failed. Five weeks later, on Jan. 27, the attempt was made N.W. of Loos, and was beaten back. Next day there was an unsuccessful assault at Carnoy.

The British retorted on Feb. 7 with a fierce artillery attack in the Arras sector and a long-range bombardment of Lille.

There followed a period during which short ranges of trench were captured and recaptured at various points thus:

Feb. 12.—Trenches won in Vimy sector.

Feb. 14.—600 yards of the International trench S.E. of Ypres lost.

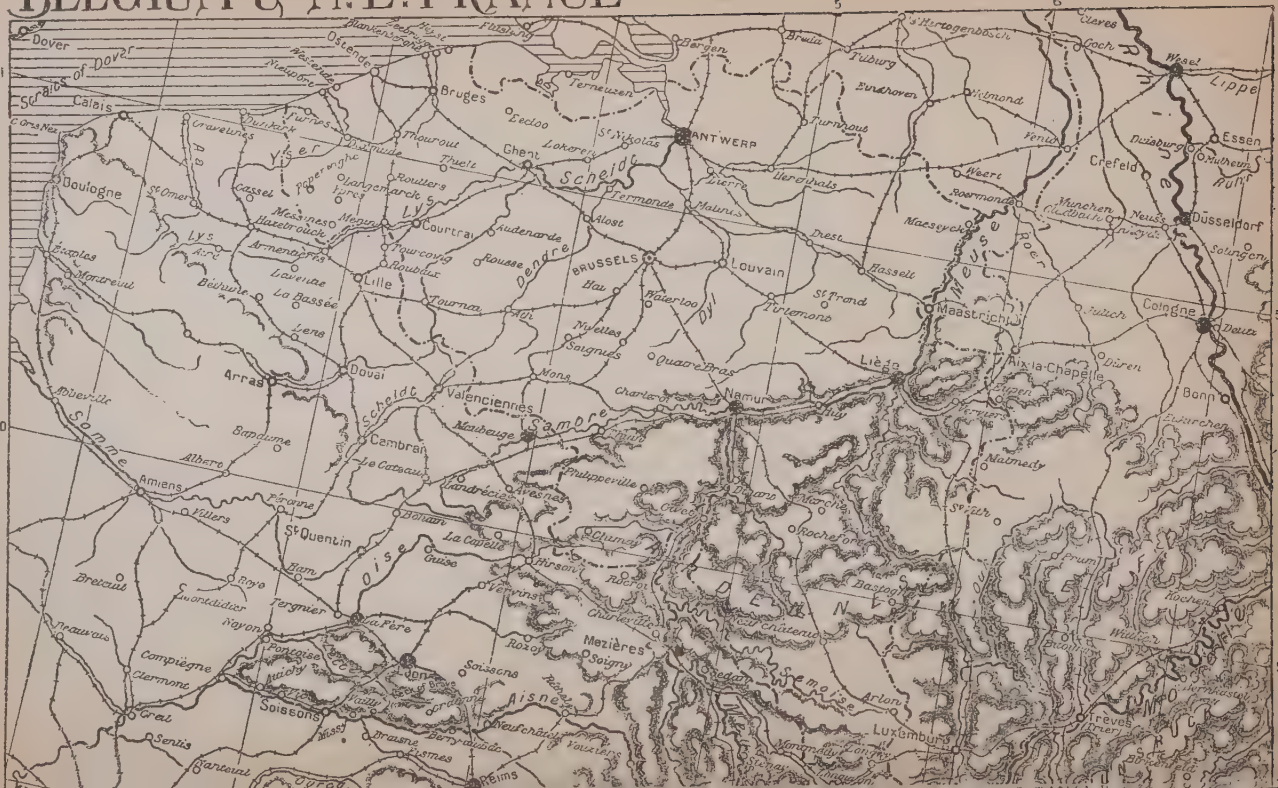
March 27.—International trench regained.

March 27.—First and second line trenches on 600 yard front captured at St. Eloi.

March 30.—German bombers succeeded in again reaching the lost trenches at St. Eloi and capturing a mine crater. The mine crater was retaken, lost and retaken again, before it eventually remained firmly in British hands on April 10.

Another exchange of trenches was on the Ypres-Pilkem road between April 12 and 21.

BELGIUM & N.E. FRANCE



PARIS
St Denis
Meaux
Versailles
Dormans
Château Thierry
Epernay
Sézanne
Montmirail
La Ferté Gaucher
La Ferté Milon
Marshes of St Gond
Morains
Châlons
Suippes
Somme-Py
Sedan
Stenay
Verdun
Metz
Saarbrücken
Saarlouis
Saargemünd
Zweibrücken
Pirmasens
Busch
Saargethen
Homburg
Thionville
Rodemack
Rombas
Metzerwisse
Ars-sur-Moselle
Pont-à-Mousson
Nomeny
Nancy
Toul
Commercy
St Mihiel
Bar-le-Duc
St Dizier
Vitry
Joinville
Langres
Plateau of Langres
Gondrecourt
Neufchâteau
Mirecourt
Epinal
Remiremont
Gérardmer
Col de Sennheim
Col de Sobieux
Col du Bonhomme
Col de Ste Marie aux Mines
Lunéville
Sarrburg
Zabern
Strassburg
Schlestadt
Colmar
Neu Breisach
Freiburg
Rhine
Faucilles
Provins
Fontainebleau
Nogent s Seine
Sens
Troyes
Montargis
Joigny
Bar s Seine
Auxerre
Tonnerre
Chatillon s Seine
Dijon
Nevers
Clamecy
Arnay le Duc
Semur
Beaune
Dôle
Gray
Vesoul
Lure
Belfort
Montbéliard
Delle
Mulhausen
Basel
Besançon
Seine
Yonne
Aube
Marne
Loire
Saône
Ognon
Doubs
Railways
Scale of Miles
Scale of Kilometres
Chief Fortresses

On April 27, by furious rushes, the enemy succeeded in entering the British trenches at a few points, but they were heavily repulsed on the Arras sector on April 28 and a gas attempt near Loos broke down next day. The British artillery smashed an attack from the Messines ridge (between Ypres and Armentières) on April 30; a renewed attack east of Ypres was driven back next day, and the Germans were simultaneously repulsed in an attempt towards Albert at the southern end of the line. On May 11 the enemy succeeded in taking about 500 yards of British trench north-east of Vermelles (near Béthune), and on May 13 entered the trenches at Ploegsteert. They lost most of this ground again at once, but followed up with a rush against the Loos salient. On May 15 it was the British turn to occupy 250 yards of German trenches on the ridge north of Arras, but after recapturing a mine-crater the Germans stormed the trench on the ridge over a length of 1,500 yards on May 21.

Of all the severe but preparatory fighting, the most sustained and extensive effort occurred in what has been described as the *Third Battle of Ypres*. It began on June 2, with a strong surprise attack on the salient east of Ypres, held by Canadian troops, between Hooge and Hill 60 (Zwartelen). The front was driven in to a depth of about 700 yards, and Major-General Mercer and Brig.-General Williams, who were inspecting the front trenches at the time, were lost in the attack. General Mercer was reported killed and General Williams a prisoner. The Canadians counter-attacked next day, and fighting continued with slight lulls till, on June 13, the position formerly held had been completely recovered.

The Germans had one more brief success in seizing British trenches over a narrow front at Givenchy on June 22. Just afterwards the British artillery burst in unexampled intensity along the whole line from Ypres to the Somme. The bombardment continued till the end of the month and was accompanied by a series of reconnaissance raids at many points. At this time the Russian offensive on the East had already cleared the Bukovina and General von Hindenburg was demanding fresh troops for his countermove to check the Austrian débâcle. The western artillery bombardment was an announcement that the British 'push" on the west was about to begin, but gave no indication of the part of the line in which it would occur. On July 1 French and British together went over their parapets for the great Somme advance. Before describing this, however, reference must be made to earlier events on the French portion of the Allies' west front.

The French Front

At Verdun, where in six months of terrific fighting they withstood the fiercest and most sustained effort of the enemy to break their line, and on both banks of the Somme in front of Péronne, where, in close co-operation with the English, they themselves succeeded in the biggest "push" backward of the enemy since the battle of the Marne, the French had their two main centres of effort during the year. There were subsidiary engagements all along the line, and the artillery practice, as on the British portion of the front, increased enormously in intensity as the Allied efforts multiplied the output of munitions. The immediate effect of these tremendous and prolonged battles shows on the map as causing only a slight bending of the line. The conclusion has not, in fact, been reached at either of the two main points named, but whereas on the Somme the Allies are pressing more steadily and successfully day by day, at Verdun the German attack has slackened off, and the end of the year finds the chain of original fortresses all in French hands again.

As in the British Army, there were important rearrangements in command at the beginning of the year, to meet the requirements of the expanding army. General Joffre, previously commanding at the Front, had become (on Dec. 3, 1915) Commander-in-Chief of all the French Armies in whatever part of Europe or the world. Supporting him as Chief of Staff was General de Castelnau.

During December and January there were minor operations, chiefly in the Champagne area, where the Germans appeared to be pressing with the object of regaining the ground lost in the September advance by the French at the time the British captured Loos. At St. Souplet the French lost and regained a trench on Dec. 7; next day they counter-attacked five miles to the south-east at the Butte de Souain; on Jan. 9 the Germans made a strong attack on the Champagne front only to be again repulsed. However, on Feb. 13 the enemy were able to gain trenches on the Tahure to Somme-py road and only some of the trenches then seized were recaptured in the counter-attack.

A bigger, though temporary, French success was in the Vosges, where, after another struggle on Dec. 21, for the hotly-disputed summit of Hartmannsweilerkopf, they captured 1,300 prisoners and won a foothold, only to lose the ground again next day. There was another German success on Jan. 28, when they seized the trenches on a two-mile front at Frise on the Somme; these were not retaken till Feb. 11.

The German armies in the Meuse district, commanded by the Crown Prince, were suddenly flung against the fortress of Verdun on Feb. 21. While this great struggle was in progress, and at the moment when the first onrush was succeeding, the Germans on Feb. 27 made a renewed attack in Champagne and carried the first French line near Navarin Farm. On Mar. 2 they penetrated a small work near Maisons de Champagne, but on the following day the French regained these trenches. On Mar. 11 the enemy tried again with a surprise attack near Reims between Troyon and Berry-au-Bac and penetrated some positions, but it was not until June 23 that any further serious attempt was made in this region, and this, too, faded away with the loss by the Germans of the initiative on all fronts.

The Defence of Verdun

The fortress of Verdun on the Meuse, 40 miles due west of Metz and 170 miles east of Paris, holds the north-west gateway into France from Luxemburg and Lorraine. The city stands on an eminence on the left bank of the river, which zigzags away in a north-westerly direction, flanked on the right by a series of hill ridges (the heights of the Meuse). On the left bank below the city the valley broadens from one to two miles towards another ridge of wooded hills and forest.

Verdun is the centre of the one considerable salient thrust into the German line as it settled down after the retreat from the Marne. During the first year's war, attempts were more than once made against it by the enemy armies under the Crown Prince, operating from Luxemburg and the Woevre. It was at this—the strongest point probably in the entire French line—that, forestalling the expected Franco-British offensive in the west, the enemy launched on Feb. 21 an attack which raged in a succession of mighty battles

through the spring and summer, and diminished in intensity only as the Germans were worn down and placed on the defensive on all the western front.

To beat down the French defences at Verdun and make a new drive at Paris was, for the Germans, the next stage in a series of huge advances through strong defences. They were still on the flood of success. Serbia had been overwhelmed, the Russians driven beyond Poland and to the limits of Galicia. Big guns, and superiority of man-power in their armies which they were able to transfer on their railways, and the advantage of operating on their closely organised interior lines, had so far carried all before them. The same success might have been achieved at Verdun as at Antwerp, Namur, and other fortresses. Elaborate preparations for vanquishing France were made through the winter. The heavy artillery used with such deadly effect in Serbia and Russia was collected on the western front. Thirteen new divisions were brought into the line.

The French and British were aware of these preparations, while they themselves were training men and collecting munitions for their counter-stroke. They could not tell where the enemy might choose to strike, or when. For their part they remained meantime on the defensive, though their bursts of heavy bombardment, as that of Lille and along the Arras sector in February, may have hurried the German onslaught. Before it actually came the enemy were busy in the air, but their raids on the French lines of communications and stores met with swift counter-action. A Zeppelin was brought down in flames at Brabant-le-Roi, another was driven off by gunfire, and an aeroplane squadron was also put to flight.

The first rush, which was preceded by a bombardment so intense and concentrated that the front French lines completely disappeared, carried a good deal of ground in a week. The assault was flung against a wide area north-west of the city from Brabant-sur-Meuse, about 15 miles distant along the winding road to Herbébois, on the eastern ridge of the Meuse heights. It resulted in the immediate gaining of a considerable salient in the centre of this line from Haumont Wood to Beaumont. Brabant itself was evacuated on Feb. 23; next day the French on the hilly east bank were nearly three miles back on the line Champneuville-Ornes, and the Germans were claiming to have made 10,000 prisoners. The situation looked grave and became more so when, on Feb. 26, the enemy, after desperate fighting, closed further in and took possession of *Fort Douaumont*, the north-easterly of the ring of works in the originally fortified area of Verdun, before the defences had been thrown far out in advance. It was explained by the French that this fort had been practically dismantled some time previously, but they made strong attempts to regain a footing in the position without permanent success. The village of Douaumont held out longer and changed hands several times, but by Feb. 28 the French had withdrawn on the east side of Verdun to the heights immediately above the Meuse, and the Germans were entrenching on the Poivre ridge (one of those heights north of the city). The opening of the offensive had brought the German line forward from an average distance of 14 miles from Verdun to an average distance of four miles only. On the south-east they were still from 12 to 15 miles away, but here also they were beginning to press.

It was at the four-mile radius that the real resistance was encountered, and although by flinging in division after division of the best Prussian and Bavarian troops new positions were slowly gained by the enemy in the ensuing months, the progress was by yards only; it was frequently retarded altogether; often a front reached at enormous cost was lost again by immediate counter-attack. General Pétain, who took over the defence early in the struggle, was never besieged in the sense that the fortress was surrounded. The Germans half-circled his front, but to the rear his communication with headquarters and Paris were always open.

After a lull, what may be described as the *second battle for the fortress* began on March 2, when the enemy gained their first footing in Douaumont village, but were heavily repulsed from the neighbouring fort of Vaux. Swinging round to the north-west, the Germans rushed the village of Forges and Hill 265, west of the Meuse, on March 6, while on March 7 they had pushed in also on the south-east side to seize Fresnes, 10 miles out. The chief pressure, however, continued at two points, one on the west of the river and the other in the north-east corner of the defences, between the adjacent forts of Douaumont and Vaux. Other points were tested from time to time, but at these the struggle was almost ceaseless.

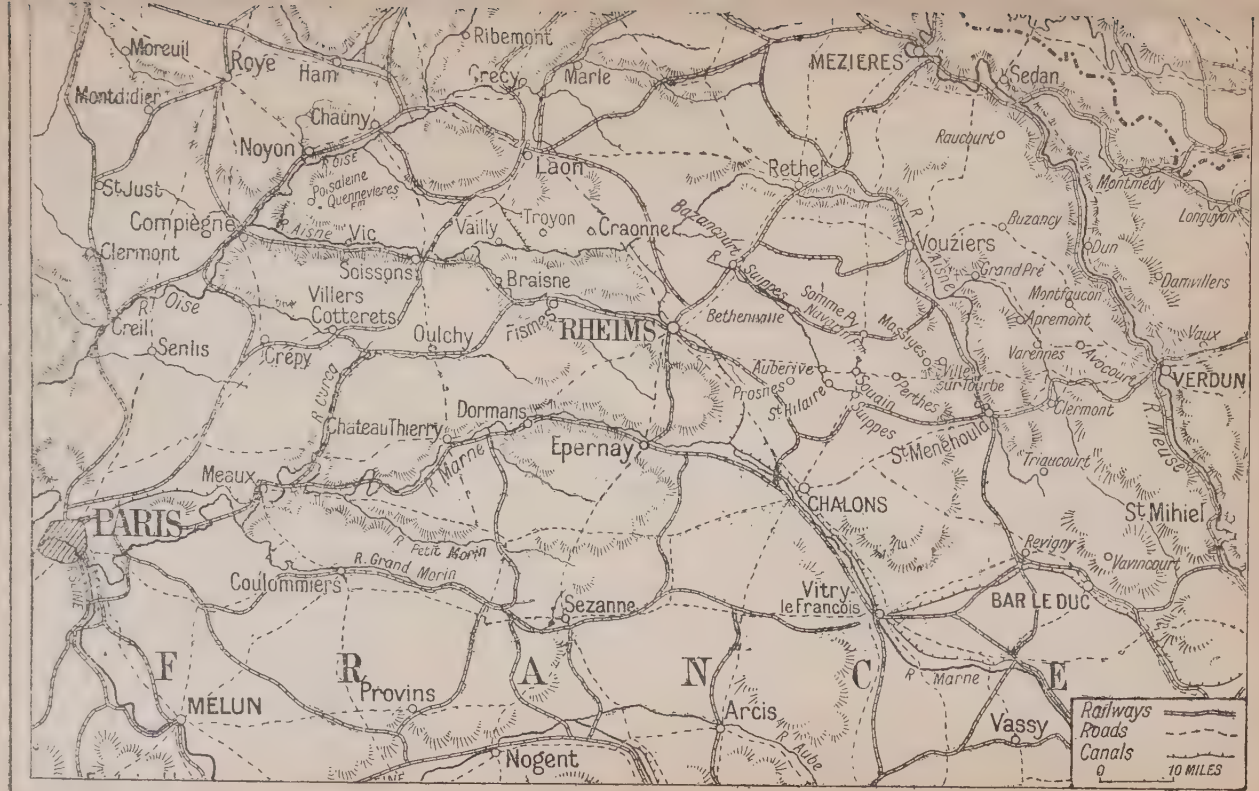
On the north-west side there began a furious fight for Corbeaux (the Rooks') Wood just south of Forges. The Germans won it, and the French regained it, foot by foot. Then the Germans captured it afresh. By March 14 they were through it and striving for a footing in Cumières, a village immediately to its south. Now also they first appeared on the slopes of *Mort Homme*, or *Dead Man's Hill*, on the western edge of the wood. This hill became a scene of some of the deadliest carnage in the whole of this fated area.

Seeking a fresh point of vantage, the enemy suddenly attacked far out on the left of the French defences, seized the Avocourt Wood on March 19, and from there, northward to Malancourt village, directed a renewed assault, aided by liquid fire, on Mort Homme, this time from its western side. The French by counter-attack drove them again from one end of Avocourt Wood on March 29 and recaptured an adjacent redoubt; but on March 31 they were compelled to evacuate Malancourt, and after another week of stubborn resistance they yielded up also their salient projecting into Béthincourt, just north of Mort Homme. The Germans were now close up to the terrible hill on three sides. They launched a new and tremendous attack on April 9 and 10, but although they won trenches on the hill itself, the cost in slain was appalling and they recoiled. By April 23 the French were making progress again in the Caurettes Wood east of Mort Homme, to the north of which and of Cumières they regained some trenches. Continuing the "push" they forced German positions to the north-west of the hill, capturing 100 prisoners.

Douaumont and Vaux

Simultaneously with this sustained and desperate fighting west of the Meuse, an equally hot conflict was waging on the other side for the positions at *Douaumont* and *Vaux*. Between the two forts lay the Caillette Wood, and west of the villages, lower down the slopes towards the Meuse, was the stronger fortified post of *Thiaumont Farm*, the possession of which was bitterly contested for many weeks. At the beginning of April the Germans won a footing in the Caillette Wood and were in possession of Vaux village, but not the fort. They were partly driven out again, and on

NORTH SEA
DUNKIRK
OSTEND
BRUGES
Nieuport
Dixmude
Thourout
Thielt
Roulers
Ypres
Menin
Courtrai
Audenarde
Oudenarde
Isegheim
Warneton
Roubaix
Tournai
Renaix
Ronse
Grammont
Alost
GHENT
ANTWERP
Malines
Mell
Hasselt
Diest
Louvain
Tongres
LIEGE
Huy
Namur
Nivelles
Soignies
Ath
Mons
Binche
Charleroi
Dinant
Philippeville
Givet
Recogne
Maubeuge
Hautmont
Avesnes
Marolles
Fourmies
Frameries
Wasmes
Peruwelz
Valenciennes
La Bavai
Denain
Le Quesnoy
Solesmes
Landrecies
Le Cateau
Guise
Bohain
St. Quentin
Cambrai
Douai
Lens
Arras
Bethune
La Bassee
Armentieres
LILLE
Neuve Chapelle
Bailleul
Hill 60
St. Eloi
Ypres
Albert
Peronne
Bapaume
Combles
Thiepval
Gommecourt
AMIENS
R. Yser
R. Lys
R. Escaut
R. Scarpe
R. Somme
R. Oise
R. Ourthe
R. Meuse
R. Dyle
R. Dender



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April 15 the French not only drove back a strong attack between the two villages, but themselves seized some of the German trenches and made 200 prisoners. On May 1, coincidently with their counter-push on the Mort Homme side, the French attacked south-east of Douaumont Fort and captured 500 yards of front-line trenches. Subsequently, while the Germans were expending themselves in a great fresh effort to get round Mort Homme from the Avocourt region, the French continued their progress from Thiaumont.

The enemy attack on Mort Homme reached a new intensity on May 20 when five divisions were flung against it, but on the same day the French took two trenches between Avocourt Wood and the Meuse, and drove off attacks on the west side of Mort Homme. Next day they seized the German trenches on a mile and quarter front from Thiaumont and gained a footing in the ruins of Douaumont Fort. Their considerable success drove the enemy to fresh effort on a still larger scale than previously attempted. The battle raged at its height of fury and both armies were engaged, on May 24, along the entire front around Verdun. While the Germans regained the ruins of Douaumont, the French established themselves in part of Cumières. The Germans, after terrific fighting, took a trench near Thiaumont on May 25, the French won it back next day and followed up this success by entering the enemy trenches south-west of Mort Homme. Again piling on men and heavy guns, the Germans drove the defenders out of Caurettes Wood and away from Cumières back to Chattancourt; but again an immediate counter-attack thrust the enemy back to Cumières.

More tangible, but still incomplete, success was attained by the Germans on the other side of the river. On June 1 they opened a daily renewed assault on Vaux Fort, and it fell to them on June 6, after an heroic defence by a small garrison under Major Raynal. Still pressing on, they penetrated, on June 12, the French position on Hill 321, near Thiaumont, their nearest point to Verdun itself. They were resisted stoutly at each new attempt forward, but on June 23 gained not only Hills 320 and 321 together with the Thiaumont work, but also *the village of Fleury*, just to the south-east. The defence, however, was not broken. On June 26 the French were making gains near Thiaumont, and for several days running the work changed hands. It then remained for a time with the Germans.

Although on July 1 the Franco-British offensive diverted attention to the Somme, the Germans were unwilling to acknowledge their failure to break the defences at Verdun and from time to time indulged in sporadic attacks of great intensity. The French, on their part, were not too occupied to neglect attempts to secure some of the positions. Fighting for a time moved out to the eastern side of the Meuse heights. The enemy gained a footing in Damloup, a small fort and battery in the valley road from Ornes to Fresnes. As a set-off there was a minor French success in the Fleury sector on July 22, and on July 25 they retook *the Thiaumont redoubt*. After beating off a fresh attack, they began a really considerable offensive which resulted on August 3 in the *retaking of Fleury* and the capture during the fighting of 1,750 prisoners. Next day the Germans were back in the village, but only to be driven out again. A similar experience befell them at the Thiaumont work, which they re-entered on August 8 and lost again the same day.

Once again the Germans failed in an attempt to regain Fleury on Aug. 19. An effort on a larger scale was made on Sept. 3 to break the French line between Le Chapitre and Le Chenois, south-east of Fleury. This failed, and thereafter the ascendancy passed directly to the defenders, who during September gained several minor successes. These prepared the way for a brilliant victory on Oct. 24, when at one blow *the French regained Douaumont fort and village, Thiaumont farm and work*, and took besides over 6,000 prisoners, 15 guns, 51 trench guns, and 144 machine guns. Nor did their progress end there. On Nov. 2 the Germans themselves announced the *evacuation of Fort Vaux*, a forced acknowledgment of the irresistible bombardment to which it had been subjected. Thus in one week the French regained all the ground lost in the stubborn fighting since April, and were once more in possession of the complete circle of Verdun's forts.

Principal Dates

Feb. 21.—Verdun battle began.
Feb. 26.—Fall of Fort Douaumont.
May 24.—Battle at its height.
June 6.—Fall of Fort Vaux.
June 16.—Germans reach nearest point to Verdun (not quite 4 miles).
June 23.—Fall of Thiaumont work and Fleury; also Hills 320 and 321.
Aug. 3.—French recapture Fleury.
Oct. 24.—Recapture of Douaumont fort and village and Thiaumont work and farm.
Nov. 2.—Germans evacuate Fort Vaux.

THE BATTLE OF THE SOMME

The great Franco-British offensive on both banks of the River Somme began at 7.30 in the morning of July 1. For five days previously the entire German front had been subjected to an intense artillery bombardment. The front chosen as the definite point for pressure was about 25 miles in length, from about 10 miles south of Arras, where the line was bent backward in a rough semicircle to come forward again on the Somme banks about 5 miles west of Péronne. Thence the line continued more directly south-ward again to the west of Chaulnes. The main British push was north-eastward from the town of Albert across the valley of the Ancre, a tributary of the Somme, in the direction of Bapaume, an important road-centre on the farther side of a strongly held ridge of hills. The French objective was Péronne itself. The Franco-British lines joined at the extremity of the German salient about two miles north of the river.

Immediate success attended the assault in the middle and at the southern end of the line. By the second day British troops had captured a labyrinth of German trenches on a front of 7 miles to a depth of 1,000 yards, and the strongly fortified villages of Montauban, Mametz, Fricourt, and La Boisselle, together with more than 4,000 prisoners and vast quantities of material. At the northern end the immensely strong post of Thiépval with a most elaborate system of trench defences held up the advance, and round it the fight raged fiercely for many days. On July 7, when further substantial progress was made, a portion of the Leipzig Redoubt south of Thiépval was captured, the German line was broken at Ovillers, a new advance was made of 500 yards over a maze of trenches on a front of 2,000 yards at La Boisselle, two woods were taken near Fricourt, and the Prussian Guard, who had been thrown into the enemy line, was heavily defeated.

On July 8 a footing was firmly established in the Trônes wood, which the enemy made six unsuccessful counter-attacks to recover. On the 10th the capture of Contalmaison brought the first phase of the battle to a close. General Sir Douglas Haig reported the complete capture of the first system of German defences over a front of 14,000 yards, and a total of prisoners of 7,500 with 26 field guns.

Meantime the French, under General Foch, operating in the actual Somme valley, were making still larger conquests of territory. Nearly 10,000 prisoners fell to them on the first day's fighting, and by July 9 they were within one mile of Péronne along the main road from Bray.

The *second phase of the battle* opened on July 14. So successful was the British attack that the three important villages of Bazentin-le-Pétit, Bazentin-le-Grand, and Longueval were captured in one bound. A squadron of British cavalry was able to press through and account for some of the fugitives in the open, the *first employment of cavalry* on the western front since the great retreat.

On July 15 the Australian troops with great gallantry rushed the outskirts of the village of Pozières on the top of the ridge and took 2,000 prisoners: the village itself, however, was held with great desperation by the enemy for another week, and was only firmly established in British hands on July 25. Meantime on July 18 the enemy launched a heavy counter-attack on Longueval and Delville wood with 13 battalions, and succeeded in regaining a slight footing at each point. The ground was, however, won back again next day.

Encircling Combles

Steady and persistent pressure resulted on August 5 in the capture of the *second main German line* over a 2,000 yards length north and west of Pozières. Two German strongholds, however, obstinately resisted attack: Thiépval, at the north-western corner of the battle-area, and Combles, a big village, whence five roads radiated. While the British continued to press unremittingly at the first-named fortress, they joined with the French in an encircling movement of Combles. The French struck at the road which, linking Péronne with Bapaume, runs westward of Combles. This they cut on August 7 near the village of Maurépas. The British, on their part, attacked Guillemont, a village between Longueval and Combles, and Ginchy, to its north-west. The fighting at both points was long and fierce. Maurépas, however, was wholly captured on August 24, by which time the French were extending their hold along the road on which it stands. On Sept. 3 came another important joint attack. The British established themselves firmly in Guillemont and in part of Ginchy, which fell wholly to them on Sept. 9. The French advanced to the very outskirts of Combles and captured on the same day the village of Cléry on the Péronne road. South of the Somme also they renewed the offensive on the full 12-mile front and with brilliant results. In three days they had carried Soyécourt, Chilly, Vermandovillers, and reached the railway from Chaulnes to Roye.

The main attack, however, continued on the north bank of the Somme. On Sept. 12 the French encircling movement to the south had pushed well east of Combles and crossed and cut the high road from Péronne to Bapaume at a point just south of Rancourt. This road was held to the south past the junction with a supply road to Combles, which was thus deprived of its direct route of access from Péronne. The fall of Le Priez farm at the junction of the road followed on Sept. 14.

On the 15th the British resumed their attack on the north side of the circle and swept forward on a six-mile front to a depth of from 2,000 to 3,000 yards. The advance gave possession of Courcelette, Martinpuich, and Flers, the last-named commanding a main road southward from Bapaume. Four thousand prisoners were taken on this day, which was notable as the occasion of the first use of the armoured motor-forts, which have become known as "*Tanks*." The next stage —the capture of the two big villages of *Lesbœuf and Morval* directly north of Combles—followed on Sept. 25, when the line was advanced more than a mile. *Combles* was now virtually isolated. On Sept. 26 it fell. *Thiépval* yielded to similar pressure on the same day, and, in the middle of the British line, Guédecourt, an important village north of Lesbœufs, added a third success.

The enemy fought stubbornly to check the onslaught, and after Sept. 15 seven new divisions were brought up against the British and five against the French. At the end of the month Sir Douglas Haig summarised the position as follows:—

1. Since the opening of the battle on July 1 we have taken 26,735 prisoners.

2. We have engaged 38 German divisions, of which 29 have been withdrawn in an exhausted or broken state.

3. We hold the half-moon of upland south of the Ancre, occupying every height of importance, and so have direct observation of the ground to the east and north-east.

4. The enemy has fallen back upon a fourth line, the low ridge just west of the Bapaume-Transloy road.

He added the significant fact that for every enemy air-machine that succeeded in crossing the British front, "it is safe to say that 200 British machines cross the enemy's front."

The British line was now advanced well beyond the crest of the main ridge running from Thiépval to Sailly-Saillisel, another large village on the Péronne-Bapaume high road and next north of Rancourt. From this line the land slopes gently away to the north to within 2,000 yards of Bapaume itself. Across these slopes run a series of well-developed spurs the most important of which ends at the Butt de Warlencourt, three miles from Bapaume and near the main road from Albert. A little to the east another spur ends at Thilloy, and in front of both on the road itself lies Le Sars, with the smaller hamlet of Eaucourt l'Abbaye on a subsidiary road to the south-east. The *fourth German line* was just beyond these points. On Oct. 1 Eaucourt l'Abbaye was occupied. On Oct. 7, in conjunction with the French, there was another attack on a wide front between the Albert-Bapaume road and Lesbœuf. As a result the enemy was driven out of Le Sars and positions to the east and west of it. Further advance on any considerable scale was hampered for some weeks by incessant rain which turned the battle-area into a "wilderness of mud." Advantage was, however, taken of the brief interval of bright weather between Oct. 20 and 23 to deliver a successful local attack against two trenches known respectively as the Stuff and Regina, which had been tenaciously held by the enemy since the capture of the Schwaben Redoubt (on the highest point of the ridge beyond Thiépval), with which they were joined up on the morning of Oct. 21.

The enemy made a last violent attempt to regain the Schwaben Redoubt, but was not only repulsed (for the eleventh time), but was driven as well from the Stuff and Regina trenches.

During this period the French on their part made also one notable advance. On Oct. 18, after a three-days' struggle, they established themselves in *Sailly-Saillisel*. The attack thus rapidly converged on Bapaume, along the two main roads, the British on that from Albert and the French on that from Péronne, with Le Transloy, a very considerable village, as the next objective. South of the Somme the French were gradually creeping nearer to Péronne. On Oct. 18 they captured the German front over a mile-distance between Biaches and La Maisonette château, and were steadily approaching the railway line, which follows the course of the Somme at this point. Away to the south also they were pressing hard, and on Oct 21 had gained a footing in the Chaulnes wood.

Principal Dates

The following diary shows the dates on which the various French villages, farms, woods, and positions were captured by the Allies since the great push began on July 1. Those captured by the British forces are in black type, the others were taken by the French :—

A fresh and unexpected push was made by the British on both sides of the Ancre on Nov. 13. Its main strength was delivered on the north bank at a part of the line where the original attack in July failed. This time the enemy were driven out of the strongly fortified villages of St. Pierre-Divion, Beaumont-Hamel, and Beaucourt, and upwards of 8,000 prisoners were taken.

July 1.—Serre, **Montauban, Mametz,** Dompierre, Becquincourt, Bussu Fay.
July 2.—**Fricourt,** Frise, Curlu, Mereaucourt Wood.
July 3.—Herbecourt, Chapitre Wood, Feuillere, Buscourt, Flaucourt.
July 4.—**La Boiselle,** Barleux Wood, Belloy-en-Santerre, Asseviller.
July 5 and 6.—Sormont Farm, Hem, Monacu Farm, Estrées.
July 7.—**Leipzig Redoubt (Thiepval).**
July 8 and 10.—Hardecourt, Hill 97.
July 11, 12, and 14.—Contalmaison, **Mametz Wood, Brazentin-le-Grand, Trones Wood, Bazentin-le-Petit.**
July 15.—La Maisonette.
July 17, 21, 26, and 28.—**Waterlot Farm, Ovillers, Foureaux Wood, Pozières, Delville Wood, Longueval.**
August 20.—**Pozières Ridge.**
August 24.—**Hill 121.**
Sept. 3.—**Guillemont,** Forest, Clery.
Sept. 4 and 5.—Boycourt, Chilly, Hill 86, Hôpital Farm, Ramette Wood, Omiecourt.
Sept. 6.—**Leuze Wood,** Berny-en-Santerre.
Sept. 10.—**Falfemont Farm, Ginchy.**
Sept. 12 and 13.—Hill 145, Marrières Wood, Crest 76, Bouchavesnes, Abbe Wood Farm.
Sept. 14.—**Wunder Werk** (Thiépval), La Priez Farm.
Sept. 15 and 16.—**Bouleaux Wood, Flers, High Wood, Martinpuich, Courcelette, Danube Trench** (Thiépval).
Sept. 18.—Deniecourt.
Sept. 25.—**Morval and Les Bœufs,** Rancourt.
Oct. 1.—**Eaucourt l'Abbaye.**
Oct. 7.—**Le Sars.**
Oct. 10.—Bovent, Chaulnes Wood.
Oct. 14.—Genérmount.
Oct. 18.—Sailly-Saillisel.
Oct. 21.—**Stuff and Regina Redoubts.**
Oct. 22.—Ridge 128.
Nov. 7.—Ablaincourt and Pressoire.
Nov. 10.—**Regina Trench.**
Nov. 12.—Saillisel.
Nov. 13.—**St. Pierre-Divion, Beaumont-Hamel, Beaucourt.**

THE RUSSIAN FRONT

The end of the great Austro-German drive through Galicia and Poland in the autumn of 1915 had left the line of battle in the east roughly one that ran due north and south from Dvinsk (the railway centre and fortress on the Dvina) to the meeting-points of Rumania, Galicia, and Bessarabia on the rivers Dniester and Pruth. From Dvinsk, the line followed the Dvina north-west to the Baltic at Riga, which remained in Russian hands. The enemy offensive had accomplished much in the winning of territory, but had not, as was hoped and claimed by the enemy, put Russia out of the war as a serious fighter. It was necessary, however, that the Russians should maintain their attitude on the defensive while reorganising their great resources in man-power, and equipping their armies in a manner somewhat more approximately equivalent to the enemy in munitions.

Two apparent counter-moves were made early in 1916. One was in January in the Bukovina (the Hungarian Duchy adjoining Rumania), which the Russians had never wholly ceased to menace. After a month's fighting the Russian armies crossed the Dniester, but the effort appeared to fade away. The second offensive in April was against Vilna, the centre of the enemy line in the north. The later effort was more in the nature of a demonstration than an attempt to break through; it concluded with a reverse on April 29 at Lake Narotch, but it accomplished a slight rectification of the line and kept von Hindenburg engaged.

The great German offensive against Verdun had been launched two months before, and there were incessant demands from the commanders in the West for more troops to hurl against the French. Many were, in fact, withdrawn, especially from those which had leavened the Austrian armies in Galicia and Volhynia. Later in the year some of these were returned at the insistent call of Marshal von Hindenburg, whose view, even after he became Chief of the General Staff, and responsible therefore for the campaign on all fronts, was that the East was the decisive theatre of war. For the same reason the control of the armies in the south were eventually taken over from Austria by von Hindenburg, who regrouped them under General von Linsingen and other German generals.

The main campaign of the summer will, however, be better understood by reference to the following table, showing approximately *the positions of the opposing armies and their commanders, before the Russians began to strike their heavy blows in June.* The figures are based for the most part on German estimates. At the supreme head of the Russian armies in Europe was General Alexieff, acting for and with the Tsar. General Polivanoff ceased to be War Minister at Petrograd on March 29, and was succeeded by General Shuvaieff.

North of the Pripet Marshes

GERMAN

Northern Army

Commanded by *Field-Marshal von Hindenburg*, comprising:

Army.	Under.	Operating from.
		Baltic to Friedrichstadt.
8th	Gen. von Scholz .	Friedrichstadt to Vidzy.
10th	Gen. von Eichhorn	Vidzy to Upper Vilia (including Vilna).
12th	Gen. von Fabeck .	Smorgon to the Niemen.

Centre Army

From the Niemen to the Marshes nominally commanded by *Prince Leopold of Bavaria*, and consisting of:

Army.	Under.	Operating from.
9th	Gen. von Woyrsch .	The Niemen to the Marshes.

RUSSIAN

Northern Army

Commanded by *Gen. Kuropatkin* (succeeded Gen. Plehve on Feb. 19), comprising:

Army.	Under.	Operating from.
12th	Gen. Gorbatowski .	Venden.
5th	Gen. ——	Rzezytsa.
1st	Gen. Litvinoff .	Disna.

Centre Army

Facing Vilna, under *Gen. Evert*, comprising:

Army.	Under.	Operating from.
2nd	Gen. Smirnoff .	Dokshytse.
10th	Gen. Radkievitch .	Minsk.
4th	Gen. Rogoza .	Upper Niemen.
3rd	Gen. Lesh . .	N. of Pripet Marshes.

South of the Pripet Marshes

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN

Southern Army

Under the *Archduke Frederick*, com prising:

Army.	Under.	Operating from.
3rd	Gen. Puhallo von Brlog	Between the Marshes and Tchartoryisk.
4th	Archduke Joseph Ferdinand	From Lutsk and Dubno toward Rovno.
2 Ger. Divns.	Gen. von Linsingen	
2nd	Gen. von Boehm-Ermolli . .	South from Dubno.
	Count Bothmer . } Gen. von Pflanzer-Baltin . . }	In Galicia.

RUSSIAN

Southern Army

Under *Gen. Brussiloff* (who succeeded in April *Gen. Ivanoff*, appointed Military Adviser to the Tsar), comprising:

Army.	Under.	Operating from.
8th	Gen. Kaledin .	Round Rovno.
11th	Gen. Sakharoff .	In Volhynia and Podolia.
7th	Gen. Shcherbatieff	In E. Galicia.
9th	Gen. Lechitsky .	Along the Dniester and between Bukovina and Bessarabia.

It was in June that the Russians were ready for their first real blow. They were earliest of the Allies to resume the offensive, and their sweeping successes were achieved at the time when Verdun was being severely pressed, when the Austrians, in an unexpected rush, were driving the Italians backward through the Trentino and when the first impressions of the naval battle off Jutland Bank were that, if not a German victory, it was, at all events, a drawn issue.

The Russian advance was on the southern half of their long front. After a preliminary bombardment the *four armies under General Brussiloff struck forward at once along the whole line* from the Pripet Marshes to the Rumanian frontier. On June 4, the first day of the push, they secured 13,000 prisoners from the shaken Austrians. Another 12,000 prisoners were taken next day. On June 6 the advancing Russians had pushed their northern wing into Lutsk, were across the Ikva and the Styr, and had another 15,000 prisoners. In two days more General Brussiloff had crossed the Strypa, still gathering prisoners by the 10,000 at a time; on June 10 he was in Dubno. Meantime at the southern end General Lechitsky was progressing toward Czernowitz, capital city of the Bukovina. Only in the centre did the Archduke Frederick's forces stand firm against the onslaught opposite Tarnopol covering Lemberg as their rally-point.

Temporarily checked here, General Brussiloff pressed north-west from Lutsk along the road to Kovel, the railway centre in front of Brest Litovsk. At the same time his southern army forced the line of the Dniester at Zaleszezyki. The advance at that end was so rapid that *on June 17, Czernowitz had fallen* (for the third time during the war) into Russian hands. From the Lutsk salient a cavalry force driving to the south-east entered Radzivioff (only 12 miles north-east of Brody on the Lemberg road) on the same day. The Austrian centre on the Strypa continued, however, to hold firm.

General Lechitsky did not stop at Czernowitz. On June 21 he had taken Radautz, 30 miles to the south, and three days later his troops were in Kimpolung, almost on the Rumanian frontier, and simultaneously had won Kuty in the north-west of the Duchy on the road to Kolomea. Count Bothmer, the Austrian commander, found himself in danger of being pressed over, or against, the Rumanian frontier, and to save the remnant of

his army withdrew it. *By June 24 the Bukovina was entirely Russian.* In the heavy defeats of the preceding three weeks the Austro-Hungarian armies of Archduke Joseph Ferdinand in Volhynia and of General von Pflanger-Balten in the Bukovina had lost more than half their effectives, and the other enemy armies south of the Pripet Marshes had suffered severely. The captures by General Brussiloff's forces between June 4 and June 23 were enumerated officially as follows: 4,031

officers, 194,041 men, 219 guns, 644 machine guns, 196 bomb mortars, 146 artillery ammunition wagons, and 38 searchlights.

The task immediately ahead was *the straightening of the line between the two big salients won in Volhynia and in the Bukovina*. In the centre Count Bothmer was strongly posted on a 40-mile front, flanked on the south by the Dniester, on the north by a series of hills, marshy rivers, ponds, and forests, and communicating with its rear by four lines of railway. His hold enabled the enemy indeed to attempt during June a counter-offensive on the northern sector. A further diversion was attempted on a small scale by von Hindenburg's own forces north of the Pripet; the Russian trenches were entered at Smorgon on June 20, but the Germans were speedily driven out again. North of the great marshes there was no immediate further development, though severe fighting continued round Baranovitche. During June, indeed, the Russian Third Army under General Lesh was transferred from the north to the south side of the marshes, and, on July 4, it pushed a rapid advance along the railway from Sarny towards Kovel, and by straightening the Russian line here completely covered the flank of General Kaledin. By July 8 General Lesh had reached the Stokhod river, 25 miles west of the Styr.

Still more brilliant progress was made on the south side of the Lutsk salient by General Sakharoff, who, on July 15, broke the enemy line on a 12-mile front opposite Vladimir Volnsk and Brody and took 13,000 prisoners. The enemy were driven completely over the Styr on July 21, and a series of big battles, in which the enemy under General von Linsingen stubbornly contested each stage, but were forced to retire with heavy losses, ended in the *fall of Brody* on July 28. In the three days' fighting before Brody the Russians had taken 20,000 prisoners.

Some further progress was made by General Lesh and General Sakharoff, but the next big advance was by General Lechitsky, who had been pressing north-eastward towards Lemberg, the common objective of the Russian armies in the south. On June 28 he opened a general offensive against the new positions taken up by the Austrians after their withdrawal from the Bukovina. It was a swift blow which again crumpled the enemy, who lost upwards of 10,000 men. *Kolomea fell at once*. Progress immediately west was difficult, but successes were speedily gained on the right (or east) of General Lechitsky's army. On July 9 he had worked westward as well to Delatyn. Exceptional rains and floods in the Dniester region again delayed the advance, and it was on August 7 that the offensive was resumed. Thenceforward progress was swift. On August 9 Khryplin, the railway junction just outside the important Galician town Stanislau was seized, and the next day *Stanislau itself was entered* (for the third time in the war) by Russian troops.

Pressed thus in front and in both flanks, *Count Bothmer had no alternative but to withdraw*. The last point on the line held by the Austrians throughout the winter fell on August 12. The entire army of the centre fell back from the Strypa to the line of the Zlota Lipa. In the ten weeks' fighting south of the marshes the enemy had lost in prisoners 300,000 men, and their total casualties were computed as almost equal to the original strength of the Austrian armies between the Pripet and the Carpathians. As the consequence of these defeats, the Archduke Frederick and the Chief of the Austrian General Staff (Baron Conrad von Hotzendorf) had to relinquish their posts.

Lemberg was still covered from the south-east by the important bridgehead and town of Halicz on the Dniester, and severe fighting now ensued for the possession of this post. In the meantime pressure was continued at other points on the line. Thus an advance was pushed at the end of August and beginning of September both north and south of the Jablonica Pass in the Carpathians, while progress occurred also along the Zlota Lepa near Brzezany. On Sept. 6 the Halicz bridgehead fell to assault by Gen. Shcherbatcheff, who forced an advance of 6 to 9 miles depth over a 12-mile front between the Zlota Lipa and the Gnila Lipa. On Sept. 30 the attack on Lemberg was opened afresh from the north-eastern or Brody approach, and on Oct. 5 Gen. Sakharoff attacked Boehm-Ermolli's army along the full 25-mile front between Brody and Tarnopol.

By this time, however, affairs in Rumania were demanding attention, and early in November Gen. Sakharoff was transferred to command the Russo-Rumanian forces then engaged in stemming the onrush of Field-Marshal von Mackensen with his German-Bulgarian army in the Dobruja. Under von Hindenburg's plan, the main enemy pressure was now exerted in the eastern area (permitting the Franco-British-Italian successes in the west). The consequence was that the Russian progress was again arrested, and a reverse was suffered in the Dorna Watra region on the Rumanian-Bukovina frontier—where the Russians had joined up forces with their new Balkan ally.

As part of their eastern pressure the Central Empires proclaimed on Nov. 5 the setting-up of a new Kingdom of Poland, its boundaries to be confined to the area seized from Russia, and its autonomy to be exercised in association with the Central Powers.

Principal Dates

Dec. 20, 1915.—Temporary retirement of General Ruszky owing to ill-health.
Dec. 31.—New Russian demonstrations against Galicia opened.
March 21, 1916.—Renewed offensive towards Vilna.
April 29.—Russians defeated at Lake Narotch and offensive checked.
June 3.—Great offensive opened under General Brussiloff along entire front south of Pripet Marshes.
June 6.—Capture of Lutsk.
June 10.—Capture of Dubno.
June 17.—Capture of Czernowitz.
June 24.—All Bukovina cleared of the enemy.
June 29.—Capture of Kolomea.
July 8.—Capture of Delatyn.
July 28.—Capture of Brody.
Aug. 10.—Capture of Stanislaw.
Sept. 6.—Capture of Halicz bridgehead.
Nov. 5.—Germany and Austria proclaim new Kingdom of Poland.

THE ITALIAN FRONT

Italy's position among the Allies and the part she was playing in the war were the subject of much speculation and disappointment in the opening months of 1916. There was a complete end to these misunderstandings with the brilliant recovery from early disasters in the Trentino, the sudden coup which brought the long-delayed success at Gorizia, the setting-up of a National Ministry, and the belated declaration of war on Germany.

The political entanglements and military unpreparedness which retarded the entry of Italy

into the war hampered the ministry of Signor Salandra from the moment the decisive declaration was made against Austria. It was only step by step that the difficulties were overcome, and, in the meantime, the military operations were held up for long months on the Isonzo front, while on the northern mountain frontier they went for an anxious period seriously against Italy. The Ministry survived till the tide of war changed, but fell immediately afterwards.

Two important pronouncements were made directly the Italian Parliament reassembled on Dec. 1, 1915: *the formal adhesion to the Pact of London*, by which the Allies undertook each and severally to make no separate peace; and the promise of direct aid to Serbia, then suffering under the full weight of the Austro-German-Bulgarian inrush. It was too late for any effective aid to be given at the time, except by way of relief to the fleeing Serbians, but Italian troops subsequently joined the Allied army under General Sarrail at Salonika. The landing of Italian troops at Avlona and other points in Albania on Dec. 15 had a bearing less on events in Serbia than on possibilities of action by Greece.

During January Montenegro was beaten out of the field, and the Austrians became established in Northern Albania. The Dual Monarchy, which a year before had seemed already tottering, had made indeed in the last months of 1915 an astonishing recovery, and part of its weight was now to fall on Italy.

The first assault was on the battle-line of the river Isonzo, up to which the Italians had pushed their north-eastern frontier immediately after entering the war. They had been held up, however, by the fortifications, based on a position of immense natural strength, at Gorizia, the sentinel city of the main route over the high plateau of the Carso to the objective Trieste, 32 miles away. On March 27 the Austrians attacked in force the heights north-west of Gorizia, and with such effect that the Italian centre was driven in. The position was, however, restored by counter-attack next day and the enemy effort was not renewed here.

Instead, *on May 14, a much more serious offensive was opened by the enemy from the snow-clad peaks in the section of the northern mountain front* immediately south and east of Trent, between the Val Sugano (through which flows the Brenta river) and the Val Lagarina (through which the Adige runs southward from Trent to Rovereto and beyond). Within this comparatively small area, with a total frontage of less than 30 miles, the Austrians had collected some 2,400 heavy guns, including 40 12-inch Skoda howitzers, three or four German 420's and two 15-inch naval guns. Some 18 divisions of troops (approximately 350,000 men) were also concerned in a determined attempt to break the Italian line at this point and drive a way through the Alpine peaks to the Venetian plain.

To meet the shock of this invading force the Italians were ill-prepared. They were still short of big artillery, and the disposition of the available troops was faulty. This was manifest before the attack actually came, and resulted in *the retirement of General Brusati*, the Italian commander of the First Army, and the appointment instead of General Pecori-Giraldi. There was no time, however, to rearrange the front before, after a brief preliminary bombardment along the entire winding line of front in the Trentino, the attack was flung violently, on May 17, in the sector named. The Italian mountain troops put up a series of magnificent fights, but they were outnumbered and outgunned. Their centre was broken between Monte Toraro and Monte Campomolon on May 18, and they had to give valuable ground, while losing many prisoners. At the southern end of the sector, however, at the Passo de Buole, the splendid resistance made saved the important strategical position at Monte Pasubio and prevented the crumpling up of the defences and the probable emergence of the Austrians in a great sweep through to the plains. It was claimed that 7,000 Austrians were killed in one day's attack on this vital position, and that in six days they lost 40% of their effectives. In spite of this heroic stand the Italians were driven back to the last line of their mountain defences. On May 28 they *evacuated the mountain town of Asiago*, and two days later the Austrians had driven a wedge between Pasubio and Arsiero along the river Posina still further to the south. Eastward of Arsiero, too, a terrific onslaught was made on Monte Cengio which fell at length to the enemy.

By this time, however, General Cadorna, the Italian generalissimo, was ready with his counter-stroke. While the First Army had been staying the advance by its superb fighting, General Cadorna had assembled a new (Fifth) army in the plain. By extraordinary exertions it was equipped and gunned and, on June 7, General Cadorna was able to make the confident statement that *the enemy offensive had been checked*. On June 12 a counter-offensive began in the Val Lagarina and on the Posina-Astico front, and by June 25 the Austrians were in full retreat. *Asiago and Monte Priafora were retaken* on that day as well as Monte Cengio. On June 26 Arsiero and the Posina line were reoccupied. In just over six weeks the Austrians had lost some 150,000 men, and their ambitious plan for the crushing of Italian operations in the Trentino had come to nought when apparently on the verge of success.

The crisis was just passing when, on June 10, the Salandra Ministry, which had been growing more and more markedly out of touch with the nation, was defeated in the newly reassembled Parliament. It was succeeded by a Ministry formed on national lines by the veteran Signor Boselli, who was able to retain the services and support of Baron Sonnino as Foreign Minister. Probably the strongest man in the new Cabinet, however, was *Signor Bissolati*, the Socialist Reformist leader, who had headed a new combination of the advanced sections desirous of a more vigorous prosecution of the war and especially for the ending of the anomalous political position which kept Italy and Germany still nominally disengaged, though all normal relations between the two countries had been severed. Signor Bissolati was one of five Ministers without portfolio.

The next move in the field came from the Italian side and with dramatic swiftness and effect. While the Austrians calculated on General Cadorna's pressing on in the Trentino, or possibly renewing the attempt to force a way from Monfalcone round the coast towards Trieste, the Italian Commander-in-Chief was in reality preparing for a final assault on the much stronger, but correspondingly more important, entrance by way of Gorizia. The actual task was entrusted to the Third Army under the Duke of Aosta. It involved not only the capture of an immensely difficult bridgehead under Monte Sabotino, just north of the city, and the crossing of the river itself, but the overcoming of defences literally hewn in the rocks. Gorizia was, indeed, held as almost

impregnable. A heavy bombardment was directed on August 7 against the Monte Sabotino heights. Immediately afterwards the Italians surged up through secretly-driven saps in the rock and in one exulting, irresistible rush carried the hill. The heights of San Michele, just below and nearer the town, were gained at the same time, and, with these key positions won, the Italians had gained the necessary bridgehead. The *fall of Gorizia* was then inevitable. The Austrians evacuated it in haste, and the victorious Italians entered on August 9. Already they had 12,000 prisoners as the result of the three days' fighting. They followed the fleeing enemy across the high lands of the Carso, crossed the tributary river Vallone, and occupied Doberdo, Oppacchiasella, and smaller places in the hinterland.

With brief pauses between the efforts, Gen. Cadorna pressed his advance in successive great blows. In the northern half of the Carso front the successes were substantial and more rapid than in the more difficult southern end, where the Austrians held a specially strong position at Hermada from which their artillery dominated the country far to the west. The next important capture was that of San Grado, on the River Vippacco, an affluent of the Isonzo, to which it flows almost at right angles. This town was taken in a big rush forward on Sept. 14. On Oct. 10 came a twofold thrust. Just south-east of Gorizia itself, the Austrian line was broken between Sober and Vertoiba; while south of the Vippacco a further bend was forced in the enemy front. Then on Nov. 1 came a fresh double blow: the heights east of Gorizia, from which the enemy had been shelling their lost city, were completely cleared, while in the middle of the front, from the Vippacco to the main road which runs east and west through Oppacchiasella and Kostanjevica, there was an advance of from 1½ to 2 m. In two days' fighting upward of 8,000 prisoners were taken.

Principal Dates

Dec. 1, 1915.—Italy adhered to the Pact of London.

May 14, 1916.—Austrian offensive in Trentino began.

May 29.—Italians evacuated Asiago and Arsiero.

June 10.—Salandra Ministry defeated.

June 25.—Italian recovery in Trentino. Asiago reoccupied.

Aug. 6.—Italian offensive on Isonzo river opened.

Aug. 9.—Capture of Gorizia.

Sept. 14.—Capture of San Grado.

Oct. 10. Italians advanced on Carso in centre.

Nov. 2.—Italians took 8,000 prisoners in new Carso advance.

OPERATIONS AGAINST TURKEY

When the Turks were persuaded into the War by Germany, their hope unquestionably was to share in the Teutonic Powers' offensive which then appeared to be progressing in all the fields of war. The first direction of such a Turkish offensive would inevitably be across the desert towards Egypt against British dominance there, and to bid for the control of the Suez Canal; and secondly in Persia, where British and Russian interests also prevail. The entry of Turkey added new strength to the Central Powers in several ways: it provided them (with Bulgaria's aid) with the "corridor" to the East which they hoped to make permanent, and by closing the Dardanelles it greatly hampered co-operation between Great Britain and Russia, and the passage of cereals on the one hand and of munitions on the other. There were also Turkish troops available for service on some of the Eastern, European, and Balkan fronts. But Turkey herself has failed from the beginning to make good any offensive on her own account; her rôle has been instead to withstand the secondary, but important, counter-offensives of the two greatest world Powers. In Gallipoli she succeeded in beating off the attack, which provided one of the most "glorious" failures in all war history, and on the success of which such splendid hopes were hung. In Mesopotamia also, a British expedition, which up to the end of 1915 was apparently progressing brilliantly, was suddenly checked, when the troops were actually in sight of Bagdad. On the other hand, in Armenia and the Caucasus Russia achieved during the early months of the year a very formidable series of successes; in Arabia the Sherif of Mecca proclaimed and established his independence; and am ambitious assault by the Turks on the Suez Canal was easily defeated.

Mesopotamia

Chief of the campaigns in the interest which it excited was that in Mesopotamia. On Nov. 22, 1915, had been fought the *battle of Ctesiphon*, 18 miles from Bagdad. The advanced British and Indian force under Major-General C. V. F. Townshend, which had been rapidly pushed up to this point from Kut-el-Amara, defeated the Turks, penetrating their second line. The troops were, however, insufficient, in face of heavy reinforcements arriving for the enemy, to push the victory home. On Nov. 26 General Townshend, who was nine miles from his supply base at Laij, withdrew to that point and immediately afterwards fell back still further down the river to Azizie. The Turks following and threatening to cut the force off, *General Townshend retired yet again to Kut*, where, in a U-shaped angle of the river, he took up on Dec. 3 the position which he fortified and held until April 29, 1916. During the retreat the river gunboats *Shaitan*, *Comet*, and *Firefly* were grounded and had to be abandoned. By Dec. 7 the Turks, under Nur-ed-Din Pasha, had completely invested Kut, which was forthwith subjected to heavy bombardment and siege.

A relief force was organised under Lieut.-General Aylmer, who on Jan. 9 forced the Turks from positions below Kut astride the Tigris at Shaikh Said. The enemy retired up stream about 10 miles to another fortified line at the junction of the Tigris with the Wadi river, 25 miles from Kut. From this line they were also driven by General Aylmer, and they fell back five miles farther, on Jan. 13. Owing to ill-health General Sir John Nixon, Commander-in-Chief of the British Expeditionary Force, resigned on Jan. 10 and was succeeded by Lieut.-General *Sir Percy Lake*.

General Aylmer's successes had been hampered by weather already becoming bad, and the ensuing operations were undertaken in face of enormous difficulties caused by floods, mud, and rain. The Turks had established across the river a series of very strong positions. Nearest to Kut, from which it was distant about 8 miles, was the *Es-Sinn* position. Farther down came successively those of Sanna-i-Yat, Felahieh, and Umm-el-Hannah. Flanking these last-named positions on both sides of the river were marshes, and the entire country was roadless.

Three further important attempts were made to relieve General Townshend and his beleaguered army at Kut. Between Jan. 19 and 23 General

TURKEY IN EUROPE

Aylmer, operating from the left (or northern) bank of the Tigris, endeavoured to force a defile held by the Umm-el-Hannah lines. The Turkish front trenches were actually rushed, but supporting troops lost direction and under heavy fire failed to reach the objective and a counter-attack caused the abandonment of what had been won. A period for rest and reorganisation followed. On March 7 General Aylmer decided, in view of the possibility of his troops being flooded out by the cutting of the bunds, to leave the three lower lines of Turkish defence and to push on their flank against the stronger and larger, but final line at Es-Sinn. At the southern end of this position, five miles from the Tigris, was the Dujailar redoubt. This out-flanking movement involved a difficult forced march in the night right across the enemy's front by two columns under General Kemball and General Keary. The dispatch of Sir Percy Lake describing this attempt stated: "Thanks to excellent staff work and good march discipline, the troops reached their allotted positions apparently undiscovered by the enemy, but while Keary's column was in position at daybreak ready to support Kemball's attack, the latter's command did not reach the point selected for its deployment, in the Dujailar depression, until more than an hour later. This delay was highly prejudicial to the success of the operation." All through the day unavailing attempts were made to carry the redoubt, and these failing, shortage of water made necessary at night a withdrawal again to the Wadi lines.

On March 12 Major-General Sir G. F. Gorringe succeeded General Aylmer in command of the corps. Fresh troops also began to arrive up river, and a renewed attack was planned on the left bank of the Tigris. The Hannah position was brilliantly rushed by the 13th Division under General Maude on April 4. Three miles back the Felahieh position was also carried. During

the night of April 8–9 an assault was made on the Sanna-i-Yat lines, and this was unsuccessful.

Time was now pressing severely against the garrison at Kut, and it was resolved to make a further attempt to beat through the resistance at Es-Sinn. A success was achieved on April 17 in the capture of the enemy position at Beit Aïessa (behind Sanna-i-Yat), on the southern bank. But Sanna-i-Yat itself and Es-Sinn remained to bar the way. Supplies were now so short in Kut that a desperate attempt to break the blockade was made by the *Julnar*, one of the fastest steamers on the river, which left Felahieh on April 24 with 270 tons of supplies. Under Lieut. Firman, R.N., it reached Magasis (behind Es-Sinn), where it was captured after both its officers had been killed. Finally, about eight tons of supplies were dropped into Kut by aeroplane, but on *April 29 General Townshend capitulated.* An exchange of the more severely wounded prisoners was arranged with the Turkish commander-in-chief, Major-General Khalil Pasha.

The operations in Mesopotamia were the cause of much anxiety and persistent inquiry in Parliament during the year. It was known that there had been a breakdown in transport and medical services. In February Sir William Vincent and Major-General Bingley were appointed to inquire in Mesopotamia into the alleged deficiencies. Mr. E. A. Ridsdale, of the Red Cross Society, was subsequently added. On July 21 a demand was raised in Parliament for a full inquiry into the campaigns in Mesopotamia and Gallipoli. Commissions were set up by Bill and constituted as follows :—

Mesopotamia : Lord George Hamilton (chairman), the Earl of Donoughmore, Lord Hugh Cecil, M.P., Sir Archibald Williamson, M.P., Mr. John Hodge, M.P., Commander Wedgwood, M.P.

Dardanelles : Earl Cromer (Chairman), Lord Justice Pickford, Mr. Andrew Fisher (High Commissioner for Australia), Sir Thos. Mackenzie (High Commissioner for New Zealand), Sir F. Cawley, M.P., Mr. J. A. Clyde, M.P., Mr. Stephen Gwynn, M.P., Mr. Walter Roch, M.P.

Principal Dates

Nov. 22, 1915.—Battle of Ctesiphon.
Dec. 3.—Siege of Kut began.
April 29, 1916.—Fall of Kut.

Armenia and Persia

While the British Expeditionary Force was fighting in adverse circumstances in Mesopotamia, the Russian Army in the Caucasus, after a long period of apparent inactivity, was striking hard blows at the Turks in the mountainous region of Armenia, where during the winter of 1915-16 the Turks had carried out a series of wholesale massacres and deportations. Gen. Yudenitch, a year before, had destroyed two army corps of Turks on the Caucasian frontier. When the Grand Duke Nicholas was appointed Commander-in-Chief in the Caucasus, there was no immediate renewal of the attack. On Jan. 17, 1916, however, Gen. Yudenitch suddenly flung himself against the Turkish centre at Kopri-Keui and broke it over a front of 66 miles. The Turks retired precipitately on their stronghold at Erzrum, 60 miles away, but so energetically were they pursued that on Jan. 21 the Russians were already shelling the fortress. Very severe weather set in, and there was a lull in the attack. On Feb. 16, however, after a fierce assault extending over five days, *Erzrum capitulated*, and with it the Turks lost 235 officers, 12,753 men, and 313 guns. Pressing on victoriously, Gen. Yudenitch entered Mush and Akhlay on Feb. 18. He pressed southward to Bitlis, south of Lake Van, which was entered on March 2. On March 4 a Russian force was landed at the Black Sea port of Atina, and pushed with great rapidity along the coast route of 60 miles to the great port and trading-centre of *Trebizond, which fell on April* 17. After the fall of Kut, the Turks made a desperate rally in Armenia. They regained temporarily some of their lost ground, but by July 12 the Russians were progressing again. They occupied Baiburt, between Erzrum and Trebizond, on July 15, and Erzingan, 100 miles west of Erzrum, on July 25. During August they consolidated their position south of Lake Van.

Disturbances in Persia under German instigation called for Russian, and later for British, interference there also. Two Russian columns passed into the country : one, under Gen. Baratoff, pushed south-westward through Hamadan, to Kermanshah, on the way to Bagdad. A small cavalry force succeeded, in fact, in establishing communication with the British Mesopotamia force. The possession of Kermanshah was strongly disputed, and the Russian column was checked before reaching the southern plains. The second Russian column advanced through Kum and Kashan to Ispahan, the ancient capital of Persia, on March 20. British intervention in southern Persia was undertaken by a column under Sir Percy Sykes, which reached Kerman on June 13.

Principal Dates

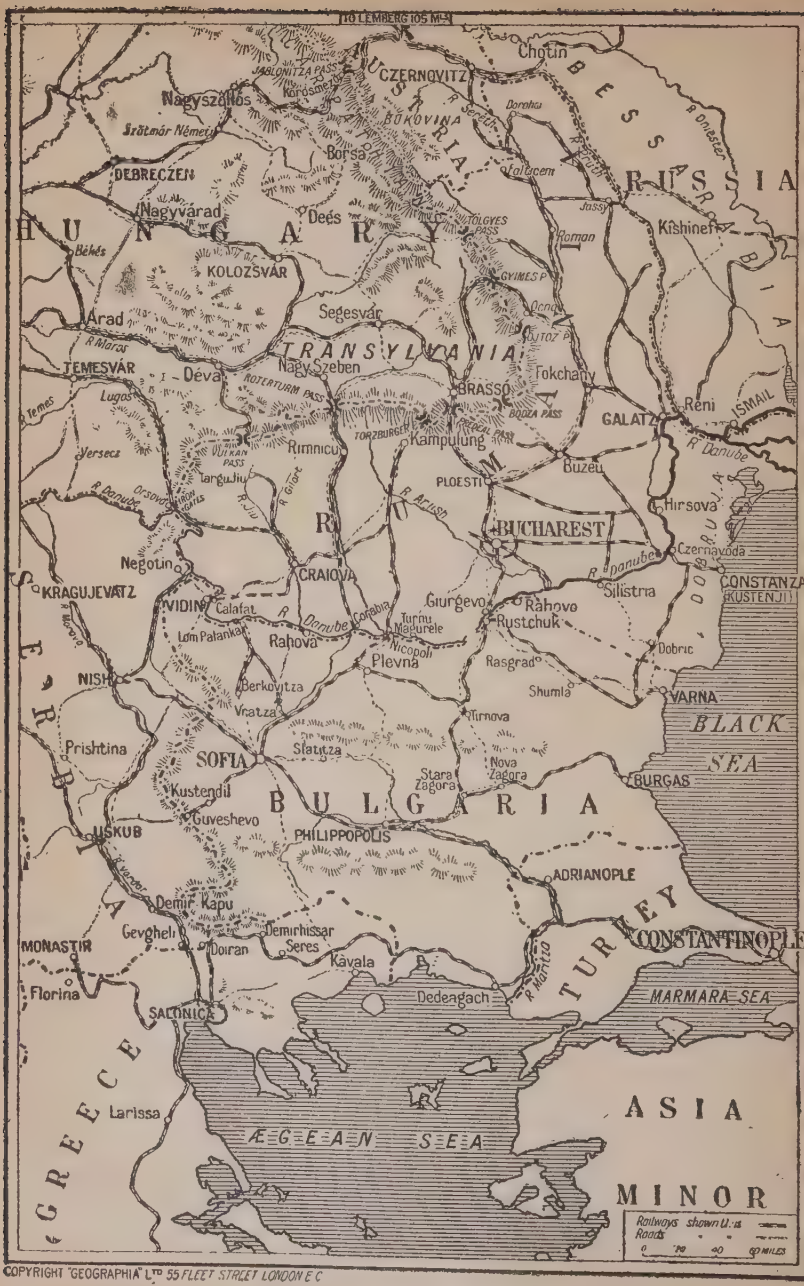
Jan. 17.—Turkish centre broken at Kopri-Keui.
Feb. 16.—Fall of Erzrum.
March 19.—Russians entered Ispahan.
April 17.—Fall of Trebizond.

IN THE BALKANS

Germany, Turkey, and Bulgaria in active fighting alliance supporting Austria-Hungary were certain at any time to present an imposing appearance to the remaining Balkan States. Serbia never had any option about the war, but Greece and Rumania, each with a monarch allied by family ties with Germany, were able to claim some justification for their hesitation before taking definite sides in the struggle which waged all round, and in the case of Greece actually within, their own borders. It was therefore a matter of more than ordinary significance when, on August 27, Rumania ranged herself with the Allies and declared war on Austro-Hungary, alleging as a main reason her belief that by her so doing the war would probably be shortened. The Greek King continued, in face of an ever-increasing discontent among his people, to accept humiliation after humiliation from both sides in the struggle rather than depart from the letter of neutrality.

The Conquest of Serbia

The story of the overwhelming of Serbia and its little neighbour, Montenegro, by the Austro-German-Bulgarian forces, was almost completely told in last year's ANNUAL. The great drive was so swiftly pressed, and the Allies had their own needs so strongly felt elsewhere, that succour in the military sense was practically impossible. At the beginning of December the enemy were in possession of all save the corner of Macedonia nearest the Greek frontier. When Monastir fell on Dec. 2, the last point for resistance on Serbian soil had gone. The remnant of the Army, hampered by large portions of the civil population, fled over the



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mountains, enduring terrible hardships by the way, to the Montenegrin and Albanian coasts. They were closely pressed by the pursuing Austro-Bulgarians. With the *capture of Mount Lovtchen, on Jan.* 10, the enemy won command of the coast. *Cetinje*, the village capital of Montenegro, *fell on Jan.* 13, and four days later the Austrians, with desire outrunning the facts, proclaimed the complete capitulation of the tiny mountain state. There were possibly negotiations, but in any case they were broken off. King Nicholas and his family retired to Rome and the resistance was continued, unavailingly for the time. On Jan. 23 the *Austrians occupied Scutari*, the hill-fortress which Montenegro had obtained from Turkey after the Balkan wars. Two days later they were in possession of San Giovanni di Medua, the small port in northern Albania which had been the outlet for the Serbs in their flight. The withdrawal was completed from the Albanian capital, Durazzo. Most of the Serbian soldiers found refuge in the Greek island of Corfu, which had been taken over by the French under General Mondesir. There they were recuperated and equipped afresh during the spring and summer, to begin, late in the year, the reconquest of their country from the south-eastern corner, in conjunction with the Allied forces based on Salonika.

While the Serbs were thus being driven out to the Adriatic, the quite inadequate Franco-British force, which had pushed up from Salonika in a demonstration to the valley of the Vardar river, was simultaneously pushed back over the Greek frontier. Forced to stand on the defensive, *the Allies consolidated their position at Salonika.* The Greek Government agreed on Dec. 11 to withdraw all its own troops from the port except one division. On Jan. 28 the Allies occupied the cape and fort of Kara Burun commanding Salonika harbour. These necessary steps, taken in answer to Greek yielding to Bulgarian pressure in the north, were the subject of formal protests from the Government at Athens.

The Wavering of Greece

The great opportunity lost by Greece when King Constantine declined to allow the Cabinet of M. Venizelos to fulfil its treaty obligation to Serbia, at the moment that Bulgaria declared war on her neighbour, resulted in a second year of successive political crises and of balancing concessions of territory and military interference to Bulgaria on the one hand and to the Allies on the other. The situation was complicated by *the complete evacuation by the Allies of the Gallipoli Peninsula on Jan.* 8. Skilfully as this was accomplished, the failure of the Dardanelles enterprise weakened for a time the prestige of the Allies in the Near East, and, just as the great retreat of the Russians through Poland hindered the intervention of Rumania, so the fate of Serbia and the withdrawal from Gallipoli strengthened the pro-German influence surrounding the King at Athens. At the *Greek elections on Dec.* 19, 1915—the consequence of the defeat of M. Zaimis's neutral Cabinet—the Venizelists declined to poll. The result was to give an overwhelming, but unreal, majority to the Gounaris pro-German party, and the formation of a fresh Government, this time with M. Skouloudis at its head.

Salonika was then being fortified as an Allied base, and on Dec. 30 it was raided by the enemy from the air. The reply of General Sarrail (the Allied commander) was to order the arrest of the German, Austrian, Turkish, and Bulgarian consuls, who had remained in the port, emphasising its peculiar sitation in the war. The consuls were placed on a war vessel and dispatched to Athens. There were again formal Greek protests at this action, and they were renewed when the French landed at Corfu on Jan. 11, to prepare for the reception of the Serbian Army, as already recorded. Immediately after the Allied occupation of Kara Burun, also recorded above, Salonika was again raided by air on Feb. 1, and this time three Greek soldiers were among the killed. There was excitement in Greece, but no definite action. Matters drifted for nearly four months, but on May 26, the Bulgarians, with German troops in support, demanded the right to occupy the frontier fortress of Rupel, threatening the Greek position at Kavala, the port the possession of which had been so hotly disputed in the second Balkan war. Acting on instructions from Athens, the *Greek garrisons withdrew from Rupel.*

The next move was with the Allies, who, on June 3, proclaimed a state of siege in Salonika and occupied the Government bureaux. Further to check the hostile attitude of the Government and as a measure of precaution, they announced, on June 6, a *pacific blockade of the Greek coast.* Demonstrations, in regard to which there was evidence that they were officially prompted, were made in Athens against the Allies, who, on June 21, presented a firm Note to the Government. The demands were for the demobilisation of the Greek Army (which was originally mobilised as an answer to Bulgaria's mobilisation), the setting up a new Government, fresh elections freely conducted, and the dismissal of police and other officials who had shown themselves to be anti-Ally. All these demands were accepted on the same day, the Skouloudis Ministry resigned, and M. Zaimis formed yet another Cabinet.

The Bulgarian advance in the north progressed, however, unhindered. On June 22 they crossed the Mesta, which cuts across the north-east corner of Greece well within the frontier, and the Greek garrison evacuated Nea Petra without offering resistance. Just a month later, on August 28, and similarly unopposed, *the Bulgarians entered first the forts and then the port of Kavala itself*, after Drama and Seres had been occupied on the way.

During this month, however, there had been considerable development all along the Allied front in the Balkans. On August 11 the growing solidarity of interest was marked by the arrival of the first Italian contingent at Salonika. Yet more important was the arrival, by sea, of the *newly equipped Serbian army*, which immediately advanced for the reconquest of its native land. The French had already made demonstrations against Florina (on the west of the line, on the road to Monastir) and at Doiran (in the centre, on the Salonika-Belgrade railway). The British contingents were in contact with the Bulgarians in the north along the Struma river. The Serbians were aligned between the two French wings in the district at Lake Ostrovo and the Moglena mountains. They made good progress from the first and were quickly in possession of Ostrovo.

The Venizelos Movement

It was at this point that interest was suddenly transferred to the other frontier of Bulgaria and of Hungary by the declaration of war made by Rumania on Aug. 27. Again there was an opportunity for Greece to make her decision, and again the Government hesitated. The people, however, were less compliant, and they had with them the sympathy of a growing party both in the army and the navy. On Aug. 30 the national move-

ment for the deliverance of Macedonia from Bulgaria took definite shape at Salonika, where the Venizelists, under Colonels Zimbrakakis and Mazazakis, proclaimed *a Provisional Government*, and raised the nucleus of a volunteer army to serve with the Allies. To prevent bloodshed, General Sarrail disarmed the Greek garrison guard remaining in Salonika. The King once more showed opened support to the pro-German minority by conspicuously receiving deputations from their party while postponing, on grounds of ill-health, the reception of a deputation from much larger Venizelist demonstrations. Again the Allies found it necessary to make a *naval demonstration off the Piræus*. Their Note, presented on Sept. 2, demanded control of the posts and telegraphs, the expulsion of enemy agents and of Greek subjects guilty of espionage. Four German ships in the Piræus were seized at the same time. The Government at Athens yielded; but although Baron von Schenk, the head of the German propaganda movement, was removed with others, the Government continued to vacillate in policy. Meanwhile the *Nationalist revolutionary movement* spread rapidly throughout the Greek islands, and notably in Crete, of which M. Venizelos is a native. M. Zaimis again resigned the premiership on Sept. 11. His successor, next day, was M. Dimitrakopoulos, whose sympathies were anti-Ally. An extraordinary incident followed immediately, *the surrender (on Sept. 12) of the fourth Greek Army Corps, stationed at Kavala, to the enemy*. The excuse given was that they sought protection from the Allies. They were disarmed and sent into Germany. Their release was subsequently demanded by the Greek Government.

For a time interest was again brought back from politics to the military operations on the frontier. The Serbians with the French, now reinforced by a Russian contingent, on their southern wing struck hard towards Monastir. On Sept. 14 they stormed Gornichevo and most of the Malka Nidje ridge. Next day the Allies advanced in force and seized the heights overlooking *Florina*, and the town itself fell to the Franco-Russians on Sept. 15. By the beginning of October the advance had been pressed to within a few miles of Monastir itself, but the Bulgarians had strongly fortified lines on its front. One of these, 4 miles from Monastir, was reached on Nov. 16. At the other end of the line the British forced the passage of the Struma river and occupied a number of villages, held by the Bulgarians on the northern side. Operations here were assisted by a blockade by the Allied fleets of the coast between the mouths of Struma and Mesta rivers.

The political situation also developed rapidly. M. Venizelos made a fresh appeal to the King to place himself at the head of the people in action, to fulfil their national aspirations. This failing, he left Athens on Sept. 25 for Crete and Salonika, himself to head the national movement. He was accompanied by Admiral Condouriotis and other leaders of the army and navy. In a parting manifesto M. Venizelos declared that the movement was not anti-monarchical, but purely nationalist. On Sept. 29 his *Provisional Government* was formally announced. It soon included General Danglis, a former Minister of War, who undertook the organisation of the National Defence Army. M. Venizelos with Admiral Condouriotis and Gen. Danglis proceeded to act as an Executive Triumvirate, forming a complete Cabinet responsible to them.

Meantime M. Dimitrakopoulos had speedily abandoned the hope of forming a Cabinet at Athens, and the task was taken over by M. Kalogeropolous, but with no more permanent success. His short-lived Ministry resigned on Oct. 4, after each member at the King's instructions had submitted a memorandum declaring whether he was for or against Greek participation in the war. The majority were in favour of intervention. After unsuccessful attempts to induce any other politician to accept the Premiership, King Constantine sent for Prof. Lambros, of Athens University, who consented on Oct. 7 to form a "service" Cabinet. Two days later *M. Venizelos arrived at Salonika*, where he was enthusiastically received. He issued thence a final warning to the King and his pro-German advisers in a statement, in which he declared that the Provisional Government would exercise the powers of the State, collecting taxes and raising troops by virtue of the will of the people. He and his colleagues would continue for the present to regard Greece as a democratic State with a King at the head of it, but with two Governments, of which his own represented the people.

Events now followed swiftly. On Oct. 11, at the moment M. Venizelos was issuing his proclamation, the French Admiral commanding the Allied Fleet at Athens called on the Greek Government, as a measure of security, to *surrender the whole of the Greek Fleet*. The three larger units were to be disarmed and the smaller vessels handed over as they were. Certain coast batteries were also to be disarmed, and the Piræus-Larissa railway placed under control of the Allies. M. Lambros protested but complied. In a supplementary note Admiral D'Artige du Fournet (commanding the Allied Fleet) demanded and secured control by the Allies of the police, the prohibition of the carrying of arms by civilians, the prohibition of the dispatch of war material to Thessaly, and the lifting of the embargo on the exportation of wheat from Thessaly. There were indications that King Constantine had been planning a *coup d'état* from Thessaly. The seizure of an ammunition train moving in that direction was the Allies' answer. Formally the Entente Ministers in Athens continued relations with Prof. Lambros and his Ministers, but relations were also established with the Venizelist Government, whose *de facto* authority was recognised in northern Greece and the islands. A subsidy of £400,000 was made by the Allied Governments to M. Venizelos towards the equipping of his divisions which were to fight with the Allies.

The Entry of Rumania

Throughout the year the possibility of Rumanian intervention had seemed to grow, but the actual decision on Aug. 27 was dramatically sudden. It was immediately followed by an *invasion of Transylvania*—the Rumanian Irredenta—through the Carpathian passes. The direction of the military blow was as unexpected as the declaration of war. The Austro-Hungarians retired precipitately, leaving the Rumanians in possession of a wide area of territory, including the towns of Petroseny, Kronstadt (or Brasso), Kezdi Vasarhely, Hermannstadt, and Sepsi Szt Gyorgy. At the same time it was reported that Russian troops were passing across *the Dobruja*, the narrow strip of low-lying land between the sea and the Danube, which runs north for about 70 miles before debouching into the Black Sea. Passage across the Dobruja would afford an opportunity for Russia to strike at Bulgaria from the north, and an attempt in this way to sever the railway com-

munication between the Central Powers and Turkey was a commonly expected possibility.

Evidence of the concern with which the action of Rumania was regarded was forthcoming in the extraordinary endeavours immediately made by Germany to crush the new enemy out of the field. *Field-Marshal von Mackensen*, the conqueror of Serbia and of Poland, was placed at the head of an answering offensive by Bulgarian and German troops striking northward through the Dobruja. Whether in expectation that the Greeks would seize the opportunity to attack Bulgaria from the south or that even without such intervention the Allies acting from the Greek frontier would keep the enemy fully engaged, or because they considered their own offensive in Transylvania their best defence, the Rumanians were in fact holding the Dobruja frontier with comparatively light forces. Von Mackensen was enabled, on Sept. 6, to take the important Danube fortress of *Tutrakan*, to press on to *Silistria*, which fell three days later, and to threaten seriously the railway line crossing the north of this coast territory from Bucharest to Constanza, the Rumanian port on the Black Sea. The Rumanians, who had certain Russian regiments with them, had fallen back by Sept. 20 to the line Rasova-Tuzla, a few miles only south of the railway. Here they took up a strong defensive position from which they were presently *able to push von Mackensen backward*. The situation, however, was not without its dangers and two attempts were made at diversions: one by the Russians, whose fleet bombarded Varna, the Bulgarian Black Sea port, in a threat to land a force in von Mackensen's rear; and the other by the Rumanians themselves, who, on Oct. 4, forced a passage of the Danube at Riahovo, between Rustchuk and Tutrakan. Neither of these efforts was on a large scale and they ended as demonstrations without further consequences. Von Mackensen renewed his offensive on Oct. 19 and made swift progress. On Oct. 22, *Constanza*, the Black Sea port and railhead town, was evacuated by the Rumanians, who withdrew north of the railway. Rasova fell to the enemy on Oct. 23, and with the capture of Czernavoda on Oct. 25 the entire railway line in the Dobrudja was in enemy hands. The great bridge across the Danube and its adjacent marshes had been destroyed by the Rumanians. Mackensen, continuing on the Dodrudja side of the river, pushed rapidly to the north. On Nov. 3 it was announced that the Russian General Sakharoff had arrived to take command in the Dobruja. The enemy advance was, however, checked by a sudden Russian threat from the Rumanian side of the Danube. With the possibility that he might be cut off by a force crossing the restored great bridge, von Mackensen again fell back.

During the first three weeks of the war the Rumanians had continued to press their success on the Hungarian side of the Carpathians. They had established contact with the Russians' main front at Dorna Watra in the Bukovina, and their line reached thence, southward, to *Orsova*, just above the Iron Gate on the Danube, but it was not continuous and the depth of the penetrated area varied considerably. By Sept. 20 the Austro-Hungarians were putting up a vigorous resistance which shortly became a strong counter-offensive. *General von Falkenhayn*, relieved of his position as chief of the German General Staff by von Hindenburg, was dispatched to command the Austro-German armies in Transylvania. His appointment was a measure of German anxiety, but with the new troops he also brought he was able to push the invading Rumanians back to several of the passes. At the Roten Turm (or Red Tower) Pass, south of *Hermannstadt*, he nearly succeeded in cutting off the main army on Sept. 30. The Rumanians, falling back before superior forces after a *three days' battle*, found at the pass that they must cut their way through Bavarian troops who had arrived there before them. They succeeded, but lost a good many prisoners. Hermannstadt and most of the Hungarian towns occupied reverted to enemy control. By the end of October the enemy had forced their way through several of the chief passes and were from 15 to 20 miles within the frontier. The Rumanians fought stubbornly, and from time to time recovered lost ground, or made hauls of prisoners; but they were being slowly pushed back in November.

Principal Dates

1914

Oct. 19.—Death of King Carol of Rumania.

1915

March 6.—Fall of M. Venizelos, Premier of Greece.

June 13.—Sweeping Venizelist victory in Greek General Election.

Oct. 4.—Greek Chamber passed vote of confidence in M. Venizelos, at whose invitation Franco-British troops had landed at Salonika.

Oct. 14.—Bulgaria declared war on Serbia.

Oct. 6.—Venizelos dismissed by King Constantine. M. Zaimis formed his first ministry.

Nov. 4.—Zaimis Ministry defeated. M. Skouloudis Premier.

Nov. 5.—Fall of Nish.

Nov. 6.—Direct communication established between Berlin and Constantinople.

Nov. 11.—Greek Parliament dissolved.

Dec. 2.—Fall of Monastir.

Dec. 13.—Allies forced to withdraw completely over frontier from Serbia into Greece.

Dec. 19.—Greek elections. Venizelists abstain; Gounaris majority.

1916

Jan. 8.—Gallipoli completely evacuated.

Jan. 13.—Fall of Cetinje.

Jan. 28.—Allies occupied Kara Burun (commanding Salonika).

May 26.—Bulgarians occupied Rupel (Greek frontier fort).

May 3.—Allies proclaimed state of siege in Salonika.

June 21.—Allied Note to Greece demanded mobilisation of army and new elections. Skouloudis Ministry resigned; Zaimis Premier again.

Aug. 17.—Serbians recommenced hostilities near Florina.

Aug. 25.—Bulgarians entered Kavala.

Aug. 27.—Rumania declared war and advanced into Transylvania.

Sept. 2.—Allied Note to Greece obtained control of posts and telegraphs and expulsion of enemy agents.

Sept. 6.—Fall of Tutrakan (Dobruja) to Bulgaria.

Sept. 7.—Orsova occupied by Rumanians.

Sept. 16.—Rumania-Russian force on new defensive line in Dobruja.

Sept. 18.—Franco-Russians captured Florina.

Sept. 25.—M. Venizelos left Athens to head National Movement.

Sept. 29.—M. Venizelos's Provisional Ministry proclaimed.

Oct. 4.—Rumanians defeated near Hermannstadt after three days' battle and withdrew to the passes.
Oct. 11.—Greek fleet surrendered to Allies.
Oct. 22.—Fall of Constanza.
Nov. 9.—Rumanians recaptured Harsova.

CONQUEST OF EAST AFRICA

Nearly all German East Africa, the last colony of the enemy, was conquered during 1916 by an Expeditionary Force, largely composed of South African mounted and infantry brigade under the command of Lieut.-General Smuts. (The command was to have been held by General Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, who was appointed on Dec. 14, 1916, but was compelled by ill-health to retire shortly after landing in Africa, and General Smuts succeeded on Feb. 9.) At the commencement of 1916 the German forces in German East Africa were estimated at some 16,000 men, of whom 2,000 were white, with 60 guns and 80 machine guns. They were organised in companies varying from 150 to 200 strong, with 10% of white and an average of two machine guns per company. The enemy occupied a considerable tract of British territory. At Taveta, well over the border, they had established a large entrenched camp, and their posts were extended 17 miles farther west along the railway.

On reaching East Africa, General Smuts directed attention to the recapture of this territory and the immediate conquest before the rainy season of the *Kilimanjaro mountain area*, the richest portion of the German protectorate, to the north-west of it. The attack was directed along two main lines: the 2nd Division, under Brig.-Gen. Malleson (and later under Gen. Tighe), advanced from east to west along the railway from Mombasa; while the 1st Division, under Maj.-Gen. Stewart, conducted a flanking operation from Longido (north-east of Kilimanjaro). Their common objective was to be Kahe, an important post on the northern (German) railway to Tanga. The 1st South African Mounted Brigade (commanded by Brig.-Gen. Van Deventer) was detached by General Smuts from the 1st Division and used in a turning movement to the north for the benefit of the 2nd Division to facilitate the advance on Taveta. The attack had to be made through difficult bush country and across waterless plains, but it was pushed with rapidity. On March 9 *General Van Deventer occupied Taveta*, which was evacuated by the enemy when the possibility appeared of their being cut off. The 2nd Division was again pushed forward, and Moshi (15 miles over the frontier) was occupied on March 13. Here on the 14th the 1st Division, which had pressed down from the north-east, joined forces with the 2nd Division. On March 21 the key position of Kahe hill was occupied by General Van Deventer and the enemy retired across the Ruhu river, leaving the Kilimanjaro region in General Smuts's possession.

Swinging southward, General Van Deventer seized Umbugwe on April 12, and the important post of Kondoa Irangi (on the main cross-country road) on April 19. The Germans rallied and counter-attacked, but unsuccessfully. By May 25 General Smuts's main force was established at Same on the railway from Usambara to Tanga; on June 13 *Wilhelmstal*, on the railway, had been occupied, and Bukoba and Karagwe followed on July 2. *Tanga*, the terminus post, and the scene of the unsuccessful British raid from the sea on Nov. 14, fell on July 7.

Still pressing southward, General Smuts reached the line of the *central German railway* (running west from their principal port of Dar-es-Salaam) on July 31. On August 11 he won an important success at Matamondo, while Van Deventer's column occupied Mpapua (on the railway). Kidete and Kilossa (nearer the sea) fell to Van Deventer on July 20 and 22 respectively, and the Germans were now driven well south of the railway line. British warships joined in a coast bombardment, and on Sept. 4 *Dar-es-Salaam surrendered*. German resistance was now completely broken, and on Sept. 15 Van Deventer's column was approaching the Great Ruaha river on the road to Mahinge. Smaller fighting occurred at many frontier points, chiefly on the shores of Lake Victoria Nyanza, and a brilliant exploit was the raid on and destruction of the fort, stores, and a wireless installation at Bukoba on June 25.

While General Smuts and the South Africans were sweeping the German protectorate from the north, assistance was rendered by the Portuguese operating from their own territory to the south and by the Belgians from the Congo. On April 10 the Portuguese reoccupied the Kionga district at the mouth of the Rovuma river, a portion of the former Zanzibar Sultanate which the Germans had seized in 1894 in spite of Portuguese protests. The chief Belgian success was the capture on Aug. 3 of Ujiji on the east coast of Lake Tanganyika, the western terminus of the central railway.

THE CAMEROONS

German resistance in the Cameroons was nearly exhausted in 1915, and the end came early in 1916. *Yaunde*, the capital, was occupied on New Year's Day. On Jan. 18 the enemy evacuated the two posts of Ebolowa and Akonolinga, to which they had retired, and on Feb. 18 their last garrison surrendered to General Dobell at *Mora*.

WESTERN EGYPT AND THE SUDAN

In the early months of 1916 the British force in Egypt had to meet an enemy considerably more dangerous than the Turks directly threatening the Suez Canal. Although the Senussi (a powerful Mahommedan tribe of the desert region between the western frontier of Egypt and the Italian sphere of influence in Tripoli and Cyrenaica) had a fighting force totalling some 30,000 only, they were well supplied in German arms, and had experienced Turkish leaders, of whom the chief was Gaafar Pasha, to direct the campaign. The chief danger from their operations was that a "holy war" might have spread disaffection and rebellion throughout Western Egypt. The trouble was in the making throughout 1915, but it was not until November that the Senussi made a swift raid over the frontier. They were joined by the Bedouins of the Walid Ali tribe, and quickly overran some 200 miles of Egyptian territory. General Sir John Maxwell, then commanding in Egypt, withdrew the garrisons from Sollum (an important coast town), Sidi, Barrini, and other outposts. It was just west of Mersa Matruti (about 150 miles east of Sollum and 200 from Alexandria) that the defence was made.

On Dec. 13 (1915) Col. Gordon defeated a small advance force of 1,200 of the Arabs here, and on Christmas Day an onslaught by 3,000 was checked. A much heavier blow was inflicted by Major-Gen. A. Wallace on Jan. 23, 1916, when in a pitched engagement the main body of Senussi were dispersed and driven backward. Brigadier-General H. T. Lukin, commanding South African troops,

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pursued the fleeing enemy and defeated them again when they stood at Barrini. Gaafar Pasha was among the prisoners. On March 14 Major-General Peyton reoccupied Sollum, and the frontier posts were evacuated by the Senussi. Although it was not practicable to follow the enemy into their own territory, a daring raid by a light armoured-car battery, under the Duke of Westminster, rescued from Bir Hakim, 75 miles away, the survivors of the British auxiliary cruiser *Tara*, who had been taken prisoners when the boat was torpedoed off the coast in November.

An outcome of the Senussi raid was the conclusion, in July, of an Anglo-Italian agreement for common action against the Senussi.

Subsidiary to the outbreak in the coastal area was another organised in the western Sudan by Ali Dinar, Sultan of Darfur, since 1899 under British-Egyptian suzerainty. When Turkey entered the war, Ali Dinar assumed a defiant attitude and made preparations to attack Kordofan. In May a force of the Egyptian Army, under Col. Kelly, defeated the Darfur troops and occupied El Fasher, the capital. Ali Dinar fled westward. He was pursued, overtaken on Nov. 6, at Sugai, near the frontier of Wadai, in French Central Africa, and killed. With his death the rebellion was crushed.

POSITION OF THE NEUTRALS

The United States, as the one great Power outside the war, was again concerned directly in a series of incidents arising chiefly out of the blockades proclaimed by both sets of belligerents, and the supply of war-material. The Presidential election campaign and the importance attaching to the German-American vote were influencing causes in the attitude adopted from time to time. Neutrality was maintained, but at frequent strain. On Dec. 3 Count Bernstoff (the German Ambassador at Washington) was informed by Mr. Lansing (the Secretary of State) that Captains Boy-Ed and von Papen (the German naval and military attachés respectively) were no longer acceptable to the Government. They had been associated with attempts to destroy munition factories in America. Safe-conducts were applied for on their behalf by the American Government and granted. In his annual Message to Congress on Dec. 7 President Wilson denounced all pro-belligerents in America, this answering at once the pro-Ally aspiration of Mr. Roosevelt and the large and active German community.

On Feb. 1 the Elder Dempster liner *Appam*, which had been reported overdue, arrived at Norfolk, Virginia, in charge of a prize crew. She had been captured at sea by the *Mowe*, a disguised raider. Germany claimed the *Appam* as a prize, but the claim was disallowed; the prize crew were interned and the passengers on the liner released. The question of the status of armed merchantmen was raised by Germany on Feb. 10, when it was urged in a note to the U.S. Government that all such should be treated as belligerents and torpedoed. To this view Washington refused to agree. Germany next put forward the claim that Americans should be *warned not to embark in British passenger boats*, but to this President Wilson also strongly dissented and his stand was endorsed by the House of Representatives by a large majority. On April 19, as a consequence of the torpedoing without warning of the trans-Channel steamer *Sussex* with Americans on board, a fresh United States Note was sent to Germany, in which it was declared that the German Government had failed to appreciate the gravity of the situation and "the whole method and character of submarine warfare is disclosed by the unrestrained practice of German commanders." In their reply, published on May 6, the Germans sought again to make a renunciation of the submarine activity contingent on American interference with the British blockade. President Wilson answered on May 9. He accepted the abandonment of submarine war, but refused any guarantee as to negotiation with other Powers. On May 26, however, he addressed a Note to the Allies complaining of their search of the mails on neutral vessels. Similar demands were made by the Swedish Government, but after correspondence a satisfactory solution was found. In October a Swedish Commission visited England to discuss a scheme under the British blockade.

Another temporary excitement was caused by the arrival at Baltimore on July 9 of the submarine *Deutschland*, which it was maintained was a merchant vessel only and not liable to destruction at sight. The British view was that, owing to the nature of submarines, it would be impossible to distinguish between innocent merchants and hostile warships; all submarines must be treated therefore as hostile. The *Deutschland* reached Bremen on the return journey safely, and subsequently made a second voyage, reaching New London on Oct. 31. Another submarine-liner, the *Bremen*, never reached America.

The submarine issue became acute again later in the year with a renewal of activity by the Germans. The British Foreign Office issued a circular to the neutral Powers urging that submarines should not be permitted to visit their ports, as conditions suitable to cruisers could not be applied to underwater-craft. The U.S. Government would not accept this view; and following a visit paid by her to Newport, Rhode Island, the U 35 interrupted and torpedoed eight vessels outside. The crews were rescued by American destroyers which were in the vicinity at the time. Fresh communications accordingly passed between the British Government and Washington. On Oct. 28 the British liner *Marina* was torpedoed by a submarine and American sailors were reported among the drowned.

Norway, which had agreed to the British contention as to the refusal of the use of her ports to submarines, was met by a violent attack by German submarines on her merchant vessels, many of which were sunk within a few days. All goods destined for England were declared by the Germans to be contraband. Norway protested strongly, but finally decided that her vessels could not carry cargoes for the ports of the Allies.

HOME POLITICAL ASPECTS

The life of Parliament, which would have expired on Oct. 30, 1915, was again extended by a special Act passed on Aug. 23, 1916, and will require to be renewed before May 31, 1917, unless by then a further extension of its existence is considered unnecessary. The war conditions prevailing throughout 1915 were continued during 1916, the House of Commons sitting during many months of the year for only three days a week and never more than four days, but remaining continuously in session with two very brief recesses, namely from June 1 to June 20, and again

from Aug. 23 to Oct. 11. The House of Lords also remained in active session and many of the chief debates of the year were initiated there. The 1915 session did not end till Jan. 27, 1916, and the new session opened on Feb. 15. The question of a new *register* was debated, in conjunction with a proposal for the extension of the franchise to all soldiers and sailors, in August. The problem was eventually referred to a committee of all parties with the Speaker as chairman.

MILITARY SERVICE ACTS

The last months of the session of 1915 were memorable for the passage of the first Military Service Act, applying compulsion to all single men between the ages of 18 and 41. This adoption of the principle of conscription was only achieved after a severe political crisis which reached its height at Christmas and necessitated a two-days' Cabinet Council during the holiday itself. As a result of that crisis, *Sir John Simon, the Home Secretary, resigned office*, and was succeeded by Mr. Herbert Samuel. Resignations were also handed in by the *three Labour Ministers*—Mr. Henderson (President of the Board of Education), Mr. Brace (Under Home Secretary), and Mr. G. H. Roberts (Whip); their action was taken in consequence of resolutions passed by a specially convened Labour Conference in London and also by a meeting of the Executive of the Labour Party and of the Parliamentary Labour Party on Jan. 6 (the date of the Second Reading of the Bill). It was arranged, however, that these resignations should be held in abeyance for decision by the Labour Party's Annual Conference at Bristol, and although that body reasserted its emphatic dislike to conscription, it agreed on Jan. 28 by a large majority of votes that the *Labour partnership in the Coalition Government should be maintained*.

The first Military Service Bill followed immediately on the conclusion of *Lord Derby's voluntary recruiting campaign*, which was undertaken as the last effort to maintain voluntary service in the country. (It provided for the attestation of men to be placed in 46 groups, according to age and whether married or single.) In the last days of this campaign there was a remarkable rush to attest at all the recruiting-stations in the country. Altogether, between Oct. 23 and Dec. 15, there offered themselves 1,150,000 single men and 1,679,263 married men. Of these there were:

	Single.	Married.
Directly enlisted . .	103,000	112,431
Attested . . .	840,000	1,344,979
Rejected . . .	207,000	221,853

Among the attested men were 312,067 single and 449,808 married who were "*starred*" *as in reserve occupations*. Lord Derby calculated that when all deductions were made *the net number available of single men attested was* 343,386, *and that there remained* 651,160 *unstarred single men in the country unaccounted for*. Throughout the campaign stress was laid on a pledge by the Prime Minister to married men that if they attested they should not be called up, unless only a negligible number of single men were unaccounted for. Lord Derby in his report wrote, in view of this pledge: "I am very distinctly of opinion that it will not be possible to hold married men to their attestation unless and until the service of single men have been obtained by other means, the present system having failed to bring them to the colours."

The first Military Service Bill was accordingly introduced into the House of Commons on Jan. 5, in order to redeem the Prime Minister's pledge, and so make available also the 487,676 unstarred married men, whom Lord Derby estimated would be available under his scheme. The debate on the First Reading extended over two nights, and the Bill passed this stage by 403 votes to 105. The minority included 58 Nationalists and 2 Independent Nationalists, 34 Liberals, and 11 Labour members. On the subsequent stages the Irish members withdrew their organised opposition. The Second Reading was carried on June 12 by 431 to 39 votes after Mr. Asquith had stated: "Unless you pass this Bill we cannot do our part in the prosecution of the war." In committee an amendment by Sir Edward Carson to include Ireland in the Bill was negatived without a division; a clause was also inserted making provision for the exemption by local tribunals of men found to be *conscientious objectors* to military service. The Bill passed through Committee on Jan. 20, and the Third Reading was carried on Jan. 24 by 383 to 36. Through the Lords the progress of the Bill was swift, and it received the Royal Assent on Jan. 27, the last day of the session. A Royal Proclamation brought the Act into operation on Feb. 10.

The growing needs of the Army soon called for further action. In the House of Lords on March 2 Lord Derby drew attention to the number of eligible men escaping service, and recommended that no single men under 31 should be "starred," and no others unless they were in their present or similar occupations before Aug. 15, 1915 (National Registration Day). On March 15 the Commons sanctioned the Army Vote for 4,000,000 men, but two questions arose immediately afterwards. A section of the community—represented in Parliament by a group which had Sir John Simon at its head and included together with the convinced pacifists others who asserted that the trade interests of the country must not be too severely pressed, since they were essential for the financing of the war—demanded a definite limitation to be put to the expansion of the Army. The House refused on March 16 to bind itself in this way. As to the means, however, by which the demand for men was to be met there were serious differences of opinion, and these extended to the Cabinet itself. The miners and railwaymen, in conferences and through their local organisations, were protesting strongly against any extension of compulsory service to married men. On the other hand, the rapid summoning of the single groups, the first of which were called up on Jan. 20, had taken by surprise the attested married men, to whom the first summons originally went out on March 7. On their part an agitation ran through the country against compelling them to redeem their attestation while many younger men, who had not attested or were in reserved occupations, were still escaping service. The Labour Party was restive and unconvinced as to the need for the heavy drafts which were being made on the manhood of the country. On the other side, Sir Edward Carson and a large following in the Commons put forward a definite demand on March 29 for *compulsion for all*. So acute became the strain that the Easter adjournment of Parliament, expected on April 18, was postponed. On that day Lord Milner made a motion similar to Sir E. Carson's in the House of Lords, but Ministers refused to enter into a discussion of it. On April 19 it was announced in both Houses that "*material points of disagreement exist in the Cabinet, and if these points are not settled by agreement, the result must be a break-up of the Govern-*

ment." Again the Prime Minister and the Secretary for War entered into direct negotiations with the Labour leaders, and largely at their request the unusual course was taken of holding on April 25 a *secret session of both Houses*, to discuss the national situation and in order that the actual necessities in respect of men for the Army might be more explicitly disclosed. In the Commons this secret session was continued over a second day. (The political situation was further complicated at this period of crisis by the rebellion in Ireland, described in the article on Home Rule.)

Labour Opposition

The hesitation of the Government to apply all-round compulsion led to an abortive attempt on April 27 to extend the original Act by a further Bill which would have required time-expired men to serve till the end of the war, brought in youths of 18, but would not immediately enforce service on other married men unless a further voluntary effort failed. Leave was asked to introduce it as a compromise, but it was denounced all round and the Government decided not even to bring it in for first reading. Instead, on May 2, Mr. Asquith personally introduced the *Military Service (No. 2) Bill*, which rendered liable to serve all men, whether married or single, between 18 and 41. On the Second Reading on May 4, Mr. R. D. Holt, representing those who feared the result on the commerce and finance of the country and eventually on the Allies, moved to reject the Bill, but the voting was 328 to 36 in its favour, after Mr. Henderson (the Labour Minister) had wound up the debate and replied to the critics from the Labour benches. Again the attempt was made in Committee to include Ireland in the Bill, but the motion was negatived, as were others to reduce the age-limit to 17 and to increase it, at the other end, to 45. On May 10 the House agreed in Committee to compel time-expired men to continue to serve till the end of the war by 232 to 33 votes; and by 179 to 49 they required men who had been previously rejected on medical grounds to submit themselves afresh. The Committee stage was completed (after a week's debate and one all-night sitting) on May 15, and the Third Reading was carried on May 16 by 250 to 35. The Lords passed the Bill on May 23, on which occasion Lord Kitchener expressed the thanks of the Army Council and his approval of what had been done. They amended the Bill by curtailing the period of grace allowed to men who fall out of reserved employment from 2 months to 2 weeks, and in spite of Labour opposition this was accepted by the Commons on May 24. The Bill received the *Royal Assent on May* 25. In a message to the people on the same day the King said: "I desire to take the opportunity of expressing to my people my recognition and appreciation of the splendid patriotism and self-sacrifice which they have displayed in raising by voluntary enlistment since the commencement of the war no less than 5,041,000 men, an effort far surpassing that of any other nation in similar circumstances recorded in history, and one which will be a lasting sense of pride to future generations."

The two Service Acts were accepted in the country as in Parliament by an overwhelming majority, but the dissentients occupied a good deal of time and public attention by reason of their persistence in resistance. From time to time attempts were made to meet the case of men whose claims were refused by the *local tribunals*, set up to determine the liability of men who applied for exemption or postponement of service on any ground. A *non-combatant* corps was organised, while for men who refused service in this the alternative of *work of national importance*, usually farm-labouring or road-making, was offered. Certain objectors declining to obey orders were arrested and court-martialled. Some who were sent to France to work behind the lines were sentenced (nominally) to death, but the penalty was commuted to penal servitude. On June 29 Mr. Asquith stated in debate the scheme under which those who established their claim to be conscientious objectors would be released from civil prisons, to which they had already been transferred, and announced the appointment of a Home Office Committee, consisting of Mr. W. Brace, M.P., Sir Thomas Elliott, K.C.B., and Sir Matthew Nathan, G.C.M.G., to determine the kind of work on which they should be employed. A Committee, of which Mr. T. H. W. Pelham was chairman, had already been appointed on March 28 to work in close touch with the Board of Trade in deciding what businesses were and what were not of national importance.

A larger problem for the local tribunals was that of meeting the very large number of claims for exemption or postponement on grounds of business or domestic responsibility. To meet the hardships incurred by men whose incomes would be materially reduced by enrolment in the Army a scheme for the relief of *civil liabilities* (rent, taxes, insurance, etc.) was set up, under which advances up to a limit of £2 per week were payable to assist those able to make good a claim of special hardship. An advisory committee of 23 members, with Mr. C. Stuart-Wortley, M.P., as chairman, was appointed on June 1 to work in conjunction with the official committee. A chief difficulty in connection with the provision of men for the Army was in adjusting the relative claims of the fighting line and the provision of munitions and the maintenance of essential trades. Several attempts were made to "comb out" the young men in Government departments and in reserved trades. On Sept. 21 a *Man-Power Distribution Board* was appointed, consisting of Mr. Chamberlain (chairman), Lord Midleton (vice-chairman), Mr. Arthur Balfour (of Sheffield), Mr. G. N. Barnes, M.P., and Mr. Stephen Walsh, M.P. Its purpose was not to deal with individual cases, which were left to the tribunals, but to initiate policies in dealing with whole classes. The effects of its work was soon apparent in the stiffening of the tribunals and in the recasting of the lists of men eligible for exemption as "indispensable."

Other methods for strengthening the fighting ranks were found in revising the standards and providing for the employment of men not physically fit for active service, but available for garrison duty at home or abroad, clerical and other sedentary army occupations, and trench-digging or road-making. A large scheme for substituting older and less physically useful men in munitions factories and industries and releasing young men was carried into effect in October. It had already been decided on March 1 to *revive the Volunteer Act of* 1863, and to constitute and recognise as a military power, solely for home defence, the Volunteer Forces. This force grew very rapidly thereafter, and by June 20, 49 volunteer corps had been accepted under the Act.

PENSIONS AND ALLOWANCES

Allied with the question of the provision of men was that of pensions and allowances for the

dependants of the men serving or fallen. Owing to the necessity of improvising arrangements on a scale which had never been anticipated, the granting of these allowances were controlled by a number of departments and organisations. To remedy this overlapping and delay, Mr. Asquith announced on Oct. 25 the setting-up of a single *Pensions Department* with a Cabinet Minister at its head. Mr. Arthur Henderson had already accepted the post of Chairman of the Chelsea Commissioners (the most important pensions authority), retiring from the Presidency of the Board of Education for that purpose. A new scale of higher naval war pensions was announced on March 1. On Aug. 4 Mr. Hayes Fisher (as the Parliamentary Representative of the Statutory Committee on War Pensions) announced, in response to the expression of the feeling of the House in several preceding debates and through questions, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would increase the sum of £1,000,000 already advanced to the Statutory Committee to £6,000,000, so as to provide the full estimated cost of supplementary pensions to widows and dependants of soldiers and to totally disabled soldiers, and a provisional sum for partially disabled soldiers. The sum was based on an estimated number of deaths not exceeding 250,000; if the number were found to be larger the grant would be increased proportionately.

Mr. Henderson introduced the Bill for the setting up of the proposed Board of Pensions on Nov. 14. It provided for the taking over by the new authority of the following powers: (1) those of the Chelsea Commissioners with regard to the grant and administration of disability pensions, other than in-pensions; (2) those of the Army Council with respect to pensions and grants to ex-soldiers, widows, and dependents, other than service pensions; (3) those of the Statutory Committee so far as they relate to the supplementing of pensions and grants otherwise than out of voluntary funds. The administration of naval pentions, other than those of a supplementary nature previously controlled by the Statutory Committee, were left to the Admiralty Department as before.

THE BLOCKADE AND ENEMY TRADE

One of the most insistent matters of Parliamentary debate in the early months of the year was the efficiency of the blockade of Germany. On Dec. 1 (1915) the Earl of Portsmouth had elicited from the Marquess of Lansdowne the statement that the Declaration of London was not an international code and had no international validity. At the same time attention was drawn in the Commons to the largely increased imports of oil and linseed into Holland and the apparent failure of the Netherlands Overseas Trust to prevent the passage of contraband into Germany by way of Holland. An arrangement was made at this time between the British Government and the Merchants Guild of Copenhagen and the Industrial Association of Denmark, for similar purposes to that of the Netherlands Overseas Trust, and strong pressure was brought to bear on the Foreign Office in both Houses to publish the terms. Lord Robert Cecil refused to produce these documents, but on Dec. 8 introduced a new *Trading with the Enemy Bill*, extending the restrictions of the principal Act to people of enemy nationality or association though not resident in enemy countries. Simultaneously with the progress of this Bill through Parliament ran another—the Companies of Enemy Character Bill, introduced by Lord Halsbury and aimed at companies with alien shareholders and under alien control, though remaining on the British register. The Government Bill passed through the two Houses and received the Royal Assent on Dec. 23, but Lord Halsbury's, though it received a Third Reading in the Upper House, was not brought before the Commons. Instead the Government introduced a stronger Bill of their own, the Trading with the Enemy (Amendment) (No. 2) Bill, which gave the Board of Trade discretionary power to prohibit the carrying on of any business now conducted in the United Kingdom by persons of enemy nationality or association, or for the benefit of subjects of enemy states. This went rapidly through all stages and became law on Jan. 26.

On the same day the Commons discussed the blockade at length on a motion by Mr. Shirley Benn urging the Government "to enforce as effective a blockade as possible, without interfering with the normal requirements of neutral countries for internal consumption." The motion was "talked out" after explanation had been drawn both from Sir Edward Grey and Lord Robert Cecil. Parliament was prorogued on the following day till Feb. 15. On Feb. 22 in the House of Lords, Lord Sydenham renewed the pressure with a motion "that in conformity with the principle of international law and with the legitimate rights of neutrals, more effective use could be made of the Allied Fleet in preventing supplies directly conducive to the prolongation of the war from reaching enemy countries." The Government's answer, announced by Lord Lansdowne, was the raising of Lord Robert Cecil to Cabinet rank as *Blockade Minister*, and after a second day's debate Lord Sydenham withdrew his motion. On Feb. 24 a Contraband Committee was appointed; its chairman was Mr. E. M. Pollock, K.C., M.P., and its members represented the Admiralty, the Foreign Office, the Board of Trade, and the Procurator-General's Department. The Board of Trade had already appointed on Feb. 9 an advisory committee on matters arising under the new Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, with Mr. Ernest R. Moon as Chairman. Later, a larger War Trade Advisory Committee, with Sir F. J. S. Hopwood as chairman, was appointed to co-ordinate the administration of the War Trade Department, the Contraband Committee, and the Enemy Export Committee, and to advise the Cabinet on questions of policy arising from the work of these bodies. On June 28 Lord Robert Cecil announced the *complete abandonment of the Declaration of London*. On Nov. 8 a protest against the acceptance of offers from neutrals for the purchase of enemy properties in Nigeria, order for sale under the Enemy Trading Act, was carried to a division against the Government, whose policy was defended by Mr. Bonar Law. The motion of censure was defeated by 231 to 117 votes.

TRADE AFTER THE WAR

As a complement to the enemy trading and blockade legislation, Parliament discussed the problem of trade changes after the war. The majority of members on both sides of the House were desirous of approaching the commercial problem free from previous prejudice for or against either Free Trade or Tariff Reform. The new outlook was made evident when on Jan. 10, Mr. Runciman (the Free Trade President of the Board of Trade) supported, and the House of Commons carried without a division, a motion by

Prof. W. S. Hewins, urging the "consultation of the Government with the Governments of the Dominions in order to bring the whole economic strength of the Empire into co-operation with the Allies in a policy directed against the enemy." The question was revived in more definite form when proposals were made for an *Economic Conference of the Allies* to be held at Paris, to answer the Central European trading policy under discussion by the enemy States. On Mar. 21 it was announced that Mr. Runciman would be the British delegate to the Conference, but following a frank debate in the Commons it was arranged on Mar. 28 that Mr. Bonar Law should also attend. Before the Conference was actually convened on June 14 it had also been arranged that the British Dominions should be represented by the Prime Minister of Australia (*Mr. W. M. Hughes*), who had arrived in London on March 7 and aroused extraordinary enthusiasm by a series of speeches aimed at German trade. Mr. Hughes remained in Europe specially to attend the Conference, and was accompanied thither by Sir George Foster (Canadian Minister of Commerce). Owing to illness Mr. Runciman was unable to attend, and his place was taken by Lord Crewe. Both before and after the Conference there was criticism of any After-war Trade-war by rigid Free Traders in both Houses, but they received very little support. Lord Courtney raised the subject on April 11, but the Commons deferred any effective discussion till Aug. 2, when Mr. Asquith commended the restrictions reached at Paris, as representing the general lines on which the Allies were preparing to meet the threatened attack on their trade in neutral countries after the war. He stated that the restrictions had been formally adopted by the British and French Governments, and enumerated several steps that had already been taken in the direction desired:

(1) Schemes devised by the Board of Trade to render us independent of enemy dyes, spelter, and other important articles.

(2) The creation of a State scheme of assistance for scientific industrial research.

(3) Investigations by expert committees into the conditions and needs of important branches of industry and finance.

(4) Reference of commercial and industrial policy generally to a strong committee with Lord Balfour as chairman.

(5) Communications with the Dominions and arrangements for a conference with them and India on the entire subject of imperial trade policy.

An actual instance of change in practice was recorded during the debate on the Colonial Office Vote on Aug. 3 in reference to a bounty on palm kernels from British African possessions.

A *Munitions of War Amendment Bill*, to remove certain grievances under the original Act, was introduced in December and carried. In the course of the discussions Mr. Lloyd George made a memorable speech on Dec. 20, when he declared that from the beginning Great Britain and the Allies had been "*too late*." In the turning out of explosive shells, for example, the Germans had been producing 250,000 while the British produced 2,500. Point was given to the debates by the outbreak during its progress of a considerable strike on the Clyde, and the arrest and deportation from the area of certain of the leaders. The Bill was further amended under pressure of the Labour members, but was carried through the Commons on Jan. 4. On Jan. 21 Mr. Asquith announced yet further measures for the "dilution of labour." The Munitions Bill received the Royal Assent in January. A very different state of affairs in respect of munitions was disclosed when the vote for the Ministry came up for debate on Aug. 15. By that time Mr. Lloyd George had been appointed Minister for War and the Minister of Munitions was Mr. E. S. Montagu. In a remarkable speech Mr. Montagu gave as instances of the extraordinary growth of the munitions output the following periods in which could now be obtained an equivalent of what 15 months previously it had taken 12 months to produce:

18-pounder ammunition	3 weeks.
Field-howitzer ammunition	2 weeks.
Medium-sized shell	11 days.
Heavy shell	4 days.

There had been correspondingly enormous increases in the output of big guns, machine guns, rifles, and in other weapons and ammunition, while as much gun and howitzer ammunition was being issued weekly to France as constituted the whole pre-war stock of land-service ammunition in this country. One-third of the whole British production of shell steel was going to France; and 20% of present machine-tool production of the country was destined for the Allies. Mr. Montagu warned the House, however, that German production was also still formidable.

AERIAL DEFENCE

For a few weeks in February and March Parliament was considerably exercised over the matter of the defence of London and the kingdom generally against Zeppelins and other air attacks. As early as Dec. 13 (1915), Mr. Tennant (at that time Under-Secretary for War) announced that the air defence of London had been transferred to the War Office and placed under the control of Lord French, Commander-in-Chief of the Home Forces. With the opening of the spring Zeppelin season an agitation was pressed for reprisals, and charges of inefficiency were freely levelled against those in charge. An amendment to the Address by Mr. Joynson-Hicks on Feb. 16 threatened to lead to a dangerous division for the Government; it was averted by the promise of a day for a full discussion of the Air Service. Lord Kitchener was provoked on the following day to make a defence of the service in the House of Lords; but on March 9 Lord Montagu of Beaulieu returned to the attack on a motion which had for object the acceptance of the principle: "One element, one service."

On the 14th *Mr. Pemberton-Billing*, who after an unsuccessful attempt in Mile End had won an astonishing victory against the Coalition candidate in East Herts, took his seat and made a maiden speech which excited unwonted interest and encouragement. On March 22, Mr. Billing, in a second and more impetuous speech, made sensational charges to the effect that by sending airmen up in defective machines the War Office was "murdering" them. Mr. Tennant promptly offered a Commission of Inquiry. By his subsequent erratic and irresponsible methods of criticism Mr. Billing lost the "ear" and sympathies of the House. In the actual Air Service debate on May 17 he was deliberately "counted out." Lord Montagu pursued his campaign for a single Air Service in the Lords, and in a two-days' debate on his motion in that sense, on May 23, he secured the support of Lord Northcliffe in a maiden speech. The effect of the cricitism had been the setting-up of an *Air Board*, represented in the

Cabinet and in the Lords by Lord Curzon and in the Commons by Major J. L. Baird.

FOOD CONTROL

During the year the close control the Government already exercised over sugar, meat, and the sale and distribution of liquor was extended to petrol and later to wheat. The controlling authorities were subjected to some criticism, but, except in the case of petrol, in regard to which considerable modification took place, the action taken had Parliamentary support in full measure. The announcement by Mr. Runciman of his *Wheat Commission* on Oct. 10 was accompanied by a statement that the Government had made a very large purchase of Australian wheat, and that steps had been taken to provide all the tonnage required for the conveyance of the wheat purchased to Great Britain. The immediate effect of the announcement was, however, to cause a further rise of a halfpenny on the quartern loaf. This, in turn, brought a formal debate on Oct. 17 on food prices and on the report of a Departmental Committee (presided over by Mr. J. M. Robertson) as to the methods by which to prevent the exploitation of the public. Mr. Runciman asserted that heroic remedies would achieve more harm than good and that prices were high because of the world-shortage both in production and in transport facilities. He suggested possible action in regard to fixing prices for milk, and in regard to freights maintained that shipping was already controlled almost to the limit.

FINANCE

In consequence, however, of continuous public pressure, a complete change of policy was reached by Nov. 15, when Mr. Runciman announced the immediate appointment of a *Food Controller*, to be invested with very wide powers of action by means of Orders in Council issued under the Defence of the Realm Acts. Mr. Runciman again drew attention to the shortage of tonnage, partly due to enemy submarine activity, but more directly to the withdrawal of a very large proportion of the mercantile marine for naval and military services and the delay in new construction owing to the depletion of the shipyards of skilled labour. He explained the measures being taken to reinforce the shipyards and the farms by labour brought back when necessary from the Army. Pending the actual appointment of a Controller, the powers sought were conferred by an Order in Council, signed on Nov. 17, on the Board of Trade. They gave authority—

To provide for the maintenance of supplies.

To prohibit waste, the improper use of foodstuffs, and improper methods of manufacture.

To control the sale and distribution of all food, by tickets, if so deemed necessary.

To prevent the creation of "corners" and to fix maximum prices.

To commandeer any foodstuff as might be necessary.

To order traders to disclose all their business secrets.

Immediate and definite regulations were issued respecting potatoes, milk, and flour. Pure white flour was not to be milled in future.

The Budget statement (full details of which are set out on pages 325–9) was followed by a Finance Bill divided into two parts. The new duties proposed, more especially that on matches, were considerably modified during the debate, and a proposition to tax railway tickets was abandoned altogether. The Chancellor definitely refused on May 18 to adopt the method of raising money by *premium bonds*. He extended, however, the control over *American and other foreign securities* by the War Obligation (No. 2) Bill, which was passed on Dec. 13 (1915), and by a resolution in Ways and Means on June 22 imposed an additional 2*s.* in the £ income tax on all American and Foreign securities the owners of which refused, on request, to deposit them with or sell them to the Government. On Aug. 10 a motion to reduce the Chancellor's salary was made to call attention to the large issue of Treasury Bills, £850,000,000 of which were then said to be outstanding. Mr. McKenna defended his policy of declining to issue another long-term loan at this time on public grounds. He mentioned that between £1,000,000 and £2,000,000 had to be found daily for payment abroad; but he calculated that, allowing for a continuance of expenditure on the same scale till March next, the national indebtedness would then be less than one-sixth of the national wealth and that it would be possible, without increasing existing taxation, to pay interest on the debt and a considerable sinking fund. The vote of censure was withdrawn. A similar discussion was, however, again raised on Oct. 19, when Mr. McKenna, while declaring that a long loan would be issued at the appropriate time, said, "We have had no difficulties in financing ourselves so far, and I see no reason why we should have any hereafter."

Four Votes of Credit were proposed and granted during the year, viz.:

Feb. 21	£300,000,000
May 23	£300,000,000
July 24	£450,000,000
Oct. 11	£300,000,000

In proposing the last Mr. Asquith reviewed the course of the war and reiterated the purposes and aims of the Allies in what was the most memorable speech of the year. In a crowded House and speaking under the strain of the loss of his eldest son at the Front, the Prime Minister declared:

NO PATCHED-UP PEACE

"The strain which the war imposes on ourselves and our Allies, the hardships which we freely admit it involves to some of those who are not directly concerned in the struggle, the upheaval of trade, the devastation of territory, the loss of irreplaceable lives; this long and sombre procession of cruelty and suffering, lighted up as it is by deathless examples of heroism and chivalry, cannot be allowed to end in some patched-up, precarious, dishonouring compromise, masquerading under the name of peace. The ends of the Allies are well-known; they have been frequently and precisely stated. They are not selfish ends, they are not vindictive ends; but they require that there should be adequate reparation for the past and adequate security for the future. On their achievement we in this country honestly believe depends the best hopes of humanity."

Renewed criticism during the year of the receipt of salaries by members of Parliament led the Government to introduce a motion on April 6 that members of Parliament who were also entitled to military pay should be given the option of taking one or other of the stipends, but not both. To this an amendment was proposed to abolish payment of members altogether till the end of the war; but after Mr. Bonar Law had opposed this attempt to break the party truce, the amendment was defeated by 247 to 32 votes, and the Government's own motion was also withdrawn. Earlier

in the year Sir Frederick Smith (Attorney-General) announced that the Solicitor-General and himself had voluntarily agreed to a reduction in fees amounting approximately to £5,000 annually each.

Another economy measure was the *Summer Time* or *Daylight Saving Bill*, which was introduced by the Home Secretary as a Government measure, and passed its Second Reading in the Commons on May 8 by 170 votes to 2. It became law on May 17. By a later Act Irish time was synchronised with English time.

There were again many changes in personnel in both Houses of Parliament. The death of Lord Kitchener, who was drowned in the sinking of H.M.S. *Hampshire* on its way to Russia on June 5, removed the most conspicuous figure in the country. In the necessary readjustment of the Cabinet, Mr. Lloyd George passed from the Ministry of Munitions, which he had created, to become Secretary of State for War. The Earl of Derby became Under-Secretary for War, succeeding Mr. Tennant, who was promoted to the Cabinet as Secretary for Scotland. Sir Edward Grey was raised to the Peerage as Viscount Grey of Falloden, remaining Foreign Secretary. Mr. J. A. Pease had become Postmaster-General in succession to Mr. Herbert Samuel on Jan. 18. Mr. Chaplin was created a Viscount, and Lord Charles Beresford was also raised to the peerage as Lord Beresford of Metemmah. Among the new arrivals in the House of Commons during the year were Mr. C. B. Stanton (who succeeded Mr. Keir Hardie and defeated an official Labour candidate on the conscription issue at Merthyr Tydvil), Sir George Reid (an ex-Prime Minister of Australia, and more lately High Commissioner in London), Admiral Sir Hedworth Meux, and Sir Charles Seely (who returned to the House after an absence of some years to take the seat vacant by the death of Sir Arthur Markham).

The War Committee of the Cabinet was enlarged during the year, and now consists of Mr. Asquith, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. McKenna, Lord Curzon, and Mr. Montagu.

THE NAVAL WAR

BY A NAVAL OFFICER

The principal event of the second year of naval war took place on May 31–June 1, 1916, when the German High Sea Fleet was brought to an engagement off the Jutland Bank, off the coast of Denmark. The dispatches of Admiral Sir John Jellicoe, Commander-in-Chief of the British Grand Fleet, with the report to him of Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, commanding the Battle-cruiser Fleet, were published on July 7. The German official report appeared in the German Press of July 1 to 5. From these sources, the following narrative has been compiled. The Grand Fleet left its base on May 30 in pursuance of a general policy of periodical sweeps through the North Sea. In the early afternoon of Wednesday, May 31, the First and Second Battle-cruiser Squadrons, First, Second, and Third Light Cruiser Squadrons, and destroyers from the First, Ninth, Tenth, and Thirteenth Flotillas, under the immediate command of Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, supported by the Fifth Battle Squadron under Rear-Admiral Hugh Evan-Thomas, were, in accordance with the Commander-in-Chief's directions, scouting to the southward of the Battle Fleet, which was accompanied by the Third Battle-cruiser Squadron, First and Second Cruiser Squadrons, Fourth Light Cruiser Squadron, and the Fourth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Flotillas. The German High Sea Fleet, consisting of five battle-cruisers and a proportion of light cruisers and destroyers, acting as a reconnoitring force, under the immediate command of Vice-Admiral Hipper, with the Battle Fleet and a large number of small cruisers and several divisions of destroyers—the whole under the command of Admiral Scheer—had left its anchorage on the morning of May 31, and had advanced towards the Skager Rak, upon an "enterprise directed northward." At 2.37 p.m. on that day, the British Battle-cruiser Fleet, when steering to the northward to join the Battle Fleet, received reports indicating the presence of enemy vessels. Sir David Beatty changed course to S.S.E., the course for Horn Reef, to place his force between the enemy and the latter's base. The German report states that the light cruisers under Hipper "unexpectedly" met eight small English cruisers, with a number of destroyers. The cruisers on both sides engaged at long range. At 3.31 p.m. the Battle-cruiser Fleet sighted the enemy battle-cruisers under Hipper. Sir David Beatty formed line of bearing on an E.S.E. course at a speed of 25 knots, slightly converging on the enemy, then 23,000 yards distant. The German battle-cruisers took the same course in line ahead. The weather was clear, the visibility good, and the sea calm. At 3.48 p.m. both forces opened fire simultaneously at 18,500 yards range. This range gradually decreased during the run to the southward to 14,500 yards. After the action became general, the battle-cruiser *Indefatigable* was sunk. At eight minutes past four the Fifth Battle Squadron's four fast battleships came into action astern of the British battle-cruisers, opening fire on the enemy at a range of 20,000 yards. The *Queen Mary* was sunk. About this time twelve British destroyers attacked the enemy, and were met by fifteen destroyers and a light cruiser. Two German destroyers and the light cruiser were sunk, and two of the British destroyers were disabled and afterwards sunk. At 4.42 the enemy's Battle Fleet was sighted, bearing S.E., and steering to join Hipper's division. Sir David Beatty then altered course sixteen points in succession to starboard. The German battle-cruisers turned about the same time, and the action continued on a northern course. The Fifth Battle Squadron turned also, forming astern of Sir David Beatty's force, with some interval between the cruisers and battleships. Rear-Admiral Evan-Thomas engaged the leading ships of the German battle squadrons. On this course the Germans were obscured by the mist, only showing up clearly at times, and the action was intermittent. From 5 to 6 p.m. Sir David Beatty drew ahead and gradually turned to the north-east, keeping the enemy at a range of about 14,000 yards. The Germans also hauled to the north-eastward, their leading ships being severely punished, and one of the battle-cruisers being set on fire. At 5.35, when the course of the British battle-cruisers was N.N.E., the relative position of the Battle Fleet was estimated to be N. 16 W., distant about five miles. At 5.56 Sir David Beatty altered course to east, and proceeded at his utmost speed, bringing the range down to 12,000 yards. Another British destroyer attack at this time resulted in

a hit on one of the enemy's ships. At 6.50 p.m. the battle-cruisers were clear of the leading British battle squadron, then bearing three miles N.N.W. from the *Lion*, Admiral Beatty's flagship. Just before this time the Third Battle-cruiser Squadron, consisting of the *Invincible*, *Inflexible*, and *Indomitable*, under Rear-Admiral the Hon. H. L. A. Hood, appeared ahead, steaming south towards the enemy's van. This squadron was ordered to take station ahead, and Sir David Beatty reports that the movement "was carried out magnificently, Rear-Admiral Hood bringing his squadron into action in a most inspiring manner, worthy of his great naval ancestors." A few minutes later the *Invincible*, Hood's flagship, was sunk. Sir David Beatty altered course to the E.S.E. in support of the Third Battle-cruiser Squadron, which at 6.25 p.m. was only 8,000 yards from the enemy's leading ship. The Battle-cruiser Fleet continued its course to the eastward, and at this stage the head of the German battle line was "crumpled up." The First Battle Squadron, under Vice-Admiral Sir Cecil Burney, came into action at 6.17 p.m., with the enemy's Third Battle Squadron at a range of about 11,000 yards, and administered severe punishment both to the battleships and to the battle-cruisers and light cruisers which were also engaged. The squadrons of the Battle Fleet had been formed into line of battle on receipt of Sir David Beatty's report, and it was during deployment that they became engaged. At this time the *Defence* and *Warrior*, of the First Cruiser Squadron, were observed passing down between the British and German Fleets under a very heavy fire. "It is probable," said Sir John Jellicoe, that Rear-Admiral Sir Robert Arbuthnot, commanding this squadron, "during his engagement with enemy light cruisers, and in his desire to complete their destruction, was not aware of the approach of the enemy's heavy ships, owing to the mist, until he found himself in close proximity to the main fleet. Before he could withdraw his ships they were caught under a heavy fire and disabled." The *Defence* disappeared, and the *Warrior* passed to the rear disabled, sinking the following morning. It is not known when the *Black Prince*, of the same squadron, was sunk, but a wireless signal was received from her between 8 and 9 p.m. The action between the Battle Fleets lasted intermittently from 6.17 p.m. to 8.20 p.m., at ranges between 9,000 and 12,000 yards. During this two hours the British Fleet made alterations of course from S.E. by E., to W., in the endeavour to close. The enemy, however, constantly turned away, and opened the range, under cover of destroyer attacks and smoke screens, and the alterations of course had the effect of bringing the British ships from a position on the bow of the enemy to a quarterly bearing, or into the position of a following or chasing fleet. A large number of torpedoes were fired by the Germans, but only one took effect, on the battleship *Marlborough*, flying Sir Cecil Burney's flag, and even in this case the ship was able to remain in the line, and to continue the action. The enemy's efforts to keep out of effective gun range were aided by the weather conditions: After the arrival of the British Battle Fleet the enemy's tactics were of a nature to avoid further action. By 9 p.m. the enemy was entirely out of sight, and Sir John Jellicoe then manœuvred to remain between the Germans and their bases, preparatory to renewing the action in the morning. During the night many gallant deeds were performed by the British destroyer flotillas, causing heavy losses to their opponents. Sir John Jellicoe said of the destroyers that "they surpassed the very highest expectations I had formed of them." At daylight the British Fleet cruised to the northward, to meet the German Fleet, but it could not be found. About 4 a.m. a Zeppelin was engaged for about five minutes, and it is presumed that by this agency the enemy was acquainted with the position of the Grand Fleet and was enabled to evade it. At 1.15 p.m. on June 1 the British Fleet shaped course for its bases.

The losses claimed on either side were as follows:—German ships put out of action: Two battleships, Dreadnought type; one battleship, Deutschland type; all three seen to sink, of which one, the *Pommern* (Deutschland type) was admitted by the Germans. One battle-cruiser was sunk, the Lutzow, admitted by the Germans. One battleship of the Dreadnought type and one battle-cruiser were also seen to be so severely damaged as to render it extremely doubtful if they could reach port. Five light cruisers were sunk, of which four, the *Wiesbaden*, *Elbing*, *Rostock*, and *Frauenlob*, were admitted. Seven destroyers were also claimed to have been sunk, of which five were admitted; and one submarine. The British ships put out of action were three battle-cruisers, the *Queen Mary*, *Indefatigable*, and *Invincible*; three armoured cruisers, the *Defence*, *Black Prince*, and *Warrior*; and eight destroyers, the *Tipperary*, *Ardent*, *Fortune*, *Shark*, *Sparrowhawk*, *Nestor*, *Nomad*, and *Turbulent*. No battleships or light cruisers were sunk on the British side. An honours list for the Battle of Jutland was published in the *London Gazette* on Sept. 15, 1916, when three V.C.'s were awarded. In a memorandum published with the dispatches, the Admiralty Board congratulated "the officers, seamen, and marines of the Grand Fleet on this, the first Fleet action which has occurred since the outbreak of the war, as a result of which the enemy, severely punished, withdrew to his own ports. The events of May 31 and June 1," added the Board, "gave ample proof of the gallantry and devotion which characterised all who took part in the battle; the ships of every class were handled with skill and determination; their steaming under battle conditions afforded a splendid testimony to the zeal and efficiency of the engineering staff; while individual initiative and tactical subordination were equally conspicuous."

Outside the great battle of May 31, the events in the North Sea have not been of large account. The policy pursued by the British Fleet was one of containment and constriction—of keeping watch upon the enemy's ports for any sign of movement on the part of his fleet, and of stopping, so far as diplomatic exigencies would allow, all commodities from entering or leaving Germany. In addition, what was called the Dover Patrol, under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald Bacon, played an important part by protecting the flank of the vast transport of troops, wounded, and supplies to and from the Army in France. Sir Reginald was able to report on May 29, 1916, that this vast transport had been so thoroughly safeguarded that not one single life had been lost during the sea passage. He also stated that in the six months previous to his report, over 21,000 merchant ships, apart from men-of-war and auxiliaries, had passed through the Patrol, of which only 21, or less than 1 per thousand, had been lost, or seriously damaged by the enemy. The Patrol also utilised opportunities when expedient of bombarding the enemy's positions

along the Belgian coast, with the co-operation of the Royal Naval Air Service, which made numerous bomb attacks upon Ostend, Zeebrugge, and other objects of military importance. These sea and air bombardments produced a few naval encounters. On Mar. 20, 1916, after a combined force of approximately fifty British, French, and Belgian aeroplanes and seaplanes, accompanied by fifteen fighting machines, had attacked the German seaplane station at Zeebrugge and the aerodrome at Houttave, near Zeebrugge, three German destroyers which had been obliged to put to sea were engaged by four British destroyers. Two of the German boats were observed to be hit, but made good their escape. At other times during the year there were skirmishes between torpedo craft and patrol vessels in the southern section of the North Sea. Farther north, the airship sheds at Tondern, in Schleswig-Holstein, were attacked on Mar. 25 by British seaplanes, supported by light cruisers and destroyers. In connection with this raid the British destroyer *Medusa* was lost in collision, and a German destroyer was rammed and sunk by the British cruiser *Cleopatra*, while the German patrol boats *Otto Rudolf* and *Braunschweig* were sunk by gun-fire. In common with the aircraft, our submarines continued their offensive operations whenever possible. On Aug. 19 Lieutenant-Commander R. Turner, in "E 23," torpedoed the battleship *Westfalen*; and on Oct. 19 the light cruiser *München* was likewise torpedoed, but in both cases the Germans claimed that the ships reached port.

Advances into the North Sea, especially by night, on the part of the German torpedo craft occurred several times during the year. On Feb. 2 the Dutch tank steamer *Artemis* was held up by four torpedo boats, and subsequently torpedoed, about midway between Holland and England, but managed to return to Rotterdam. On Feb. 10 a division of four new British minesweeping sloops was engaged in a night attack near the Dogger Bank by a German torpedo flotilla of new and well-armed destroyers, and one of the former, the *Arabis*, was sunk, 24 of her crew being made prisoners. On June 24 the Great Eastern Railway steamer *Brussels* was captured in this way and taken to Zeebrugge. A month later, her master, Captain Charles Fryatt, was tried by court-martial at Bruges and sentenced to be shot for having, as was alleged, made an attempt on Mar. 28, 1915, to ram a German submarine. The sentence was carried out on July 27, and aroused great horror and indignation. Mr. Balfour referred to the incident as "the judicial murder of Captain Fryatt," for "doing his duty as a man of courage and of honour," and Mr. Asquith stated on July 31 that the Government had "heard with the utmost indignation of this atrocious crime against the law of nations and the usages of war." The Prime Minister declared that when the time arrived the Government were determined to bring to justice the criminals, "whoever they may be and whatever their position." The steamer *Lestris* was captured in a similar manner on July 5; and the *Colchester* on Sept. 21. Several Dutch vessels were also seized and conveyed to Zeebrugge, and released after examination and the capture of contraband or Allied passengers.

Only on two occasions did the larger vessels of the German Navy appear in the North Sea, in addition to that of May 31. The first was in connection with the outbreak in Ireland at Easter. The German battle-cruiser squadron, accompanied by light cruisers and destroyers, appeared off Lowestoft and Great Yarmouth on the morning of April 25, and bombarded the two places for twenty minutes, doing only insignificant damage and killing four people. Two Zeppelins which also appeared were pursued by naval aeroplanes. The squadron returned to Germany at full speed, pursued by the local forces and light cruisers and destroyers. It was at this time that a German auxiliary ship, under the guise of a Dutch trader, was captured while attempting to land arms and ammunition on the west coast of Ireland. The auxiliary blew herself up, and a number of prisoners were made. From a submarine which also came to the west coast Sir Roger Casement landed in a collapsible boat and was arrested soon afterwards. The second appearance of the enemy's Fleet outside the German protected anchorages was on Aug. 19, when the British look-out squadrons and other units reported considerable activity on the part of the enemy. The High Sea Fleet came out, but learning from its scouts that the British forces were in considerable strength, the enemy avoided an engagement and returned to port. In searching for the Germans, two British light cruisers were lost by submarine attack, the *Nottingham*, Captain C. B. Miller, and *Falmouth*, Captain J. D. Edwards. By the continuance of the war of attrition by mine and submarine, a few more warships were lost during the year. The chief of these were the battleship *King Edward VII*, sunk by a mine on Jan. 8, 1916; the armoured cruiser *Hampshire*, in which Lord Kitchener and his Staff were travelling to Russia, and which was also sunk by a mine off the Orkneys on June 5; the light cruiser *Arethusa*, mined and sunk on Feb. 12; the destroyers *Lassoo* and *Coquette*, torpedo boat No. 11, and some auxiliaries, which will all be found in the table on the following pages.

THE WAR ON COMMERCE

Mercantile shipping, not only of the Allied Powers, but of neutrals as well, has been the object of persistent attack during the year both by submarine and by other means. Early in January a German armed merchant cruiser was found to be at work in the Atlantic, the *Möwe*, which had run the blockade out of the North Sea, a feat often attempted, but never accomplished, on previous occasions during the war. The *Möwe* destroyed over 50,000 tons of shipping, sinking fourteen vessels, twelve of which were British. She also captured the liner *Appam*, and sent her into Norfolk, U.S.A., in charge of a prize crew. Legal proceedings instituted by the *Appam's* owners to recover their ship were still in hand at the end of October 1916. On Mar. 4 the *Möwe* reached Germany safely, with some 200 prisoners and £50,000 in gold bars taken from her captives. Four days earlier, on Feb. 29, another raider, the *Greif*, had been caught and sunk by the *Alcantara*, Captain T. E. Wardle, assisted by the *Andes*, while attempting to break out of the North Sea.

On Mar. 1, 1916, Germany initiated a new campaign against merchant ships, the reason assigned being that owing to the arming of such vessels by the Allied Powers, she proposed to treat every ship as a vessel of war, and thereby liable to be sunk at sight. As an appendix to the German declaration, a list of cases was published in which merchant steamers had "treacherously" fired upon the "U"-boats. The cases numbered eighteen, and in all but three of them the submarine was unable to sink the ship. In January the United States Government had raised doubts

as to the legality of the practice of arming merchant vessels, but the right was upheld by the Allies. In connection with the discussion, the British Admiralty issued a list of 54 vessels, all unarmed, which were torpedoed by enemy submarines during 1915 without any warning, 40 being British and 14 neutral ships. These lists showed that the proclaimed new campaign was meaningless, as the Germans had previously treated all ships as if they had carried guns. The only apparent difference after Mar. 1 was that the methods of the submarines became somewhat more ruthless, and were directed more against neutrals. In the House of Commons on Oct. 17, 1916, Mr. Runciman stated that "we have actually lost by enemy action and by marine risks no less than 2,000,000 gross tons of shipping since the war began." This was in the proportion of nearly 10 % of the whole British mercantile tonnage. Towards the end of 1915 the under-water campaign had been carried farther from the German bases, and ships had been sunk in the Mediterranean. It was in this sea that a large number of the losses during 1916 were sustained. One boat, "U 35," visited Cartagena on June 21 with a letter from the Kaiser to King Alfonso. The submarine afterwards sank several ships. On Oct. 7 "U 53" appeared at Newport, Rhode Island, having crossed the Atlantic, and next day this boat sank six vessels off the Nantucket lightship. Two months earlier, on July 9, a commercial submarine, the *Deutschland*, had arrived at Norfolk, Virginia, after a sixteen-day voyage from Germany; and leaving again on Aug. 1, she arrived off the mouth of the Weser on the 23rd. During August the Allied Powers circulated a memorandum among neutral States asking them to debar submarines from the privileges accorded to belligerent surface craft in their ports, the grounds for this request being, first, that submarines could navigate and remain at sea submerged, and could thus escape all control and observation; and, secondly, that it was impossible to identify them and establish their national character, whether neutral or belligerent, combatant or non-combatant, and to remove the capacity for harm inherent in the nature of such vessels. It was reported that the United States was unable to comply with this request, but that Norway had forbidden submarines of belligerent navies using Norwegian waters, at the risk of being attacked without warning. On Oct. 17, however, Lord Grey indicated in the House of Lords that the whole of this matter, and the kindred one of the United States attitude towards British cruisers patrolling off their coast, was in a state of suspense for the moment. Many protests from Spanish, Norwegian, and Dutch shipowners were made in September and October against the continued attacks of German submarines.

Among other acts of the German submarines should be mentioned the shelling of Seaham Harbour, Durham, on the night of July 11. Thirty rounds of shrapnel were fired from a 3-in. gun, a dozen of which fell about Seaham Colliery, but only one woman was killed and one house was struck by a shell. Eleven months before, a German submarine had similarly shelled the Cumberland towns of Whitehaven, Parton, and Harrington, without any serious effect.

THE MEDITERRANEAN

A great change in the work of the Navy in the Mediterranean was brought about by the abandonment of the Dardanelles Expedition at the end of 1915. In the splendid success achieved in the withdrawal from Suvla and Anzac, announced on Dec. 20, 1915, in which there was not a single casualty; and also in the withdrawal from Cape Helles, announced on January 9, 1916, in which only one casualty occurred, the "invaluable assistance rendered in an operation of the highest difficulty by Admiral de Robeck and the Royal Navy" was recognised by the military Commander-in-Chief. The cruiser *Edgar* was specially mentioned for her accurate fire during these concluding operations. For his services, Admiral de Robeck received the K.C.B. He remained in command of the principal British forces in the Mediterranean until the summer of 1916. The expedition to Salonika necessarily imposed many responsible duties upon the Fleet. An Allied squadron bombarded Dedeagatch and the Bulgarian coast as far as Porto Lagos on Oct. 21, 1915, and also on subsequent occasions. On Jan. 11, 1916, Allied troops landed and occupied Corfu to prepare for the reception of the remnant of the Serbian Army from Albania, the Entente Powers deeming this an obligation of humanity. The Kaiser's villa, the Achilleion, in Corfu, was taken over for use by wounded Serbian soldiers. In connection with the submarine menace in the Mediterranean, which became very insistent about the end of 1915—the P. and O. liner *Persia*, among other important vessels, being sunk on Dec. 30, off Crete, with a loss of 209 lives—the Allied naval forces seized the Greek island of Castellorizo, and subsequently other islands, to prevent their use by hostile submarines. On April 8, 1916, forces were landed in Cephalonia, especially at the harbour of Argostoli. At one time the submarine activities were such that certain shipping lines notably the Nederland Company, transferred their steamers from the Suez Canal to the Cape Route; at a later date a reversion to the Canal took place, the Nederland Company resuming this customary route in the middle of June. Effective support to the Army was rendered by the Fleet in connection with the Turkish attacks on Egypt and the Suez Canal. On May 18, 1916, naval vessels and aircraft carried out a heavy bombardment of El Arish, an important post on the enemy line of communications from Syria to Egypt. The work of the Royal Naval Air Service in the Eastern Mediterranean was important. On the evening of April 14, 1916, three of its aeroplanes flew to Constantinople, also bombing the Zeitunlik powder factory and the aeroplane hangars; while another machine dropped bombs on Adrianople railway station. The flight to Constantinople, over 300 miles there and back, was made partly in a strong wind, rain, and thunderstorms. Wing-Commander E. L. Gerrard, in charge of the Eastern Mediterranean aircraft, was awarded the D.S.O. The Navy was also connected with the operations in the neighbourhood of Sollum. It was off this Egyptian frontier post, which was evacuated in December 1915, that the armed merchant vessel *Tara* had been sunk by submarine in the previous month, and Captain Gwatkin Williams and his crew made prisoners. Major-General Peyton's column reoccupied Sollum on Mar. 14, 1916, and three days later an armed motor force under the Duke of Westminster rescued the crew of the *Tara* from the hands of the Senussi.

In the Adriatic the Italian Fleet maintained its mastery over the Austro-Hungarian forces, and in addition to containing the latter in their ports, it covered the transport of a military force to Valona. Replying to a question on Feb. 23, 1916,

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as to the organisation of the Allied naval commands in the Mediterranean, Mr. Balfour stated in Parliament that the general command was in the hands of the French Commander-in-Chief, Admiral d'Artige du Fournet; the command of the Adriatic and its approaches was in the hands of the Italian Commander-in-Chief, H.R.H. the Duke of the Abruzzi, with local commands assigned to British officers. "The best general indication," Mr. Balfour added, "of the work performed by the Allied fleets in the Mediterranean is the successful transport of large military forces to Salonika, Valona, and Egypt; the successful evacuation of the Allied Expedition from the Dardanelles; and last, but not least, the transportation of the Serbian Army from Albania—a result chiefly due to the ability and energy displayed by the Italian Fleet." Among the local commands may be mentioned that held by Rear-Admiral E. C. T. Troubridge in Serbia, of a contingent of British bluejackets and marines. This little force remained with its heavy guns at Belgrade until the last moment before retreating with the rest of the Serbian forces, and then made good its escape. One section had mined the Danube, and another had constructed river monitors which had attacked with success the Austrian gunboats. In the Adriatic the only naval operations included coast raids on either side, in which aircraft usually co-operated, and also submarine attacks, the losses from which are indicated in the table elsewhere. On July 9, 1916, two British drifters on patrol were sunk by the Austrian cruiser *Novara*. The Allied Fleet assisted, along the coast region, in the advance of the Italian Army in the Trentino. The fall of Gorizia on Aug. 9 constituted an important threat to Trieste, and also to the other Austrian naval dockyards, Pola and Fiume. The isolation by the Italians of the Istrian Peninsula would certainly produce naval consequences. In October the possibility was even discussed of the Austrian Fleet making a dash for the Dardanelles and passing through into the Black Sea. On Aug. 2 the Italian Navy suffered a misfortune in the sinking of their Dreadnought battleship *Leonardo da Vinci* by fire and explosion in Taranto Harbour. Some ten months before, they had lost the old battleship *Benedetto Brin* in a similar manner. There was a report on Oct. 8 that an Austrian Dreadnought had also blown up in Pola Harbour, with all her crew on board, but this was not confirmed.

The Allied Fleet necessarily figured prominently in the precautionary measures which it became necessary to take in Greece in September and October 1916. At the beginning of the year an Allied force, including naval detachments had occupied the forts of Kara Burnu and Kum Kale, on either side of the entrance to the Bay of Salonika, this action being necessitated by the operations of hostile submarines in Salonika roadstead. Early in the morning of Feb. 1 the enemy, by way of a counter-stroke, sent a Zeppelin to raid Salonika, killing ten people, including two British soldiers, but inflicting no military damage. When next a Zeppelin visited the town and harbour, on May 5, Vice-Admiral de Robeck was able to report that she was heavily fired on and hit by the Fleet, and came down in a blaze near the mouth of the Vardar River, where one of her propellers was recovered among the remains and conveyed on board the *Agememnon*, the Fleet flagship, as a souvenir. It was on Sept. 1 that an Allied Fleet under Admiral du Fournet arrived off the Piræus. Control of the Greek wireless installation was obtained, and similar precautions taken. The nationalist movement was just coming to a head at this time, and on Sept. 22 it was reported that the Greek cruiser *Georgius Averoff* was preparing to join in the movement and go to Salonika, but it was officially denied that any outbreak occurred on board. Other vessels, however, placed themselves under the protection of the Allied Fleet. On Oct. 11 Admiral du Fournet demanded the handing over of the Greek Fleet, except the *Georgius Averoff*, *Lemnos*, and *Kilkis*, which were to be reduced to one-third complement. The Greeks complied, and the vessels were towed away from their former anchorages the same day. French marines also seized the islands of Leros and Kyra, in the Gulf of Salamis, which had munition depots for the Greek Navy. Thus the work of the Allied navies in the Mediterranean, although no sea battles were fought, was of a fundamental character, and most varied.

OVERSEA EXPEDITIONS

In the outer seas the Navy continued to co-operate in the various expeditions for the conquest of the German possessions, and also in the operations in Mesopotamia, on the rivers at the head of the Persian Gulf. Advancing from Kut-el-Amara, the Anglo-Indian force on the Tigris, accompanied by a naval flotilla, made good progress until a fierce battle was fought against large forces of the enemy at Ctesiphon on Nov. 22–25, 1915, about eighteen miles from Bagdad. Enemy reinforcements, however, and the want of water, compelled a retirement to the fortified position at Kut, 80 miles below Ctesiphon. Here the British arrived on Dec. 3, 1915. During the retreat the gunboat flotilla, under Captain W. Nunn, R.N., was obliged to abandon two vessels, the *Comet* and *Firefly*, which Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Peirse reported "was unavoidable, and was accomplished in a highly seamanlike manner under heavy fire." Much credit was given to Captain Nunn for effecting this retreat in the face of a much superior force with so little loss. After a resistance protracted for 143 days, the garrison at Kut, under General Townshend, was compelled to surrender on April 29, 1916. A relief ship with food supplies, the *Julnar*, which tried to break through to the city on the night of April 24 failed in the attempt, her commander, Lieutenant H. O. B. Firman, R.N., being killed, as was Lieutenant-Commander Cowley, R.N.V.R. The object of sending a force, which originally consisted of only one division, in the autumn of 1914 to Mesopotamia was described by Mr. Asquith as being "to secure the neutrality of the Arabs, to safeguard our interests in the Persian Gulf, to protect the oil-fields, and generally to maintain the authority of our flag in the East."

The conquest of the German territory in the Cameroons (West Africa) was completed on Feb. 18, 1916, with the capitulation of the German garrison at Mora, in the north of the colony. The dispatches of Major-General Sir Charles Dobell, commanding the Allied Forces in the Cameroons, and of Brigadier-General Cunliffe, commanding the Nigerian contingents, were published in the *London Gazette* on May 31, 1916; and on July 28 Captain Cyril T. M. Fuller, R.N., was awarded the D.S.O. "in recognition of the ability and success with which he organised the naval operations in Cameroon, where he was

(Continued on p. 796).

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WARSHIP LOSSES

Tables of Vessels officially announced as destroyed during the War, corrected to Nov. 1, 1916

GREAT BRITAIN

Name.	Date.	Tons.	Remarks.
Battleships			
Bulwark	1899	15,000	Destroyed by internal explosion, Nov. 26, 1914.
Formidable	1898	15,000	Torpedoed by submarine, Jan. 1, 1915.
Irresistible	1898	15,000	Mined in Dardanelles, March 18, 1915.
Ocean	1898	12,950	Mined in Dardanelles, March 18, 1915.
Goliath	1898	12,950	Torpedoed by destroyer, May 12, 1915.
Triumph	1903	11,800	Torpedoed by submarine, May 25, 1915.
Majestic	1895	14,900	Torpedoed by submarine, May 27, 1915.
King Edward VII	1903	16,350	Mined in North Sea, Jan. 8, 1916.
Russell	1901	14,000	Mined in Mediterranean, April 26, 1916.
Battle-Cruisers			
Queen Mary	1912	27,000	Sunk in Jutland Battle, May 31, 1916.
Indefatigable	1909	18,750	Sunk in Jutland Battle, May 31, 1916.
Invincible	1907	17,250	Sunk in Jutland Battle, May 31, 1916.
Armoured Cruisers			
Aboukir	1900	12,000	Torpedoed by submarine, Sept. 22, 1914.
Hogue	1900	12,000	Torpedoed by submarine, Sept. 22, 1914.
Cressy	1899	12,000	Torpedoed by submarine, Sept. 22, 1914.
Hawke	1891	7,350	Torpedoed by submarine, Oct. 15, 1914.
Good Hope	1901	14,100	Sunk in Coronel Battle, Nov. 1, 1914.
Monmouth	1901	9,800	Sunk in Coronel Battle, Nov. 1, 1914.
Argyll	1904	10,850	Wrecked off Scottish coast, Oct. 27, 1915.
Natal	1905	13,550	Destroyed by internal explosion, Dec. 30, 1915.
Defence	1907	14,600	Sunk in Jutland Battle, May 31, 1916.
Black Prince	1904	13,550	Sunk in Jutland Battle, May 31, 1916.
Warrior	1905	13,550	Foundered after Jutland Battle, May 31, 1916.
Hampshire	1903	10,850	Mined off the Orkneys, June 5, 1916.
Light Cruisers			
Amphion	1911	3,440	Mined in North Sea, Aug. 5, 1914.
Pathfinder	1904	2,940	Torpedoed by submarine, Sept. 5, 1914.
Pegasus	1897	2,200	Sunk by *Königsberg*, Sept. 20, 1914.
Hermes	1898	5,600	Torpedoed by submarine, Oct. 31, 1914.
Arethusa	1913	3,750	Mined in North Sea, Feb. 14, 1916.
Nottingham	1912	5,440	Torpedoed by submarine, Aug. 19, 1916.
Falmouth	1910	5,250	Torpedoed by submarine, Aug. 19, 1916.
Destroyers			
Recruit	1896	385	Torpedoed by submarine, May 1, 1915.
Maori	1909	1,035	Mined off Belgian coast, May 7, 1915.
Lynx	1913	935	Mined in North Sea, Aug. 9, 1915.
Louis	1913	965	Wrecked at Suvla Bay, Nov. 9, 1915.
Coquette	1897	355	Mined in North Sea, March 9, 1916.
Medusa	1915	1,000	Sunk by collision, March 25, 1916.
Tipperary	1914	1,850	Sunk in Jutland Battle, May 31, 1916.
Turbulent	1915	1,850	Sunk in Jutland Battle, May 31, 1916.
Fortune	1913	952	Sunk in Jutland Battle, May 31, 1916.
Sparrowhawk	1912	935	Sunk in Jutland Battle, May 31, 1916.
Ardent	1913	931	Sunk in Jutland Battle, May 31, 1916.
Nomad	1915	1,000	Sunk in Jutland Battle, May 31, 1916.
Nestor	1915	1,000	Sunk in Jutland Battle, May 31, 1916.
Shark	1912	935	Sunk in Jutland Battle, May 31, 1916.
Eden	1903	555	Sunk by collision, June 16, 1916.
Lassoo	1915	1,000	Torpedoed or mined, Aug. 13, 1916.
Flirt	1897	380	Lost in Channel raid, Oct. 26, 1916.

GREAT BRITAIN—*continued*

Number.	Date.	Tons.	Remarks.
Submarines			
AE 1	1914	800	Lost from unknown cause, Sept. 14, 1914.
E 3	1912	800	Sunk off German coast, Oct. 18, 1914.
D 5	1911	600	Mined off Yarmouth, Nov. 3, 1914.
E 15	1914	800	Wrecked in Dardanelles, April 17, 1915.
AE 2	1914	800	Sunk in Sea of Marmora, April 30, 1915.
E 13	1914	800	Wrecked off Denmark, Aug. 19, 1915.
E 7	1912	800	Sunk in Sea of Marmora, Sept. 8, 1915.
E 20	1915	800	Sunk in Sea of Marmora, Nov. 5, 1915.
E 17	1914	800	Foundered off the Texel, Jan. 6, 1916.
E ?	1914	800	Wrecked off Dutch coast, Jan. 20, 1916.
E 22	1915	800	Sunk in North Sea, April 25, 1916.
Torpedo Boats			
Nos. 10 and 12	1906	170	Torpedoed by submarine, June 10, 1915.
No. 96	1894	140	Sunk by collision, Nov. 1, 1915.
No. 11	1906	170	Mined in North Sea, March 9, 1916.

Torpedo Gunboats

Name.	Date.	Tons.	Remarks.
Speedy	1893	810	Mined in North Sea, Sept. 3, 1914.
Niger	1892	810	Torpedoed by submarine, Nov. 11, 1914.

Name.	Description.	Remarks.
Armed Merchant Cruisers, etc.		
Oceanic	Auxiliary Cruiser	Wrecked off Scottish coast, Sept. 8, 1914.
Princess Beatrice, Drumoak	Mine-sweepers	Mined in North Sea, Oct. 5, 1914.
Mary	Mine-sweeper	Mined in North Sea, Nov. 5, 1914.
Viknor	Auxiliary Cruiser	Lost on patrol duty, Jan. 1915.
Clan McNaughton	Auxiliary Cruiser	Lost on patrol duty, Feb. 1915.
Bayano	Auxiliary Cruiser	Torpedoed by submarine, March 11, 1915.
Columbia	Armed Trawler	Torpedoed by torpedo-boat, May 1, 1915.
Princess Irene	Auxiliary Ship	Destroyed by internal explosion, May 27, 1915.
India	Auxiliary Cruiser	Torpedoed by submarine, Aug. 8, 1915.
Ramsey	Armed Patrol Vessel	Sunk by *Meteor*, Aug. 8, 1915.
Tara	Armed Boarding Steamer	Torpedoed by submarines, Nov. 5, 1915.
Irene, Aries	Armed Yachts	Lost on patrol duty, Nov. 1915.
Sanda	Armed Yacht	Sunk off Belgian coast, Aug.-Nov. 1915 (gunfire).
Great Heart	Drifter	Sunk off Belgian coast, Aug.-Nov. 1915 (mine).
Brighton Queen	Mine-sweeper	
Hythe	Auxiliary Sweeper	Sunk in collision, Oct. 28, 1915.
Fauvette	Mercantile Fleet	Mined in North Sea, March 12, 1916.
Firefly, Comet	Auxiliary River Gunboats	Abandoned on Tigris, Nov. 1915.
Ægusa	Armed Yacht	Mined in Mediterranean, April 30, 1916.
Astrum Spei, Clavis	Drifters	Sunk on patrol duty, July 9, 1916.
Onward, Era, Nellie Nutton	Armed Trawlers	Sunk by submarines, July 11, 1916.
Clacton	Mine-sweeper	Torpedoed in the Levant, Aug. 3, 1916.
Zaida	Armed Yacht	Lost on detached service, Aug. 1916.
Duke of Albany	Armed Boarding Steamer	Torpedoed by submarine, Aug. 24, 1916.
Mine-sweeping Sloops		
Arabis	—	Sunk in North Sea, Feb. 10, 1916.
Primula	—	Torpedoed in Mediterranean, March 1, 1916.
Nasturtium	—	Mined in Mediterranean, April 30, 1916.
Genista	—	Torpedoed off Ireland, Oct. 23, 1916.
Monitor		
M 30	—	Sunk off Gallipoli, May 13, 1916.

GERMANY

Name.	Date.	Tons.	Remarks.
Battleship			
Pommern	1905	13,040	Sunk in Jutland Battle, May 31, 1916.
Battle-Cruiser			
Lutzow	1913	28,000	Sunk in Jutland Battle, May 31, 1916.
Armoured Cruisers			
Yorck	1904	9,350	Mined in Jahde Bay, Nov. 4, 1914.
Scharnhorst	1906	11,420	Sunk in Falklands Battle, Dec. 8, 1914.
Gneisenau	1906	11,420	Sunk in Falklands Battle, Dec. 8, 1914.
Friedrich Carl	1902	8,858	Mined in Baltic, Dec. 12, 1914.
Blücher	1908	15,550	Sunk in Dogger Bank Battle, Jan. 24, 1915.
Prinz Adalbert	1901	8,858	Torpedoed by submarine, Oct. 23, 1915.
Light Cruisers			
Magdeburg	1911	4,500	Driven ashore and burnt, Aug. 27, 1914.
Köln	1909	4,280	Sunk in Heligoland Battle, Aug. 28, 1914.
Mainz	1909	4,232	Sunk in Heligoland Battle, Aug. 28, 1914.
Ariadne	1900	2,618	Sunk in Heligoland Battle, Aug. 28, 1914.
Hela	1895	1,971	Torpedoed by submarine, Sept. 13, 1914.
Königsberg	1906	3,350	Blocked in Rufigi River, Oct. 30, 1914, and destroyed by monitors, July 1915.
Emden	1908	3,544	Driven ashore and burnt, Nov. 9, 1914.
Geier	1894	1,604	Interned, Nov. 8, 1914.
Cormoran	1892	1,604	Sunk to avoid capture, Nov. 1914.
Karlsrühe	1912	4,820	Destroyed from unknown cause, Nov. 1914.
Nürnberg	1906	3,396	Sunk in Falklands Battle, Dec. 8, 1914.
Leipzig	1905	3,200	Sunk in Falklands Battle, Dec. 8, 1914.
Dresden	1907	3,544	Sunk by British cruisers, March 14, 1915.
Undine	1902	2,657	Torpedoed by submarine, Nov. 7, 1915.
Bremen	1903	3,200	Torpedoed by submarine, Dec. 17, 1915.
Rostock	1912	4,820	Sunk in Jutland Battle, May 31, 1916.
Frauenlob	1902	2,657	Sunk in Jutland Battle, May 31, 1916.
Wiesbaden	1914	4,300	Sunk in Jutland Battle, May 31, 1916.
Elbing	1914	4,300	Sunk in Jutland Battle, May 31, 1916.
Torpedo Craft			
V 187	1910	640	Sunk in Heligoland Battle, Aug. 28, 1914.
S 124	1904	350	Sunk in collision, Nov. 23, 1914.
S 116	1903	350	Torpedoed by submarine, Oct. 6, 1914.
S 115	1903	350	Sunk by British destroyers, Oct. 17, 1914.
S 117	1903	350	Sunk by British destroyers, Oct. 17, 1914.
S 118	1903	350	Sunk by British destroyers, Oct. 17, 1914.
S 119	1903	350	Sunk by British destroyers, Oct. 17, 1914.
S 90	1900	350	Driven ashore at Kiaochau, Oct. 20, 1914.
Taku	1898	280	Sunk at Kiaochau, Nov. 4, 1914.
G 196	1911	640	Torpedoed by submarine, July 26, 1915.
A 2	1915	150	Sunk by British destroyers, May 1, 1915.
A 6	1915	150	Sunk by British destroyers, May 1, 1915.
5 vessels	—	—	Sunk in Jutland Battle, May 31, 1916.
Submarines			
U 15	1912	500	Rammed by *Birmingham*, Aug. 9, 1914.
U 18	1913	750	Sunk off Scotland, Nov. 23, 1914.
U 8	1910	300	Sunk by destroyers, March 4, 1915.
U 12	1912	500	Sunk by destroyers, March 10, 1915.
U 29	1914	800	Sunk by British ship, March 1915.
U 14	1912	500	Sunk by British ships, June 1915.
U 27	1914	800	Sunk by gunfire, August 1915.
U 41	1915	800	Sunk by auxiliary patrol ship, Sept. 24, 1915.
UC 8	1915	210	Stranded off Holland, Nov. 6, 1915.
UC 5	1915	210	Captured in North Sea, April 27, 1916.
U 20	1913	750	Stranded and destroyed off Dutch coast, Nov. 5, 1916.

Also many boats of unknown numbers.

GERMANY—*continued*

Armed Merchant Cruisers, etc.

Name.	Description.	Remarks.
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	Auxiliary Cruiser.	Sunk by *Highflyer*, Aug. 26, 1914.
Spreewald	Auxiliary Cruiser.	Captured in Atlantic, Sept. 12, 1914.
Cap Trafalgar	Auxiliary Cruiser.	Sunk by *Carmania*, Sept. 14, 1914.
Bethania	Auxiliary Cruiser.	Captured in Atlantic, Sept. 1914.
Komet	Armed Yacht	Captured at Rabaul, Oct. 1914.
Navarra	Auxiliary Cruiser.	Sunk to avoid capture, Nov. 16, 1914.
Berlin	Auxiliary Cruiser.	Interned at Trondhjem, Nov. 16, 1914.
Prinz Eitel Friedrich	Auxiliary Cruiser.	Interned in U.S.A., April 8, 1915.
Kronprinz Wilhelm	Auxiliary Cruiser.	Interned in U.S.A., April 27, 1915.
Meteor	Auxiliary Cruiser.	Sunk to avoid capture, Aug. 8, 1915.
Greif	Auxiliary Cruiser.	Sunk by *Alcantara*, Feb. 29, 1916.

Name.	Date.	Tons.	Remarks.
		Minelayers	
Königin Luise	—	—	Sunk by 3rd Flotilla, Aug. 5, 1914.
Albatross	1907	2,165	Driven ashore and interned, July 2, 1915.
		Gunboats, etc.	
Tsingtau	1903	220	Interned in China; afterwards reported sold by auction.
Vaterland	1903	220	
Möwe	1905	640	Sunk by *Pegasus*, Aug. 9, 1914.
Planet	1905	640	Sunk to avoid capture, Sept. 1914.
Eber	1903	984	Interned at Bahia, Sept. 1914.
Luchs	1899	886	Sunk at Kiaochau, Nov. 6, 1914.
Tiger	1899	886	
Iltis	1898	886	
Jaguar	1898	886	
Itolo	—	—	Sunk by gunfire off Cameroons, Oct. 1914.
Rhios	—	—	
Soden	—	—	Captured at Cameroons, Oct. 1914.

FRANCE

Name.	Date.	Tons.	Remarks.
		Battleship	
Bouvet	1896	12,007	Mined in Dardanelles, March 18, 1915.
		Armoured Cruisers	
Leon Gambetta	1901	12,352	Torpedoed by submarine, April 27, 1915.
Amiral Charner	1894	4,680	Mined off Syrian coast, Feb. 8, 1916.
		Torpedo Craft	
Mousquet	1902	303	Sunk by *Emden*, Oct. 28, 1914.
Dague	1910	730	Mined off Montenegro, Feb. 24, 1915.
Branlebas	1907	320	Mined off Belgium, Nov. 19, 1915.
Renaudin	1913	750	Torpedoed by submarine, March 18, 1916.
Nos. 338 and 347	1906	97	Sunk in collision, Oct. 9, 1914.
No. 219	1898	88	Sunk off Belgium, Jan. 1915.

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FRANCE—*continued*

Number.	Date.	Tons.	Remarks.
		Submarines	
Curie	1912	390	Captured at Pola, Dec. 28, 1914.
Saphir	1908	386	Stranded in Dardanelles, Jan. 17, 1915.
Mariotte	1911	524	Sunk in Dardanelles, July 26, 1915.
Joule	1911	390	Mined in Dardanelles, May 1, 1915.
Turquoise	1908	386	Sunk in Sea of Marmora, Nov. 2, 1915.*
Fresnel	1908	402	Stranded and destroyed, Dec. 5, 1915.
Monge	1908	392	Sunk off Cattaro, Dec. 28, 1915.
		Gunboats	
Zélée	1899	636	Sunk at Papeete (Tahiti), Sept. 22, 1914.
Casabianca	1895	945	Mined in Ægean, June 4, 1915.
		Auxiliary Ships	
Carthage	—	—	Torpedoed by submarine, July 4, 1915.
Indien	—	—	Torpedoed by submarine, Sept. 8, 1915.
Rigel	—	—	Torpedoed by submarine, Oct. 2, 1916.
Gallia	—	—	Torpedoed by submarine, Oct. 4, 1916.

* Refloated by Turks.

RUSSIA

Name.	Date.	Tons.	Remarks.
		Armoured Cruiser	
Pallada	1906	7,775	Torpedoed by submarine, Oct. 11, 1914.
		Light Cruiser	
Jemtchug	1903	3,130	Sunk by *Emden*, Oct. 28, 1914.
		Gunboats	
Prut (Minelayer)	1887	1,200	Sunk at Odessa, Oct. 29, 1914.
Donetz			
Kubanetz			
Sivoutch	1907	875	Sunk in Gulf of Riga, Aug. 19, 1915.
Yenessi (Minelayer)	1906	2,926	Torpedoed by submarine, June 6, 1915.

ITALY

Name.	Date.	Tons.	Remarks.
		Battleships	
Benedetto Brin	1901	13,215	Destroyed by internal explosion, Sept. 29, 1915.
Leonardo da Vinci	1911	22,340	Destroyed by internal explosion, Aug. 2, 1916.
		Armoured Cruisers	
Amalfi	1908	9,956	Torpedoed by submarine, July 7, 1915.
Giuseppe Garibaldi	1899	7,294	Torpedoed by submarine, July 18, 1915.
		Torpedo Craft	
Turbine	1902	320	Sunk in flotilla action, May 24, 1915.
Intrepido	1912	650	Mined in Adriatic, Dec. 1915.
Impetuoso	1913	650	Torpedoed by submarine, July 10, 1916.
		Submarines	
Medusa	1911	295	Torpedoed by submarine, June 15, 1915.
Nereide	1913	297	Sunk off Pelagosa, Aug. 5, 1915.

AUSTRIA

Name.	Date.	Tons.	Remarks.
		Light Cruisers	
Zenta	1897	2,264	Sunk by Allied cruisers, Aug. 16, 1914.
Kaiserin Elizabeth	1890	4,000	Sunk to avoid capture, Nov. 4, 1914.
Saida ?	1912	3,384	Torpedoed by submarine, Jan. 13, 1916.
		Torpedo Craft	
No. 19	1886	78	Mined off Pola, Aug. 17, 1914.
Lika } Triglav }	1913	787	Mined off Cattaro, Dec. 28, 1914.
Magnet	1896	502	Torpedoed by submarine, Aug. 2, 1916.
		Submarines	
U 12	1914	500	Torpedoed by submarine, Aug. 10, 1915.
U 3	1908	295	Sunk by destroyer, Aug. 13, 1915.
		River Monitor	
Temes	1904	433	Mined in Danube, Nov. 23, 1914.
		Miscellaneous	
Beethoven	Training Ship		Mined in Adriatic, Dec. 17, 1914.

JAPAN

Name.	Date.	Tons.	Remarks.
		Cruiser	
Takachiko	1885	3,700	Mined or torpedoed off Kiaochau, Oct. 17, 1914.
		Torpedo Craft	
Shirotaye	1906	374	Wrecked off Kiaochau, Sept. 4, 1914.
No. 33	1899	86	Mined off Kiaochau, Nov. 11, 1914.

TURKEY

Name.	Date.	Tons.	Remarks.
		Battleships	
Messoudieh	1874	10,000	Torpedoed by submarine, Dec. 13, 1914.
Kheyr-ed-Din Barbarossa	1891	9,900	Torpedoed by submarine, Aug. 3, 1915.
		Cruiser	
Medjidieh	1903	3,330	Mined in Black Sea, April 4, 1915 (salved and repaired by Russians).
		Gunboats	
Burak Reis	1913	502	Sunk to avoid capture, Oct. 31, 1914.
Hiziz Reis	1913	502	Mined in Black Sea, Dec. 1914.
Peik-i-Shevket	1907	763	Torpedoed by submarine, April 29, 1915.
Peleuk-i-Deria	1890	886	Torpedoed by submarine, May 22, 1915.
Marmaris	1907	492	Sunk in Tigris, June 1915.
Berk-i-Satvet	1907	763	Torpedoed by submarine, Aug. 8, 1915.
2 vessels unnamed	—	—	Torpedoed by submarines, 1915.
2 vessels, Berak Reis and Malatia types	—	—	Driven ashore, Dec. 10, 1915.
		Torpedo Craft	
Timur Hissar	1907	96	Driven ashore, April 17, 1915.
1 torpedo-boat	—	—	Torpedoed by submarine, 1915.
Yar Hissar	1907	284	Torpedoed by submarine, Dec. 2, 1915.
1 submarine	?	?	Sunk off Anatolia, Jan. 11, 1916.
		Armed Transport	
Rodosto	?	6,000	Captured by Russian submarine Tuilen, Oct. 12, 1916.

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Senior Naval Officer throughout the campaign." The blockade of the Cameroon coast which was established by the Navy at midnight on April 23, 1915, was raised again at midnight on Feb. 29, 1916. Among the incidents connected with the Navy's work was the capture of a number of German steamers in the Cameroon River in September 1914; the sinking of the German armed steamer *Nachtigall* by the gunboat *Dwarf* on Sept. 16, 1914, in the Bimbia River; the driving of the Germans out of Dehane by a river flotilla under Lieutenant L. H. K. Hamilton, R.N., at the end of December 1914; and the transport of a heavy naval gun to the siege of Garua. The last-named exploit was also in charge of Lieutenant Hamilton, whose detachment transported the gun 160 miles up the lower reaches of the Niger River, thence 480 miles up the Benue River, and 60 miles by land, contributing in large measure to the success of the operations which culminated in the surrender of Garua on June 10, 1915. Lieutenant Hamilton received the D.S.O. for his services.

The German colony in East Africa practically ceased to exist when its capital, Dar-es-Salaam, fell to the combined naval and military assaults on the morning of Sept. 4, 1916. On the previous day the naval forces present began a close attack in whalers, in conjunction with a heavy bombardment of the enemy positions and the advance of the Allied troops from the direction of Bagamoyo. Landings were effected at two places, and the enemy evacuated the town, which was virtually undamaged. On Sept. 7 the naval forces and marines, with military landing parties, occupied the ports of Kilwa Kivinje and Kilwa Kissiwani, south of Dar-es-Salaam, which were surrendered under threat of a naval bombardment. The enemy forces were aided by 4-in guns from the cruiser *Konigsberg*, which had sought refuge in the Rufigi River in October 1914 and had been destroyed there by a monitor force. The naval operations in this theatre were under the direction of the Commander-in-Chief on the Cape Station, but the local senior naval officer's identity was not revealed. In July 1916 Commander the Hon. R. O. B. Bridgeman, R.N., received the D.S.O. for his courage and coolness in command of two whalers which proceeded into Tanga Harbour on Aug. 19, 1915; and Commander H. D. Bridges was awarded the same honour for proceeding into Sudi Harbour on April 11, 1916, to spot the fall of shot from the cruiser *Hyacinth* when she destroyed a storeship there.

THE FINANCIAL ASPECT OF THE WAR

In December 1915 the National City Bank of New York announced that it had opened six branch banks under the authority of the Federal Reserve Act. Also, a Foreign Trade Department had been organised to disseminate information in the U.S.A. about trade conditions and opportunities in the countries where those branches were located and *vice versa*. The war had stopped the passage of capital from Europe to South America, and thus the U.S.A. had potential possibilities of stepping in with the very manufactures and support that Europe could not afford to supply. The end of 1915 witnessed the formation of the American International Corporation with a capital of £10,000,000 to carry on *any* business. Securities domiciled in the U.S.A. have poured in from the combatants in order that the exchange rates might be kept less unfavourable. And this in turn has helped to free the U.S.A. from being a debtor nation. If any country is profiting from the war, it is the U.S.A., but it must be always borne in mind that wealth obtained through the manufacture of munitions of war is not wealth from the point of view of mankind as a whole. It is simply a transfer from one nation to another of wealth already existing, whilst the well-directed production that leads to the accumulation of wealth is put on one side. And inhabitants of the combatant countries who are apparently growing richer through the manufacture of war material will have to realise this fact. And likewise the other *soi-disant* neutrals have profited. Japan, a combatant to a certain degree, has been supplying the Allies with huge quantities of munitions and increasing her wealth accordingly. Meanwhile the Allies have been spending money to their mutual impoverishment. Here are the chief incidents, as affecting the combatants, in the financial side of the war, and it will be observed that fortune has favoured the Allies continuously.

November (1915) displayed a curiously confused state in foreign exchanges. London was remitting gold to the U.S.A. to improve the exchange (which was $4.64 to £1) whilst New York was forwarding gold to Amsterdam. During 1915 to date, quite £50,000,000 in actual gold has passed from the U.K. to the U.S.A. This was and is far from satisfactory. The Premier, in a speech to the House of Commons on Nov. 2, dwelt on the need for economy—a subject that found a place subsequently in many official appeals and addresses to the nation. There were signs that the Treasury had determined to reduce the loss occasioned by the low exchange: an informal census of U.S.A. stocks held in the U.K. was taken, and after a loan to British bankers by New York contemporaries of £10,000,000 secured on gilt-edged investments, the rate on New York rose to $4.70 to the £. But even then gold was leaving the U.K.; on the 27th the s.s. *Baltic* arrived at New York with ten million dollars in gold bullion.

At the opening of the month the Chancellor was issuing Treasury Bills at 4¾, 4⅞, 5, and 5% for 3, 6, 9, and 12 months. On the 12th the rate was raised to 5% for all periods. Eight days later, Mr. McKenna announced that the French Government 5% Loan would be issued in London, and on the 30th the prospectus made its appearance, four days after its advent in Paris. The French terms of subscription were 5% @ 88 per 100 frs. bond, irredeemable before 1931; the London terms were £3.4.0. per 100 frs. bond—equivalent to 5¾% on the existing exchange rate or 6¼% par. Other matters of interest during the month were New Zealand internal £2,000,000 loan; House of Commons vote of credit £400,000,000 (10th); Bank of England did not encourage discounting of bills under 5½% (12th); rubber boom on Stock Exchange (15th); £10,000,000 5% 10 years Canadian Loan (22nd); removal of certain minimum prices; Consols fell from 65 (pre-war figure) to 58 (23rd); Russian loan of £12,000,000 @ 5%. A Committee was appointed by the Chancellor on 22nd to consider the issue of Government bonds to workpeople.

December (1915) saw an attempt to deal firmly with the low U.S.A. exchange rate. On the 13th the Chancellor introduced to the House of Commons his scheme for the mobilisation of U.S.A. securities. Briefly, the holders in the U.K. were

invited to sell their U.S.A. bonds to the British Government and to take as purchase price their value in 5-years Exchequer Bonds @ 5%, or to lend the American securities to the Government and receive an additional ¼% to what interest was payable on the securities. On the 31st a Committee was appointed to control the mobilisation scheme. The bankers of the U.K. addressed a manifesto to the nation on war finance on the eve of the Christmas holidays and asked the people to be thrifty.

The year showed a decline of 6·6% in the aggregate value of 387 representative Stock Exchange securities, whilst the bankers' cheque clearing had a fall of £1,257,323 on the turnover as compared with 1914. On the other hand, the deposits of the Joint Stock Banks were maintained. The total (in 1,000's) lodged with the eleven chief institutions were as follows:

June 1914	£608,421	June 1915	£772,820
Dec. 1914	£686,322	Dec. 1915	£753,344

Other items of December were the opening of a Russian internal loan; an Australian £10,000,000 loan @ 4½% (1st); a Turkish £6,500,000 treasury note issue against security lodged by Austria and Germany (19th); the French 5% went to a premium of 1⅜ on London Stock Exchange. The totals of the French loan were £560,000,000 from France and £24,000,000 England. In the U.S.A. the mark had depreciated 17½%, whilst the pound was only 3% below par. The difficulty with which U.K. exchange rates were maintained is seen in the fact that the excess of imports over exports during 1915 amounted to £370,311,820.

The year 1916 brought the thrift campaign. The industrial worker was to be induced to save a portion of his income and invest it in the Government war bonds. The recommendation made at end of 1915 for the issue of bonds of small denomination was put into operation on the 10th, and the working man was given the same terms for his £5 as the financier with his £50,000. He could look to the rich man for an example. The thirteen opening days ended Jan. 4 for the 5% Exchequer Bonds of 5 years' currency furnished applications for £23,202,400. The mobilisation scheme was becoming supported, and the New York rate rose to 4.78½ dollars to the £, or about six cents below par. U.K. rates with European neutral countries were below normal, but in view of the British purchases that was only to be expected. Germany was in straits with all the neutral Exchanges. To maintain the appearance of stability an attempt was made to fix rates at the Reichsbank. But how the Germans could hope to settle what value a neutral country should put on a mark was never made plain.

To the Chairmen of the British Joint Stock Banks the public have begun to look for practical views on international finance. The speeches at the Bank meetings at the beginning of the year were optimistic. Sir Edward Holden, at the London City & Midland, challenged the head of the Reichsbank as to the solidity of German bank returns, and, although he was answered (Feb. 9) by Dr. Helfferich publicly, neutral views left no doubt as in whose favour the exchange of words lay. Sir Edward laid down this dictum as to the future: "I venture to say that in my opinion we shall not only not lose our position as the financial centre of the whole world, but we shall greatly improve it, and our banking institutions will stand much higher in the estimation of the world than ever before." Other points of the month were the issue 4th) of a New South Wales 5% loan @ 99; the Italian 5% loan @ 97½; the issuing of lists of securities taken under the mobilisation scheme (19th); and the active interest taken by the Joint Stock Banks in the small Exchequer Bonds; whilst on the 29th a further reduction in the list of minimum prices for Stock Exchange securities was authorised.

Additions were being made continually to the list of securities that the Government was prepared to accept under its mobilisation scheme. But gold was still leaving the country. Sweden had accepted more gold than was wanted, and permission was given (Feb. 13) to refuse to purchase gold. Russia was busily engaged in raising funds. On the 9th, 12 months 5% bills to the extent of £5,000,000 were issued in Tokio, on the 22nd £10,000,000 more in London, and, internally, it was engaged in a £200,000,000 loan @ 93. Russian revenue fell considerably, that from drink alone dropping £70,000,000. Supreme courage was required when the Russian Government decided to sacrifice the enormous asset of the State drink monopoly, and the loss to the exchequer was almost overwhelming. Nevertheless, Russia has gained economically from its action.

In the House of Commons Mr. McKenna made on the 29th an agreeable statement on the business of the future. *Inter alia*, he added, "We have already shown in a way which I am not yet able to state to you that we are prepared to give the assistance of the Government to the development of the foreign trade." Mr. Asquith mentioned also that since the beginning of the war our total loans to the Allies and Dominions was £168,900,000. Japan was profiting considerably from the war. She was enabled to buy back in the open market before maturity certain of the loans issued by her in London. In three months she cancelled in this way £2,000,000 of her loans.

A public meeting at the Guildhall with Earl Kitchener, Mr. Balfour, and the Chancellor as speakers opened up a thrift campaign on March 1. But it is questionable whether the public practises or even appreciates the essentials of economy. The Government does not seem to have given direction explicitly or often enough for the practice of economy. The need for thrift is reflected in the figures of the British expenditure on the war. The figures are as follows:

1914–15	
Expenditure	£597,000,000
Revenue	103,000,000
Raised by loans	580,000,000
1915–16	
Expenditure	1,550,000,000
Revenue	336,760,000
Raised by loans	1,340,860,000
Estimated 1916–17	
Expenditure	2,000,000,000
Revenue	500,000,000
Loans	1,600,000,000

Approximately, the war is costing each individual in the U.K. 3*s.* per day, of which 2*s.* 3*d.* is being borrowed. Subsequently Mr. McKenna gave the following statistics to the House of Commons on the assumption that the war lasts until Mar. 31 (1917):

Total Indebtedness	£3,440,000,000
Advances to Allies and Dominions	800,000,000
Net Indebtedness	2,640,000,000
National Income, about or perhaps	2,500,000,000 to 2,600,000,000
Capital Wealth	15,000,000,000

All manner of suggestions were being made to popularise war savings. There was a distinct leaning towards Premium Bonds, but on 15th the Chancellor definitely refused to pursue the idea. Trade with Italy received a decided fillip in the establishment of the British Italian Corporation (£1,000,000 capital) and the Compagnia Itala Britannica (10,000,000 lire capital). The French Government had in hand the mobilisation of securities with the intention of improving the rate in London as well as in neutral countries.

Germany's fourth War Loan closed on March 22. Her loans to date were:

Sept. 1914 @ 97½	£173,000,000
Mar. 1915 @ 98½	414,250,000
Sept. 1915 @ 99	608,000,000
Mar. 1916 @ 98½	530,000,000

She had issued to date two sets of 5% Treasury Bills totalling £88,000,000, and a third set was at that time in progress. Internally, on paper, Germany was doing well. The exchange rates in New York on March 25 told a different story. The following are the discounts at which the belligerent exchange rates stood:

London	2·11%	Rome	29·21%
Paris	15·32%	Petrograd	38·04%
Berlin	24·69%	Vienna	38·91%

On the same day the interest rates paid on British Treasury Bills were reduced to 4½% (3 months), 4¾% (6 and 9 months), and 5% (12 months). Evidently, funds were coming in from taxation and the Treasury Bills. During April, the fourth Hungarian Loan made its appearance. The total of the four loans was 267 milliards of kroners. To realise this sum, it was necessary to make constant and strong appeals.

Mr. McKenna's budget of April 4 showed that an honest attempt was being made to meet the U.K. war expenses out of revenue. In two years the amount received from taxation grew from £200,000,000, to £500,000,000. Germany's net increase of taxation for war purposes was only £75,000,000. The National War Savings Committee was formed on the 3rd and by the 8th the total of the smaller Exchequer Bonds issued through the Post Office and similar channels reached £16,600,000, the actual bonds numbering 496,000. The Allies' exchanges on London have not been too satisfactory. The Italian rate was 31·75: 20% above normal. France was attempting to reduce her adverse rate by the selling of securities in London and the export of £9,000,000 in gold during a month. Happily, the U.K. officials had done their work at New York well: the exchange remained stationary at 4·77, an excellent rate in view of war conditions. Canada raised a 75 million dollar loan in New York and at the same time gave the U.K. an equivalent credit. Japan continued to buy back her loans issued in London: her purchases for six months reached £3,250,000.

In May, Austria raised her fourth loan, Altogether, in milliards of kroners, she issued @ 5½%—

Nov. '14 @ 97½	2.201	Nov. '15 @ 93¾	4,442
May '14 @ 95½	2,688	May '16 @ 96	4,442

The figures are inflated owing to the means adopted to get subscriptions; the banks were open to accept 3 kroners (2*s.* 6*d.*) as quarterly instalments. And for practical purposes the last loan at least can be divided by four to get its true value, owing to the loan system adopted. It is believed that the gold in the Austria-Hungarian banks was employed by Germany in maintaining the exchange rate with neighbouring neutrals whilst not drawing upon her own gold holdings.

The British mobilisation scheme continued to be pressed on to the public, and the Chancellor, in order to hasten the decision of holders, announced a super-tax of 2*s.* in the £ on interest paid securities not surrendered to the Government. The scheme was essential to the loans being raised in the U.S.A. by the U.K. Austria failed to raise a loan of 25,000,000 dollars in New York, whilst Germany had to pay 6½% for a yearling accommodation of £2,000,000. The great drawback was the adverse trade balance. The U.K. imports were £30,000,000 more than the exports per month, and the difference had to be paid in some way. It was satisfactory to know the value of U.S.A. and South American stock held in the U.K. was £1,273,000,000. Prof. Foxwell estimated that even with two-thirds of the new gold supplies of the world belonging to the Allies, they could show an aggregate bank holding of £460,000,000 bullion. It was found convenient to remove further minimum prices from the Stock Exchange list (5th). The Federated Malay States raised £1,750,000 loan @ 5¼% in the London market. A new series of 5% Exchequer Bonds repayable in Oct. 1919 or 1921 made a successful appearance at end of May. A definition of thrift was given by Mr. McKenna in June. He said: "The object of saving from the national point of view is to divert the labour and capital which would be otherwise employed in satisfying private demands for goods and services to the purpose of carrying on the war." A new form of investment was introduced in the War Expenditure certificate, the price of a bond of £100 payable 2 years hence being fixed at £90. Gold seemed to be passing to Spain in large quanitities. Her actual increase in gold for 17 months reached £17,000,000, of which £12,000,000 came from London.

The U.S.A. were now financing the Allies: Russia raised £10,000,000; France £20,000,000; U.K. renewed bankers' £10,000,000 loan for a year. Nigeria got £4,500,000 from the London market and Australia followed with £4,000,000. India issued an internal loan of 600–1,200 lakhs of rupees. And steps were taken to establish a credit in Scandinavia. The figures were £4,300,000 for U.K. and £1,500,000 for France.

July witnessed the removal (3rd) of the minimum prices. There seemed to be good supplies of money available for investment: the French war loan was at a premium both in Paris and London. But it was found necessary to raise (13th) the bank rate to 6%; it had been 5% since August 8, 1914.

Germany opened the list for her fifth War Loan on Sept. 4. Officialdom worked hard to make it a success. The subscriptions were estimated to total £530,000,000. But it was not sufficient to pay off all the paper debits entered into since the previous loan, and Germany was forced to issue more paper immediately following the close of the lists. On Sept. 15 Germany sequestered the gold of the Bank of Belgium to the extent of 250,000,000 frs.—a proceeding difficult to justify. The Allies continued their borrowing. Russia's £7,000,000 yearly loan @ 94 in Japan was twice oversubscribed on the opening day. Canada issued a local 15-year 5% loan of £20,000,000 @ 97½. And at end of the month the City of Paris had an oversubscribed issue in New York. Japan had sufficient funds at disposal to be able to buy back still more of her bonds in open market.

In London, the Treasury Bill rates were reduced to 5½% for bills of 3, 6, and 12 months duration

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on 27th. Up to that time the total of Treasury Bills reached £1,040,488,000, and this was considered a little too much to have as short-date securities. The 5% Exchequer Bonds were withdrawn and replaced by 6% three-year Exchequer Bonds. As a consequence the 4½% War Loan fell to 93¼; it rose subsequently to 95¼. Birmingham opened the first Municipal Savings Bank on 29th. There were now 1,000 War Savings Associations in London. The Currency Note issue reached the record of £133,350,741 on 13th. The half-yearly revenue statement at the end of September showed:

War expenditure	£904,801,729
With a deficit of	704,000,000

Made up of:

Treasury Bills	£474,382,000
Exchequer Bonds	179,903,000
War Expenditure Certificates	23,353,000
War Savings Certificates	20,450,000
Other Indebtedness	16,000,000

The New French 5% War Loan opened in Paris @ 88¾ on Oct. 5. A London and Dublin issue @ £3.4.6 per 100 frs. bond followed. There was every sign at the time of writing of a triumphant response. France also renewed yearly Treasury Bills @ 6½% of £2,000,000. Mr. Asquith moved a fourth Vote of Credit of £300,000,000 in the House of Commons on Oct. 11. This made a total of £3,132,000,000 since the beginning of the war. The numbers of War Savings Certificates (15*s* 6*d*. to £1) issued to the same date were:

England and Wales	37,606,000
Scotland	2,243,000
Ireland	766,000

Yet Mr. McKenna admitted that "the War Savings Movement has reached a critical stage." Neutral opinion of German finance was expressed on Oct. 14 by the exchange rate at Amsterdam of 42·32½ guilders to the 100 marks as compared with the normal 59·29 guilders.

The gold in the Imperial Bank of Germany on Oct. 14 was returned as £125,061,100, as compared with £121,317,950 held on the corresponding date of 1915. The holding of gold on the Bank of England on Oct. 18 was £56,455,151, or £2,430,419 less than the same day of 1916. But comparison would be odious. London is a free market for gold; it has exported £10,000,000 monthly since the beginning of the war. Berlin is not. The Bank of France's gold holding of Oct. 19 was £195,431,400. Thus the joint holding of France and Great Britain was approximately twice that of Germany. With the addition of the British currency note gold reserve, it was more than double. The question of the next British war loan was dealt with by the Chancellor in the House of Commons on Oct. 19. In answering criticism, he pointed out that £30,000,000 of the new 6% Exchequer Bonds had been sold in a fortnight, and added: "We have not had difficulty in financing ourselves so far, and I see no reason why we should have difficulty hereafter. When the time comes, I have no doubt that the loan which I shall think it my duty to recommend to the House will be of sufficient magnitude to dispel all fears." With that, this survey must close.

SCIENCE AND THE WAR

Many of the applications of science to the war must remain in obscurity till after it; and even hints of them escape only by accident, or by the revelation of a new weapon, such as a 42-cm. gun, a "tank," or a new kind of asphyxiating gas. The two inventions in chief which made the war on land different from wars which preceded it were the development of the petrol motor and its application to land transport and aviation work; and the use of smokeless powders and high explosives.

The use of motor transport has enabled much larger armies to be maintained in the field. The conduit down which men, munitions, and supplies of all kinds have to pass from the base to the front is no longer limited to lines of railway, but is made up of the network of roads behind the troops, along which hundreds of motor transport wagons, vans, omnibuses, lorries, cars, and ambulances move backwards and forwards night and day. The French, and no doubt the Germans as well as the Austrians, supplemented their motor roads by light Decauville railways. The defence of Verdun was sustained by General Petain by—next to the resistance of the incomparable French infantry—the perfection of the motor transport of supplies and munitions.

In aviation, the chief advance was due to the increasing power of the petrol-motors, which developed 200 to 250 h.p. Four motors each of 250 h.p. were fitted to the latest type of Zeppelin. Aeroplane design underwent rapid transformation and development under the pressure of war requirements. These war requirements included: (1) reconnaissance; (2) acting as spotters for artillery; (3) maintenance of communications and conveyance of dispatches; (4) bomb dropping; (5) in naval work the detection of submarines and submarine mines. These duties called for many types of machine, capable of speed, of endurance, of stability, or of ability to rise quickly. During the spring campaign of 1916, for example, a machine named the Fokker monoplane, after its inventor, a Dutch engineer, made its appearance above the German lines. It had a period of success, due chiefly to its ascensive power and in part to its stability; but it proved to be better for defensive work than for the sustained flights which the Allied airmen made over the German lines in search of information. Another aeroplane of unusual capacity was the Sikorsky giant biplane used on the Russian front, and fitted with four 100 h.p. Argus motors. Among the many types of planes called into requisition by the war were the Albatross and Aviatik, Wright, Euler, Etrich, Taube, Harlan, Rumpler (German), the Blériot, Borel, Breguet, Caudron, Clement Bayard, Morane-Saulnier, Martynsyde, Flanders, Deperdussin, Bristol, Dunne biplane, Farman, Zodiac, Graham White, Handley Page, Nieuport, Short biplane (French and British). It is not possible to speak explicitly of the work which was done by scientific men in France and in England in giving a greater stability to aeroplanes, but in this work is reckoned one of the great achievements during the war. Great Britain owes a great deal to the late Captain (and former Professor) Keith Lucas, who also devised a compass for aeroplanes. He was, unfortunately, killed during a trial flight, and his country lost not only

an inventor of unexpected ingenuity, but a biologist who left no successor in the branch of research which he had undertaken.

The possibilities of the group of high explosives, obtained respectively from the tri-nitro-cellulose group, the picric acid explosives (including lyddite and melinite), and the "Toluol" or T.N.T. (tri-nitro-toluol) group were known before the war; and the only unanticipated developments were the "Skoda" mortars (Austrian) and the German 42-cm. howitzer, which were capable of throwing half a ton of high explosives in a single shell. The extreme range of some of these guns extended to 25,000 yards, and on one occasion Dunkirk was shelled from a point within the German lines twenty miles away. The chief difficulty was that of feeding these monsters, which were only to be transported on rails, and needed an adjoining railway to bring up their ammunition. The 42-cm. howitzer had a crew of fifty men and was fired by electricity from a distance of a quarter of a mile. These heaviest pieces were brought up only for the demolition of fortresses; but at Verdun and on the Somme both the Germans and the Franco-British Allies used heavy pieces of 8-inch, 9-inch, and 12-inch with the facility and in the number formerly deemed appropriate only to field guns.

The use of asphyxiating gas, poison shells, tear-shells, and liquid flame was the German contribution to the advance of civilisation in warfare. The first poison gases used by the Germans were a mixture of chlorine and sulphurous acid. The sulphurous acid could be generated in the trenches; the chlorine was obtained by bringing on to the ground cylinders of liquid chlorine which volatilised on escaping into the air. Germany possesses many chemical factories where the manufacture of chlorine gas is carried on by the decomposition of sodium or potassium chloride. In response to this innovation French and British chemists produced gases and combinations of smoke and gas which were effective. The secret of their composition has been well kept, and it is only from a French semi-official communiqué that we learn that some of the gases employed are heavier than air. The German tear-shells, which produce excessive running at the eyes and extreme dryness of the mucous membrane of the throat, contained probably some compound of formic acid; but it has been suggested that at a later date they contained only some essence of paprika, a red pepper grown in the Central Empires. The liquid flame which the Germans eject by means of *flammenwerfer* is produced by a mixture of petrol, paraffin, and tar contained in a kind of portable cistern and ejected by compressed air. The mixture catches fire automatically on passing the nozzle of the apparatus; and the soldier who carries the cistern can regulate the pressure and consequently the length to which the flame carries. The extreme range is about 150 feet in a horizontal direction. None of these devices proved of great military value when they had lost the advantage of surprise. It became possible by the use of gas-masks to reduce the dangers of poison gas, and the *flammenwerfers* never effected any military aim beyond that of exasperating opponents and of adding fresh proof of the ineradicable taste of the Germans for unclean fighting.

Among the legitimate inventions in the land warfare were the "tanks" of which the Censor does not allow anyone to say much, but of which an intelligible description appeared in the *Field*. In order, however, to give no cause for official admonitions it must suffice to say that in general idea the "tank" resembled the caterpillar motor which made its appearance at the last Military Tournament before the war. It was balanced on pairs of wheels, the chief pair of which were large, and which rotated the others by means of a kind of belt bicycle-chain attachment on a large scale. The tanks were very long, they were heavily armoured, and they were filled with machinery and guns. They progressed, not very slowly, but with a caterpillar's ability for climbing obstacles; added to a capacity for straddling trenches and a weight which would cause the collapse of obstacles such as walls or trees. They were a real triumph of engineering science and ingenuity. But the mere fact that there exists an obligation to refrain from describing them in any less vague fashion than the foregoing will explain why it is impossible that anything definite should be said about the many devices which the war introduced for the improvement of submarines, for the discharge of land and sea mines, for fire control on sea and land, for incendiary bombs, for the direction of aeroplane squadrons, and for the detection of the direction of enemy fire. From wireless telegraphy to the investigation of the probable changes of weather, invention and organisation were put to the severest tests by the war, and the Allies had no reason to complain of the resource of their men of science in solving the problems set to them. German science had a long start of ours in organisation, and in applied equipment had already in stock what Great Britain had to improvise or construct; but Germany had no monopoly of brains. By the time that, in General Sir W. Robertson's words, Great Britain had made a beginning in waging war on a Continental scale, the larger part of the mental resources of science in this country were organised in doing some work useful to the State in the hour of need. There was, and is, a great deal of waste effort and disorganised effort, but the chemists, the physicists, the geologists, the biologists, and the physiologists are all employed; and beyond their specific investigations there is the individual or combined work of the engineers and of the medical profession.

The isolation of Great Britain from many of her sources of supply of articles, the manufacture of which had been developed in Germany, resulted in the necessary expansion of her own resources. The industries affected by the new conditions were the iron and steel, which had depended on Germany for the cheap production of some of the alloys, such as magnesium; the non-ferrous metal industry; the optical glass industry; the dye industry; electrical apparatus; drugs, chemicals, and photographic materials; glass and china. So far as the iron and steel industry is concerned, Great Britain suffered only from the absence of the alloy metals which Germany had produced more cheaply, and for the production of which iron and steel masters had now to set up establishments of their own. The Germans had hit the iron and steel industry less by novel scientific methods than by combination among their manufacturers. In the non-ferrous metals, also, organisation, financial enterprise, and combination had been the chief German sources of superiority. But the Institute of Mining and Metallurgy was quick to point out to the Advisory Committee of the Board of Trade, steps that might be taken by Great Britain to develop scientifically her resources in metals such as tungsten and zinc, as well as the need of co-operation in the industry. The case of zinc was associated, like that of other

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metals, with the commercial hold which the Germans had on supplies; and the solution of that problem was economical and political rather than scientific, but it is quite clear to those who know the state of mining and metallurgy in Great Britain that a scientific improvement of method is a first necessity of permanent prosperity. This was more evidently true in the dye industry, and in the other key industry of optical glass, as well as in the manufacture of special glass, such as that used in laboratories or for boiler gauges. In the dye industry the extreme inconvenience and positive loss inflicted by the withdrawal of the dyes from the Rhine factories led at last to the institution with a Government subsidy, and under the scientific direction of Dr. W. H. Perkin, of a British dye manufactory on a large scale. There is no reason why it should not succeed. There are a large number of competent industrial chemists in Great Britain, and sufficient inventiveness and resource among them. The difficulties that face the new manufacture are those of finding enough chemical assistants at comparatively low wages, and of combining chemical insight with commercial shrewdness. The manufacture of synthetic drugs is bound up with the manufacture of dyes. In Germany the drug industry has developed out of that of dyes, and, like the manufacture of photographic materials, is a by-product of chemical industry. The shortage of drugs has been felt so much that drug farms, such as that of Messrs. Burroughs & Wellcome at Dartford, have greatly increased their activity; and local associations for medical herb growing and gathering have been formed, and in some cases have thrived.

The optical glass and special glass industries are in a more halting case. There is in this country no institute on a worthy scale for the elucidation of problems connected with optical glass, or for the training of workmen and students. The Northampton Institute, Clerkenwell, has tried for years in vain to get such an institution founded and subsidised. But though the war caught the country short of field-glasses for its soldiers, few steps have been taken, and though there are firms which manufacture good optical glass and make fine instruments, the industry as a whole is still living from hand to mouth. Some scientific improvement has taken place in the manufacture of toughened glass, glass for naval instruments, and laboratory glass of various kinds. Under the spur of Government encouragement several glass firms have taken up such work with good results, but the industry, the investigation, and the training of skilled workmen all need organisation.

It is in medicine that the most evident results of effort, organisation, and investigation have been apparent since the outbreak of the war. The Medical Research Committee, which had been a branch of the National Health Insurance, set about the task of organising research work in connection with the war. It stated specific subjects for research, or adopted suggestions for them, and it either systematised or collated the results of these inquiries or encouraged the investigators to do so. In the domain of its general inquiries was pathological work at military hospitals (such as wound sepsis), and its special inquiries embraced antiseptics, typhoid and paratyphoid infections, a Cholera expedition to Galicia, a Bilharzia expedition to Cairo, cerebro-spinal fever, neurological inquiries, testing of salvarsan preparations, acute nephritis (a kidney disease very common in the trenches), dysentery, industrial fatigue and the health of munition workers, disorders of the soldier's heart, gunshot wounds in the chest, anaerobic organisms, skin-grafting and X-ray work at military hospitals. Each of these investigations has a history of its own. The discovery of a convenient and universal antiseptic was the work of many physicians and the source of at least one controversy. An elaborate investigation was conducted by Sir Almroth Wright; and his method of keeping the wound exposed to a flow of saline solution was widely adopted but did not escape criticism. Special mention must be made of the antiseptic solutions of Dr. Carrel.

The whole question of sepsis of wounds was a very difficult one. An inquiry undertaken by Mr. K. W. Goadby on behalf of the Medical Research Committee at the Herbert Military Hospital, Woolwich, led him to the conclusion that in all septic wounds were two or three kinds of specific anaerobic bacilli, which lived in symbiosis on the aerobic bacilli; and he was of opinion that inoculations with autogenous and polyvalent vaccines benefited the patient. On the other hand, Prof. Guermonprez, of the Military Hospital at Calais, is of opinion that the bacilli of gaseous gangrene, bacilli which are anaerobic and which are the source of the greatest scourge of the war, are recalcitrant to vaccines or sera. An anaerobe of almost equal virulence is the bacillus of tetanus, which has inflicted the gravest injury to the wounded of the war. In the early part of the war the numerous cases of tetanus were attributed to the fact that the soil of Flanders, intensively cultivated, was specially rich in tetanus germs. But the truth is rather that the nature of gunshot wounds or shell wounds, which carry the tetanus microbe deep into tissues, where its anaerobic requirements of warmth and food and no fresh air are well satisfied, is the true cause of the large incidence of tetanus. It can be treated only by an injection of anti-tetanus serum, if this is administered in time; and it became customary to give a precautionary injection to most wounded patients. The demand for anti-tetanus serum, which is derived from immunised horses, became very great, and two therapeutic farms at Elstree (Lister Institute) and Herne Hill (Burroughs & Wellcome) were wholly devoted to its manufacture.

In one respect the campaign owed a great deal to bacteriological science, and this was in the virtual stamping out of typhoid in Flanders. Thanks to the energy and exertions of some fourteen motor bacteriological laboratories which were established behind the British lines, every typhoid epidemic was nipped in the bud, and the typhoid carriers removed from the district. Some valuable work was done in the investigation of the similar infections of Paratyphoid A and Paratyphoid B. Dysentery proved a great scourge in Gallipoli; and there are reasons for believing that it was imported into Mudros, where the base hospital was, from Egypt. It was got under, thanks in large measure to Major C. J. Martin, the pathologist of the Australian hospital; and in time the epidemic was reduced to moderate proportions among the troops both in Gallipoli and in Egypt. Dysentery is largely a hot-weather disease. Typhus, which invaded Serbia, and was at length got under by the R.A.M.C., is a cold-weather disease, carried by lice. There was an excellent opportunity of investigating the disease as well as of getting it under, but the problem of finding a serum or vaccine for typhus is yet unsolved. There remains to mention the remarkable work in classifying and examining the nervous

conditions (popularly grouped under "shell shock") arising from the war, and this was organised in London by Dr. W. M. Fletcher, who enlisted all the best known neurologists, including Dr. Henry Head and Dr. F. W. Mott, in making evidential inquiries on a common plan. A word must also be said for the remarkable development of X-ray examination of wounds and injuries, which became a routine practice applied to every surgical patient in the hospitals.

INTERNATIONAL TREATIES

The Congress of Vienna (followed by the second Treaty of Paris), 1814–15, reconstructed Prussia, giving her the northern Rhine Provinces that France had seized; definitely established the Germanic Confederation; ensured to Austria Trent, Trieste, Istria, and Dalmatia, as well as Lombardy and Venetia; repartitioned Poland between Russia, Austria, and Prussia; restored the Kingdom of Sardinia; recognised Switzerland as an independent and neutral State; and created the United Kingdom of the Netherlands by combining Holland and Belgium. In 1830, however, Belgium declared her independence. Consequently, the Treaties of London, 1831 and 1839 (made between Great Britain, Austria, France, Prussia, and Russia) provided as follows: **"Belgium shall form an independent and perpetually neutral State.** It shall be bound to observe such neutrality towards all other States." In 1867 these five Powers, with the addition of Italy and the Netherlands, collectively guaranteed the neutrality of Luxembourg. France and the Italian States having combined against Austria, the latter country (in 1860) had to restore Lombardy to Italy, who gave Savoy and Nice to France. And Italy, joining with Prussia against Austria, recovered Venetia in 1866. At the same time Prussia took from Austria the provinces of Schleswig and Holstein, which those two Powers had taken from Denmark in 1864. On the outbreak of the Franco-German war, Great Britain made separate treaties (1870) with Prussia and France by which Belgium's neutrality was specially guaranteed during that war, Great Britain undertaking to co-operate against either of the two Powers if it violated such neutrality. Besides this, **the general Treaty of 1839 was reaffirmed.** At the end of the war, by the Treaty of Frankfort, 1871, Germany took from France Alsace and a large part of Lorraine.

The position of Russia as **chief protector of the Slavs** and other Christian subjects of the Sultan of Turkey has been marked in modern times by the Convention of Akerman, 1826, and the Treaty of Adrianople, 1829—early stages in gradually undermining Turkish rule over the Balkan peoples. Greece became independent in 1827–9, helped by Britain, France, and Russia. By the Treaty of Paris, 1856, after the Crimean war, Russia's sole protection of the Slavs was checked by the intervention of the other Great Powers. After the Russo-Turkish war, 1877–8, Russia tried to revive her prerogative by the Treaty of San Stefano, when she demanded **autonomy for Bosnia and Herzegovina,** and a completely independent and extended Bulgaria. But this was considerably thwarted by the **Treaty of Berlin, 1878,** in which all the chief Powers took part. The independence of Serbia, Montenegro, and Rumania was recognised, and Bulgaria, on a small scale, became autonomous under Turkish suzerainty (thrown off in 1908), but Bosnia and Herzegovina were to be **"occupied and administered"** by Austria-Hungary. In 1878 Turkey ceded Cyprus to be occupied and administered by Great Britain. It has been annexed since Turkey entered the war. **In connection with the abrogation of Treaties,** it is important to note that, at the London Conference of 1871, the plenipotentiaries of the Great Powers signed this protocol: "It is an essential principle of the law of nations that no Power can liberate itself from the engagements of a treaty, nor modify the stipulations thereof, **unless with the consent of the contracting Powers by means of an amicable arrangement.**" And yet, in 1908, we find Austria "modifying" the Treaty of Berlin by annexing Bosnia and Herzegovina; and now Germany claims to "liberate itself" from the Treaty of 1839 as being merely **"a scrap of paper."** In 1912–13 Bulgaria, Serbia, Greece, and Montenegro combined to defeat Turkey, but quarrelled over the division of most of Turkey in Europe; with the result that, Bulgaria having been overcome by the others (assisted by Rumania), the **Treaty of London** ending the first Balkan war was soon upset by the **Treaty of Bucharest** ending the second war. After the second Balkan war Serbia and Greece made a Treaty (1913) by which each agreed to aid the other against attack by a third Power. There was said to be a secret Treaty (July 1915) by which Germany had allotted to Bulgaria, in return for her alliance, Albania and those parts of Macedonia acquired by Serbia and Greece after the second war.

The Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria, and Italy began with a Dual Alliance between Germany and Austria in 1879, kept secret till 1887. In 1883 the alliance was **completed by the inclusion of Italy,** and its terms have been altered. At the beginning of the war, Italy proclaimed herself neutral because the war was not "defensive" on the part of her allies. Later (May 1915) she declared war on Austria.

An **Alliance between France and Russia** was started in 1893, and definitely established in 1897. In 1903 was initiated **L'Entente Cordiale** between **Great Britain** and **France,** which became definite in 1905, after the Anglo-French Convention of 1904 settling disputes as to Egypt, Morocco, etc. Similarly, after the Anglo-Russian Convention of 1907, settling disputes as to Persia, etc., the **Entente** developed into the **Triple Entente of Great Britain, France, and Russia.** Sir E. Grey, in his statement to the House of Commons (Aug. 1914), just after Germany had declared war on Russia, pointed out that "the Triple **Entente** was not an alliance, it was a diplomatic group." **"We are not parties to the Franco-Russian Alliance,"** he said. **"We do not even know the terms of that Alliance."** After the Morocco crisis in 1912 he had exchanged letters with the French Ambassador to make the position plain. Accordingly he wrote: "We have agreed that consultation between experts ought not to be regarded as an engagement that commits either Government to action in a contingency that has not yet arisen and may never arise. . . . I agree that if either Government had grave reason to suspect an unprovoked attack by a third Power, or something that threatened the general peace, **it should immediately discuss with the other one whether both Governments should act together to prevent aggression and to preserve peace,** and if so,

what measures they would be prepared to take in common."

The **Alliance of Great Britain and Japan,** begun in 1902, is based upon the Anglo-Japanese Agreement of 1905 (as revised in 1911). The objects are (*a*) the consolidation and maintenance of general peace in Eastern Asia and India; (*b*) the preservation of the independence and integrity of the Chinese Empire, and the principle of equal opportunities for the commerce and industry of all nations in China; (*c*) the maintenance of the territorial rights and the defence of the special interests of the contracting parties in Eastern Asia and India. It is provided that if by **reason of unprovoked attack or aggressive action, wherever arising,** on the part of any other Power or Powers, either party should be involved in war in defence of its territorial rights or special interests, the other party will at once come to the assistance of its ally, and will conduct the war in common, and make peace in mutual agreement with it. This agreement was modified in 1911, mainly by the addition of a new article that "should either party conclude a treaty of general arbitration with a third Power, it is agreed that nothing in this agreement shall entail upon such party an obligation to go to war with the Power with whom such treaty of arbitration is in force." The proviso as to arbitration had in view the Anglo-American **unlimited** Arbitration Treaty signed in 1911, but not ratified by the U.S. Senate. In this connection may be noted the Anglo-American Treaty (Sept. 1914), by which the contracting Powers agree that "all disputes between them, of every nature whatsoever, other than disputes the settlement of which is provided for and in fact achieved under existing agreements . . . shall, when diplomatic methods of adjustment have failed, be referred **for investigation and report** to a Permanent International Commission . . . and they agree not to declare war or begin hostilities during such investigation and before the report is submitted." Japan has helped in the East, capturing Kiaochau and other German colonies.

The Anglo-Portuguese Alliance has been more or less definitely in existence for many years. Treaties were published in 1898 by which neither party will help another nation in attacking the other party. In case of war or invasion both Powers agree to assist each other when required. In Nov. 1914 the Portuguese Congress authorised the Executive to intervene in the war at the time and in the manner it should judge necessary.

In Sept. 1914 Great Britain, France, and Russia signed a Declaration that they would not conclude peace separately, and that no one of the Allies would demand conditions of peace without the previous agreement of each of the other Allies. Japan and Italy subsequently gave their "full and complete" adherence to this treaty of alliance (**Nov. 1915**).

COMMISSIONS AND COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC QUESTIONS ARISING OUT OF THE WAR

Committee to consider and advise upon applications received by the Treasury for approval of Fresh Issues of Capital.
Secretary, D. F. BUCKLEY, Treasury Chambers, S.W.

The War Trade Department.*
Secretary, Sir N. J. HIGHMORE, K.C.B., 4 Central Buildings, Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W.

Defence of the Realm Losses Commission.
Secretary, D. DU B. DAVIDSON, 133 Strand, W.C.

Royal Commission on Sugar Supplies.
Secretary, C. S. REWCASTLE, Scotland House, S.W.

Committee on all questions relating to the Export of Rubber and Tin from the United Kingdom and British possessions.
Secretary, J. K. GREBBY, 3 Queen Anne's Gate, S.W.

Committee on the Supply of Chemical Products.
Secretary, F. GOSSLING, Gwydyr House (Board of Trade), Whitehall, S.W.

Committee on Production in Engineering and Shipbuilding Establishments.
Secretary, H. J. WILSON, Offices of the Chief Industrial Commissioner, 5 Old Palace Yard, S.W.

Coal Mining Organisation Committee.
The Secretary, Coal Mining Organisation Committee, Home Office, S.W.

Agricultural Consultative Committee on Home-grown Food Stuffs.
Secretary, A. GODDARD, 12 Great George Street, S.W.

Farm Produce, Purchase of, for His Majesty's Forces.
Secretary, Capt. C. B. ROLFE, 64 Whitehall Court, S.W.

Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement. (International Commission for the purchase of Supplies for the Allied Governments.)
Secretary, R. F. H. DUKE, Board of Trade (Exhibition Branch), India House, Kingsway, W.C.

Parliamentary Recruiting Committee.
Clerk, R. H. DAVIES, C.B., 12 Downing Street, S.W.

Railway Executive Committee.
Secretary, Major G. S. SZLUMPER, 35 Parliament Street, S.W.

Committee on Congestion at Ports.
Secretary, Sir FREDERICK G. DUMAYNE, Admiralty, S.W.

War Risks Insurance Advisory Committees: (*a*) Marine; (*b*) Aircraft and Bombardment.
Secretary, J. W. VERDIER, 33–36 King William Street, E.C.

Executive Committee for the purpose of dealing otherwise than in the Prize Court with Cargo which, though possibly liable in law to condemnation as Prize, might with advantage be released.
Secretary, H. C. HONEY, Board of Trade, S.W.

Prize Claims Committee.
Secretary, L. F. C. DARBY, Goldsmith Building, Temple, E.C.

Over-sea Prize Disposal Committee.
Secretary, R. A. WISEMAN, Colonial Office, S.W.

Foreign Trade Debts Committee.
Secretary, H. MEAD TAYLOR, 119 Victoria Street, S.W.

* This Department was set up to take over the bulk of the work done by the Committee "On Trading with the Enemy," which is now dissolved.

Committee in connection with the War Contingents of the Dominions.
Secretary, H. F. BATTERBEE, Colonial Office, S.W.

Prisoners of War Help Committee.
Secretary, B. W. YOUNG, Savoy Hotel, Victoria Embankment, S.W.

Naval and Military Dependants (Medical Treatment) Committee.
Joint Secretaries, J. A. BARLOW and J. RAE, Wellington House, Buckingham Gate, S.W.

Sub-Committee of the Committee of Imperial Defence to consider and advise on the question of collating material for a future History of the War.
Secretary, Major E. Y. DANIEL, Committee of Imperial Defence, 2 Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

Committee on Destitute Aliens.
Secretary, E. SEBAG-MONTEFIORE, Home Office, S.W.

The Belgian Refugees Committee for Ireland.
Secretary, 62 Upper Mount Street, Dublin.

Government Committee on the Prevention and Relief of Distress.
Secretary, A. V. SYMONDS, Local Government Board, S.W.

Local Government Board Committees appointed to co-operate with the Government Committee on the Prevention and Relief of Distress.

(1) London—
Secretary, A. N. C. SHELLEY, Local Government Board, S.W.

(2) Women's Employment—
Secretary, Miss MARY R. MACARTHUR, 8 Grosvenor Place, S.W.

(3) Professional Classes—
Secretary, J. E. TALBOT, Board of Education, S.W.

The Ulster Central Committee on Women's Employment.
Secretary, Mrs. MERCIER CLEMENTS, 5 College Gardens, Belfast.

The Central Committee on Women's Employment for Leinster, Munster, and Connaught.
Secretary, Miss BROWNING, 63 Dawson Street, Dublin.

Irish War Savings Committee.
Secretary, J. BRENNAN, 51 St. Stephen's Green, East, Dublin.

Indian Wheat Committee.
Secretary, H. D. VIGOR, Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, 3 St. James's Square, S.W.

Committee to make arrangements with a view to the maintenance, so far as possible, of adequate supplies of Fertilisers for the Use of Farmers in the United Kingdom.
Secretary, H. CHAMBERS, Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, 3 St. James's Square, S.W.

Home-Grown Timber Committee.
Secretary, H. G. RICHARDSON, 4 The Sanctuary, Westminster, S.W.

Committee on Grain Supplies.
Secretary, H. D. VIGOR, Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, 3 St. James's Square, S.W.

International Joint Committee for the Purchase of Wheat, Flour, and Maize.
Secretary, H. D. VIGOR, Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, 3 St. James's Square, S.W.

Coal Exports Committee.
Secretary, E. J. ELLIOTT, Broadway House, Tothill Street, S.W.

Contraband Committee.
Secretary, ———— Foreign Office, S.W.

Detention of Neutral Ships Committee.
Secretary, The Hon. S. O. HENN COLLINS, 1 Abbey Gardens, Westminster, S.W.

Enemy Exports Committee.
Secretary, ———— Foreign Office, S.W.

War Trade Advisory Committee.
Secretary, L. C. LIDDELL, M.V.O., Winchester House, St. James's Square, S.W.

Government Committee on the Treatment by the Enemy of British Prisoners of War.
Secretary, Mrs. A. L. LIVINGSTONE, 18 Carlton House Terrace, S.W.

Advisory Committee on Women's War Employment (Industrial).
Joint Secretaries, F. LAVINGTON and M. H. WHITELEGGE, Board of Trade (Employment Department), Queen Anne's Chambers, S.W.

Clerical and Commercial Employments Committee.
Secretary, M. H. WHITELEGGE, Home Office, S.W.

Inter-Departmental Committee on Questions Relating to Prisoners of War.
Secretary, G. R. WARNER, Foreign Office, S.W.

Control of Charitable War Funds.
Secretary, J. A. JOHNSTON, Home Office, S.W.

Home Office Committee on Aliens' Restriction.
Secretary, Lt.-Col. W. DALLY JONES, Committee of Imperial Defence.

Home Office Aliens' Advisory Committee.
Secretary, W. J. H. BRODRICK, Home Office, S.W.

Home Office Advisory Committee on Passenger Traffic between the United Kingdom and Holland.
Secretary, Col. H. F. WALKER, Permit Office, Downing Street, S.W.

War Charities Committee.
Secretary, J. A. JOHNSTON, Home Office, S.W.

Excess Profits Duty Committee.
Joint Registrars, D. DU B. DAVIDSON and J. K. F. CLEARE, 133 Strand, W.C.

The Munitions Advisory Committee.
Secretary, W. SUTHERLAND, Ministry of Munitions of War, Whitehall Place, S.W.

National Advisory Committee on War Output.
Secretary, W. MOSSES, 6 Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

Munitions Parliamentary Committee.
Secretary, W. Allard, 6 Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic).
Secretary, J. C. G. SYKES, C.B., Canada House, Kingsway, W.C.

Health of Munition Workers Committee.
Secretary, E. H. PELHAM, Board of Education Offices, King Charles Street, Whitehall, S.W.

Central Munitions Labour Supply Committee.
Secretary, G. E. TOULMIN, 6 Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

Board of Referees on Profits of Controlled Establishments.
Secretary, W. F. WAKEFORD, 27 Abingdon Street, S.W.

Finance Committee.
Secretary, ARTHUR COLLINS, Ministry of Munitions of War, Whitehall Place, S.W.

Building Labour Committee.
Secretary, F. W. JOHNSTON, C.S.I., C.I.E., 6 Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

National Register Committee.
Secretary, L. G. GIBBON, Local Government Board, S.W.

Cotton Exports Committee.
Secretary, H. S. GRAY, War Trade Department, Caxton House, Tothill Street, S.W.

Trading with the Enemy Committee.
Secretary, W. P. BOWYER, 38 and 39 Parliament Street, S.W.

Distribution of Coal and Coke Committee.
Secretaries, WILLIAM A. LEE and Capt. C. E. WILLIAMS, Board of Trade, 7 Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

Ship Licensing Committee.
Secretary, T. LODGE, 1 Robert Street, Adelphi, W.C.

Importation of Furniture Woods, Hard Woods and Veneers and of Stones and Slates. Licensing Committee.
Secretary, H. J. PHILLIPS, 22 Carlisle Place, S.W.

Importation of Canned, Bottled, Dried and Preserved Fruits (except Currants). Licensing Committee.
Secretary, H. J. PHILLIPS, 22 Carlisle Place, S.W,

Importation of Tobacco Unmanufactured and Manufactured (including Cigars and Cigarettes).
Secretary, H. J. PHILLIPS, 22 Carlisle Place, S.W.

Iron, Steel, and Engineering Industries Committee.
Secretary, PERCY ASHLEY, Board of Trade, S.W.

Royal Commission on Paper and Wood Pulp.
Secretary, Hon. J. S. CLEMONS, Central House, Kingsway, W.C.

Shipping and Shipbuilding Industries Committee.
Secretary, E. H. MARKER, Board of Trade, S.W.

Committee on Work of National Importance.
Secretary, H. GIBBON PRITCHARD, 26 Abingdon Street, Westminster, S.W.

Control of Petrol Supplies Committee.
Secretary, H. W. COLE, 29 Abingdon Street, S.W.

Textile Industries Committee.
Secretary, T. M. AINSCOUGH, 6 Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

Electrical Trades Committee.
Secretary, J. F. RONCA, 7 Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

Board of Trade Committee on Shipbuilding.
Secretary, T. G. AUSTIN, Board of Trade.

Shipping Control Committee.
Secretary, Capt. C. JONES, Montagu House, Whitehall, S.W.

Reserved Occupations Committee.
Secretary, D. TODD, Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S.W.

Board of Trade Committee to consider grants to Members of the Mercantile Marine who have suffered through Hostile Operations at Sea, without being in a position to recover compensation from other sources.
Secretary, C. F. BICKERDIKE, 47 Victoria Street, S.W.

Requisitioning (Carriage of Foodstuffs) Committee.
Secretaries, J. A. SALTER and F. P. ROBINSON, 7 Whitehall Gardens, S.W.

Trade Relations after the War.
Secretary, HARTLEY WITHERS, 12 Tokenhouse Yard, E.C.

National War Savings Committee.
Joint Secretaries, W. ALLARD and T. COX, 18 & 19 Abingdon Street, Westminster, S.W.

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Government Committee on War Organisation in the Distributing Trades in Scotland.
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Scottish Committee on Substitutionary Labour during the War.
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Advisory Committee to Central Control Board (Liquor Traffic) to assist administratively in Gretna area, where direct control is assumed of Liquor Trade.
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Secretary, E. C. RAMSBOTTOM, Board of Trade.

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Secretary, ——— Ministry of Munitions, Northumberland Avenue.

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Secretary,

Committee to consider questions relating to the Distribution of Coal.
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Home Office Committee on Employment of Disabled Men as Motor Drivers.
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Committee to consider Obtaining Contributions to War Loan by Working Classes.
Secretary, ———— The Treasury, Whitehall, S.W.

Committee for Organisation of War Savings in Scotland.
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Secretary, J. OWEN, Board of Education, Whitehall, S.W.

Advisory Committee of Shipowners to Director of Transports.
Secretary, ———— The Admiralty, Whitehall, S.W.

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Secretary,

Committee to consider the position of the Coal Trade after the War, with special reference to International Competition.
Secretary, J. U. SMITH, Board of Trade, Whitehall, S.W.

PENSIONS AND SEPARATION ALLOWANCES

Until the new Board of Pensions is set up by the Bill introduced into Parliament on Nov. 15 the following bodies deal with the applications for allotment of pensions and allowances:—

For naval allowances and pensions: The Admiralty, Whitehall. Usually the Secretary of the Admiralty should be addressed. Applications by officers and men directly employed by the Navy should be made to the Accountant-General of the Navy, at the Admiralty. Widows and children of seamen and marines desiring to claim pensions must address The Director, Greenwich Hospital, Admiralty, London; but in the case of widows and dependants of officers the application is made to the Secretary of the Admiralty.

For military disability and service pensions: The Secretary, the War Office, Whitehall. The payments are made automatically. Soldiers address complaints to the Secretary, Royal Military Hospital, Chelsea; but widows and dependants address the Secretary to the War Office.

The Statutory Committee, 22 Abingdon Street, Westminster, exists to provide *supplementary* pensions, grants, and allowances to officers and men both of the Navy and Army and their dependants. It also undertakes the after-care in health, training, and employment of officers and men disabled in the war.

The Military Service (Civil Liabilities) Committee, Imperial House, Kingsway, London, W.C., affords relief to officers, of rank of lieutenant and second lieutenant, and corresponding ranks in the Navy, and to all men, who joined the forces since Aug. 4, 1914, and who make out a recognised claim to avoid serious hardship in respect of rent, interest on mortgages, instalments on house and furniture purchase, insurance premiums, and school fees.

The Superintendent, Central Army Pension Issue Office, Baker Street, London, W., deals with delays or other complaints in the administration of pensions.

The scale pensions to the dependants of deceased seamen and soldiers are:

	Weekly
Widow without children	10*s.*, 12*s.* 6*d.* at 35, 15*s.* at 45.
Widow with 1 child	15*s.* (or more if the mother is over 35).
Widow with 2 children	18*s.* 6*d.* ditto.
Widow with 3 children	20*s.* 6*d.* ditto.
Widow with 4 children	22*s.* 6*d.* ditto.
Motherless children	5*s.* each child.
Total disablement	25*s.* with 2*s.* 6*d.* for each child.
Partial disablement	The difference between 25*s.* and what the man can earn, with a discretionary allowance of 2*s.* 6*d.* for each child. In cases where a limb is lost not less than 10*s.* 6*d.* a week.

Soldiers serving in Europe and discharged as unfit are entitled to the following pensions:

	Weekly
Warrant Officer, Class I.	40*s.*
Class II. or Non-Commissioned Officer, Class I.	33*s.*
Non-Commissioned Officer, Class II.	31*s.*
Non-Commissioned Officer, Class III.	29*s.*
Non-Commissioned Officer, Class IV.	27*s.*
Privates, Class V.	25*s.*

Plus 2*s.* 6*d.* a week for each child born before his discharge and under 16 years of age, which may be continued beyond that age if the local Education Authority recommends it for apprentices receiving nominal wages, and for children being educated at Secondary Schools, Technical Schools, or Universities.

Pensions on a reduced scale are also awarded to soldiers who have been discharged on account of disease not wholly due to war service, but aggravated by it.

Temporary allowances at the uniform rate of 14*s.* a week are made to men discharged as no longer fit for service, and pending the settlement of their pension claim. Ordinary separation allowance is continued to the dependants of men so discharged for a fortnight after their discharge.

The scale of separation allowances is appended.

ARMY SEPARATION ALLOWANCES

Scale of Allowances to Wives and Children

For families not in public quarters

	Class 15. (Warrant Officer.) Separation Allowance and Allotment.	Class 16. (Regtl. Q.M.S.) Separation Allowance and Allotment.	Classes 17 and 18. (Colour-Sergeant.) Separation Allowance and Allotment.	Class 19. (Sergeant.) Separation Allowance and Allotment.	Class 20. (Corporal or Private.) Separation Allowance and Allotment.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
For wife only	23 0	22 0	16 6	15 0	12 6
,, and 1 child	28 0	27 0	21 6	20 0	17 6
,, ,, 2 children	31 6	30 6	25 0	23 6	21 0
,, ,, 3 children	33 6	32 6	27 0	25 6	23 0
,, ,, 4 children	35 6	34 6	29 0	27 6	25 0

For each additional child separation allowance at 2*s.* per week is issuable, the allotment remaining as above.

The allotment in Class 20 is 3*s.* 6*d.* per week, and in the other classes 5*s.* 10*d.* per week.

For each motherless child separation allowance at 5*s.* per week, irrespective of the class to which the father belongs.

The above allowances are increased by 3*s.* 6*d.* in the case of families living in the London Postal area at the date of mobilisation or enlistment.

Scale of Allowances to Dependants

Tables showing the amount to be allotted by a soldier to secure the continuance of the weekly sums stated, to his dependants in Class A.

Class 20 (*Corporals and Privates*)

Weekly allowance based on pre-war dependence.			Daily share to be paid by the soldier.
s. *d.*		*s.* *d.*	*d.*
	Not exceeding	3 0	1
Exceeding 3 0	but ,, ,,	5 0	2
,, 5 0	,, ,, ,,	7 6	3
,, 7 6	,, ,, ,,	9 6	4
,, 9 6	,, ,, ,,	11 6	5
,, 11 6			6

Classes 15 *to* 19 (*Warrant Officers to Sergeants*)

Weekly allowance based on pre-war dependence.			Daily share to be paid by the soldier.
s. *d.*		*s.* *d.*	*d.*
	Not exceeding	2 6	1
Exceeding 2 6	but ,, ,,	4 0	2
,, 4 0	,, ,, ,,	5 6	3
,, 5 6	,, ,, ,,	7 0	4
,, 7 0	,, ,, ,,	8 6	5
,, 8 6	,, ,, ,,	10 0	6
,, 10 0	,, ,, ,,	11 6	7
,, 11 6	,, ,, ,,	13 0	8
,, 13 0	,, ,, ,,	14 6	9
,, 14 6			10

The basis of the separation allowance in these cases is the value of the pre-enlistment contribution made by the soldier to the dependant, and the grant of the allowance is conditional on the declaration by him of an allotment in favour of the dependant and on his claiming separation allowance for the dependant within one month of enlistment. Local inquiry is necessary for the purpose of assessing the allowance, and this is carried out by the Pension Officers, whose reports are submitted to the Pensions Committees under the Old Age Pensions Act, and are subsequently referred to the Paymasters.

NAVY SEPARATION ALLOWANCES

(*Extracts from Admiralty Orders*)

Sailor.	Wife, per week.	Children, per week.	Motherless Children, per Week.
Class I.:			
Ordinary Seaman Able Seaman Leading Seaman 2nd Class Petty Officer, and equivalent ratings .	*6*s.*	1st child, 4*s.* 2nd ,, 3*s.* 3rd ,, 2*s.* 4th and subsequent children, 1*s.* ea.	5*s.* each.
Class II.:			
Petty Officer Petty Officer 1st Class, and equivalent ratings	*7*s.*	Ditto.	Ditto.
Class III.:			
Chief Petty Officer and equivalent ratings . .	*8*s.*	Ditto.	Ditto.
MARINE ON SHIP'S BOOKS			
Class I.:			
Private . . Corporal . . Sergeant & equivalent ranks .	*6*s.*	1st child, 4*s.* 2nd ,, 3*s.* 3rd ,, 2*s.* 4th and subsequent children, 1*s.* ea.	5*s.* each.
Class II.:			
Colour Sergeant & equivalent ranks	*7*s.*	Ditto.	Ditto.
Class III.:			
Quartermaster-Sergeant and Staff-Sergeant .	*8*s.*	Ditto.	Ditto.
Class IV.:			
Warrant Officer, Royal Marines (except Royal Marine Gunners)	*9*s.*	Ditto.	Ditto.

* An additional allowance of 3*s.* 6*d.* a week is also payable to a wife whose normal place of residence is in the London Postal area, so long as she continues to reside there.

For the period of the present war Separation Allowance is being paid to the wives and families of all Naval ratings, Marines, and Reservists borne on the books of H.M. ships, provided that in each instance the man declares an allotment of at least 5*s.* a week in favour of his wife. The allowance is in no circumstances issuable in respect of men paid at a Mercantile rate of pay. (*Note.*—The letters "M.F.A." preceding the number of an allotment identity certificate indicate that the man in question is so paid, and that the allottee is consequently ineligible for separation allowance.)

The payment in respect of children is made ordinarily for those under 16 years of age, but may be continued above that age on the recommendation of the Local Education Authority in the cases (1) of apprentices receiving not more than nominal wages, or (2) of children being educated at secondary schools, technical schools, or universities. It may also be continued to the age of 21 in the case of children unable to support themselves owing to mental or physical infirmity, if a medical certificate to this effect is forwarded with the form of application.

NOBEL PRIZES

The Nobel Foundation is based upon the will of Dr. Alfred B. Nobel, the Swedish chemist, and inventor of dynamite (*d.* Dec. 10, 1896). The capital of the Foundation is £1,961,590, and the five prizes are worth about £8,160 each. The Nobel Foundation is administered by a *Board of Control* of five members with a president appointed by the King of Sweden. The *Peace Prize* is awarded by a committee of the Norwegian Parliament.

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Physics: 1901, W. C. Röntgen, Germany; 1902, H. A. Lorentz and P. Zeeman, Holland; 1903, H. A. Becquerel, P. Curie and Marie Curie, France; 1904, Lord Rayleigh, England; 1905, Prof. Philipp Leonard, Germany; 1906, Prof. J. J. Thomson, England; 1907, Prof. A. A. Michelson, United States; 1908, Prof. G. Lippman, France; 1909, G. Marconi, Italy, and Prof. F. Braun, Germany; 1910, Prof. J. D. Van der Waals, Holland; 1911, Prof. W. Wien, Germany; 1912, G. Dalen, Sweden; 1913, Prof. H. K. Onnes, Holland; 1914, Prof. M. von Laue, Germany; 1915, Prof. W. H. Bragg and W. L. Bragg, England.

Chemistry: 1901, J. H. Van't Hoff, Holland; 1902, E. Fischer, Germany; 1903, S. A. Arrhenius, Sweden; 1904, Sir W. Ramsay, England; 1905, A. von Baeyer, Germany; 1906, Prof. H. Moissan, France; 1907, Prof. E. Buchner, Germany; 1908, Prof. E. Rutherford, England; 1909, Prof. W. Ostwald, Germany; 1911, Madame M. Curie, France; 1912, Prof. Grignard and Prof. Sabatier, France; 1913, Prof. A. Werner, Germany; 1914, Prof. T. W. Richards, United States; 1915, Prof. A. R. Willstaetter, Germany.

Medicine: 1901, E. A. von Behring, Germany; 1902, Sir R. Ross, England; 1903, N. R. Finsen, Denmark; 1904, Dr. Pavloff, Russia; 1905, Prof. R. Koch, Germany; 1906, Prof. Ramon y Cajal, Spain; 1907, Dr. Laveran, France; 1908, Dr. P. Ehrlich, Germany, and Prof. E. Metschnikoff, Russia; 1909, Prof. T. Kocher, Switzerland; 1910, Dr. A. Kossel, Germany; 1911, Prof. A. Gullstrand, Sweden; 1912, Dr. A. Currel, United States; 1913, Prof. C. Richet, France; 1914, Dr. R. Barany, Austria; 1915, not awarded; 1916, reserved for award in 1917.

Literature: 1901, R. F. A. Sully-Prudhomme, France; 1902, T. Mommsen, Germany; 1903, B. Björnson, Norway; 1904, F. Mistral, France, and J. Echegaray, Spain; 1905, H. Sienkiewicz, Poland; 1906, Prof. G. Carducci, Italy; 1907, Rudyard Kipling, England; 1908, Prof. E. Eucken, Germany; 1909, Selma Lagerlof, Sweden; 1910, P. J. L. Heyse, Germany; 1911, M. Maeterlinck, Belgium; 1912, G. Hauptmann, Germany; 1913–14, Sir Rabindranath Tagore, India; 1915, Romain Rolland, France; Kendrik Pontoppidan and Troels Land, Denmark, and Verner von Heidenstam, Sweden.

Peace: 1901, H. Dunant, Switzerland, and F. Passy, France; 1902, E. Ducommun and A. Gobat, Switzerland; 1903, Sir W. R. Cremer, England; 1904, The Institute of International Law; 1905, Baroness von Suttner, Austria; 1906, T. Roosevelt, United States; 1907, E. T. Moneta, Italy, and L. Renault, France; 1908, K. P. Arnoldson, Sweden, and M. F. Bajer, Denmark; 1909, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, France, and M. Beernaert, Belgium; 1910, Berne International Peace Bureau; 1911, T. M. Asser, Holland, and A. H. Fried, Austria; 1912, not awarded; 1913–14, Elihu Root, U.S., and M. Lafontaine, Belgium.

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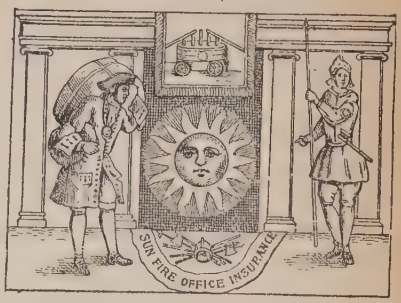

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Fire and Burglary. *Motor Cars.*
Public Liability. *Excess Bad Debt and Credit.*
Boiler and Lift Insurance. *Executorships and Trusteeships.*

Head Office: MOORGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

IN DAYS OF STRESS

it is well to prepare for the future.
There is no better method of providing for the autumn and winter of your days than by buying an annuity. The **new rates** of the Canada Life Assurance Company will, on examination, be found to be more liberal (combined with absolute security) than **those given by any other company extant.**

Here are some examples:

£1,000 paid now will secure the following Annual Incomes:

MALES—Age 55, £85 0 8 .. Age 65, £114 13 6 .. Age 75, £172 14 2
FEMALES—Age 55, £77 12 9 .. Age 65, £102 7 0 .. Age 75, £154 15 1
paid regularly till the end of your days.

Proportionately liberal rates for other ages.

There is nothing better

or more generous in the whole realm of finance. Being under Government control the security is indubitable.
Buy a Canada Life Annuity now, and it will sweeten your life till the end of your days by ensuring a ready, settled, and safe income devoid of any fluctuations whatever. The ups and downs of stock and share markets will not affect you.

Write for the NEW ANNUITY Booklet (58) (post free)
A. D. CHEYNE, Manager,

CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

The Empire's Oldest Colonial Life Office,
Canada Life Buildings, King Street, Cheapside, London, E.C.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

FIRE—LIFE—MARINE—ACCIDENT.

CAPITAL FULLY SUBSCRIBED	£2,950,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	£295,000
LIFE FUNDS	£6,609,206
SPECIAL TRUST FUNDS:—	
"West of England"	499,291
"Hand-in-Hand"	3,569,975
"Union Life Fund"	4,080,542
"Liverpool Victoria Life Fund"	159,294
OTHER ASSETS...	13,516,319
TOTAL 31st December, 1915 ...	£28,434,627
TOTAL ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS	£9,450,000

HEAD OFFICE: 24, 25 & 26, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.

The London & Manchester Assurance Co., Ltd.,

CHIEF OFFICE: 50, Finsbury Square, London, E.C.,

Offers to those who need or desire protection for Family Benefit, or for Old Age, Policies to meet these requirements, and to suit all classes.

MODERATE PREMIUMS. NON-VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS OF ASSURANCE. ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

Total Funds Exceed	Total Claims Paid Exceed
£1,500,000	£4,000,000

ROYAL LONDON INSURANCE OFFICES.

ROYAL LONDON MUTUAL Insurance Society, Ltd. | **ROYAL LONDON AUXILIARY Insurance Company, Ltd.**

Life . Fire . Accident

Applications for Appointments invited.

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JOHN PRICE, HORACE DUFFELL, } *Managing Directors.*

PHŒNIX Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Offices:
PHŒNIX HOUSE,
KING WILLIAM STREET,
LONDON, E.C.

ESTABLISHED 1782

TOTAL FUNDS EXCEED
£16,000,000

CLAIMS PAID EXCEED
£94,000,000

Chairman—Rt. Hon. LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, P.C., G.C.S.I.

FIRE - LIFE - ACCIDENT - MARINE

Loss of Profits following Fire, Workmen's Compensation, Fidelity Guarantee, Burglary, Trustee and Executor, etc.

General Manager: SIR GERALD H. RYAN.

NORWICH UNION FIRE OFFICE

FOUNDED 1797.

Head Offices: Norwich & London.

FIRE. ACCIDENT. MARINE.

Burglary. Employers' Liability. Fidelity. Hailstorm. Live Stock. Loss of Profits following Fire. Motor Cars. Plate Glass. Property Owners. Sickness. Third Party. Engine and Boiler.

London Head Office: 50, Fleet Street, E.C.

PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED

HOLBORN BARS, LONDON.

Directors—

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SIR PHILIP GREGORY.
WILLIAM EDGAR HORNE, Esq., M.P.
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THOMAS WHARRIE, Esq.

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Assistant Secretary—W. C. SHARMAN, Esq.
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Assistant Actuary—F. P. SYMMONS, Esq.
Assistant Managers—F. HAYCRAFT, Esq., W. E. MARTIN, Esq., A. R. BARRAND, Esq., H. R. GRAY, Esq., E. DEWEY, Esq.
General Manager—A. C. THOMPSON, Esq.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

Life Assurance and Annuity Business Transacted.

Invested Funds - - £97,000,000.
Claims Paid - - - £135,000,000.

The last Annual and Valuation Reports can be obtained upon Application.

BRITANNIC ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

ORDINARY BRANCH:

WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCES, **with and without profits.**
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, **with and without profits.**
HOUSE PURCHASE, **in combination with Life Assurance.**

INDUSTRIAL BRANCH:

ADULT ASSURANCES, **Whole Life and Endowment.**
CHILDREN'S ASSURANCES, **Whole Life and Endowment.**

OVER £11,500,000 PAID IN CLAIMS.

gents required in all parts of the United Kingdom; splendid opportunities for energetic men.

Chief Offices: **BROAD STREET CORNER, BIRMINGHAM.**

VESLEYAN AND GENERAL ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Principal Office: BIRMINGHAM.
London Office: 20-23, HOLBORN, E.C.

UNDS EXCEED - - - - - - - £2,600,000
LAIMS PAID EXCEED - - - - £8,000,000

All Classes of Life Assurance and Annuity Business Transacted.

DER THE LATEST FORM OF POLICY AN ANNUAL BONUS OF £3 PER CENT. IS GUARANTEED.

Prospectuses and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.

A. L. HUNT, General Manager.

Union Bank of Canada

Incorporated 1865. **Total Assets over $100,000,000**

The **BANK** has over **300** Branches in Canada from Atlantic to Pacific, and **AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL CITIES IN AMERICA.**

Collections and Correspondence Invited.

MONEYS TRANSFERRED to and from Canada and the United States by LETTERS OF CREDIT, CABLE, BANK DRAFTS, Etc.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED for fixed periods at favourable rates, which may be ascertained on application to—

London Offices:

6, PRINCES ST., E.C.; 26, HAYMARKET, S.W.

London Committee:

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Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China

38, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,800,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

SIR MONTAGU CORNISH TURNER. (*Chairman.*) [K.C.I.E.
SIR HENRY STEWART CUNNINGHAM, [ESQ.
THOMAS CUTHBERTSON, ESQ.
SIR ALFRED DENT, K.C.M.G.
WILLIAM HENRY NEVILLE GOSCHEN, ESQ. [TON, G.C.S.I.
THE RT. HON. LORD GEORGE HAMIL-
WILLIAM FOOT MITCHELL, ESQ.
LEWIS ALEXANDER WALLACE, ESQ.

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AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

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BANGKOK.	FOOCHOW.	KOBE.	PEKING.	SINGAPORE.
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BOMBAY.	HANKOW.	MADRAS.	PUKET.	TAIPING (F.M.S.)
CALCUTTA.	HONG KONG.	MALACCA.	RANGOON.	TAVOY.
CANTON.	ILOILO.	MANILA.	SAIGON.	TIENTSIN.
CEBU.	IPOH.	MEDAN.	SEREMBAN.	YOKOHAMA.
COLOMBO.	KARACHI.			

BANKERS.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND. THE LONDON CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LTD. THE LONDON COUNTY & WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD. THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND, LTD. THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, LTD.

The Corporation buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; grant Drafts payable at the above Agencies and Branches; and transact General Banking Business connected with the East.

Deposits of money are received on terms which may be ascertained on application. Interest payable half-yearly, 30th June and 31st December. On Current Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances, provided they do not fall below £200.

. . . THE . . .

London City & Midland Bank

ESTABLISHED 1836. LIMITED.

Head Office:

5, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Telegraphic Address—"CIMIDHO, STOCK, LONDON."
Telephone—2481 LONDON WALL.

Foreign Branch Office—8 FINCH LANE, LONDON, E.C.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	**£22,947,804**
PAID-UP CAPITAL	**4,780,792**
RESERVE FUND	**4,000,000**

Deposit and Current Accounts	(30th June, 1916)	£157,539,255
Cash in Hand & at Bank of England	,,	38,888,013
Money at Call and at Short Notice	,,	8,570,085
Bills of Exchange	,,	13,047,412
Investments	,,	37,918,265
Advances, etc.	,,	65,159,660

Over 1,000 Offices in England and Wales.

THE UNION OF LONDON & SMITHS BANK, LIMITED.

(Established 1839),

Authorised Capital	**£25,000,000.**	**Paid-up Capital**	**£3,554,785 10s.**
Subscribed Capital	**£22,934,100.**	**Reserve Fund**	**£1,150,000.**

NUMBER OF PROPRIETORS—upwards of 10,500.

DIRECTORS.

Sir FELIX SCHUSTER, Bart., *Governor.* LINDSAY ERIC SMITH, Esq., *Deputy-Governor.*

ERNEST W. BARNARD, Esq.
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HERBERT FRANCIS SMITH, Esq.
ARTHUR M. H. WALROND, Esq.
The Right Hon. SIR ALGERNON WEST, G.C.B.
CHARLES H. R. WOLLASTON, Esq.
Rt. Hon. C. B. STUART WORTLEY, K.C., M.P.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE: 2, Princes Street, E.C.

GENERAL MANAGERS:

H. H. HART (Town and Foreign). L. E. THOMAS (Country).
F. W. ELLIS, Assistant Manager.
H. G. HOLDERNESS, Deputy Assistant Manager.
H. R. HOARE, Secretary. L. J. CORNISH, Assistant Secretary.

TRUSTEE DEPARTMENT: 2, Princes Street, E.C.
W. H. SIDEBOTHAM, Manager.

LOMBARD STREET OFFICE (Smith, Payne & Smiths): 1, Lombard St.
CORNHILL OFFICE (Prescott's Bank, Limited): 50, Cornhill, E.C.

METROPOLITAN AND SUBURBAN BRANCHES.

BAYSWATER: 67, Bishop's Road, W.
BEDFORD ROW: 24, Bedford Row, W.C.
BISHOPSGATE: 216, Bishopsgate, E.C.
BLOOMSBURY: 103, High Holborn, W.C.
BROMLEY: 33, High Street, Bromley, Kent.
CHANCERY LANE: 95, Chancery Lane, W.C.
CHARING CROSS: 66, Charing Cross, S.W.
CHISWICK: 56, High Road, Chiswick.
CRIPPLEGATE: 116, Fore Street, E.C.
CROYDON: High Street, Croydon.
EAST FINCHLEY: 67, High Road, East Finchley, N.
FENCHURCH STREET: 116, Fenchurch Street, E.C.
FINSBURY CIRCUS: Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.
GOSWELL ROAD: 9 and 10, Charterhouse Buildings, E.C.
HAMPSTEAD: 55, High Street, Hampstead, N.W.
HOLBORN CIRCUS: Holborn Circus, E.C.
KENSINGTON: 138, Kensington High Street, W.
LONG ACRE: 1, Long Acre, W.C.
MOUNT STREET: 12, Mount Street, W.
MUSWELL HILL: 11, The Exchange, Muswell Hill, N.
NOTTING HILL GATE: 8, High St., Notting Hill Gate, W.
OXFORD STREET: 455, Oxford Street, W.
PADDINGTON: 22, London Street, W.
PICCADILLY: 162, Piccadilly, W.
PURLEY: Brighton Road, Purley, Surrey.
REGENT STREET: 250, Regent Street, W.
ST. MARY AXE: 25, St. Mary Axe, E.C.
SLOANE STREET: 74, Sloane Street, S.W.
SOUTH CROYDON: 111, South End, Croydon.
SOUTH KENSINGTON: 18, Cromwell Place, S.W.
SOUTH NORWOOD: 76, High Street, South Norwood.
SOUTHWARK: 12, Southwark Street, S.E.
SWISS COTTAGE: 1, College Crescent, South Hampstead, N.W.
TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD: 97, Tottenham Court Rd., W.
VICTORIA STREET: 117, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W.

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Aylesbury, Barnsley, Bath, Birmingham, Bournemouth, Bradford, Brighton, Bristol, Cambridge, Canterbury, Cheltenham, Chesham, Derby, Dewsbury, Doncaster, Driffield, Eastbourne, Exeter, Faversham, Gainsborough, Grantham, Grimsby, Grimsby Docks, Halifax, Huddersfield, Hull, Leeds, Lincoln, Maidstone, Mansfield, Nottingham, Nuneaton, Oxford, Plymouth, Scarborough, Sheffield, Sleaford, Southampton, Thornbury, Tonbridge, Tring, Tunbridge Wells, Winchester, York, and numerous other Branches and Agencies throughout the Country.

TERMS.—Current Accounts.—These are kept according to the usual custom of London and Country Bankers. **Deposit Accounts.**—Deposits are received at Interest, subject to notice of withdrawal, or by special agreement, in accordance with the usual custom.

GENERAL BUSINESS.—The Agency of Country and Foreign Banks, whether Joint Stock or Private. Circular Notes and Letters of Credit issued. Purchases and Sales effected in all the British and Foreign Stocks and Securities. Dividends on Stocks and Shares, the half-pay of Officers, Pensions, Annuities, etc., received for Customers without charge.

EXECUTORSHIPS and TRUSTEESHIPS.—The Bank, having the necessary powers, is prepared to undertake the Office of Executors, Trustees and Custodian Trustees on terms, particulars of which can be obtained at the Head Office or at any Branch of the Bank.

NOTE.—In pursuance of the Treasury Regulations it is hereby stated that no liability attaches to the Consolidated Fund of the British Government in respect of any act or omission of the Bank.

The Officers and Clerks connected with the Bank are required to sign a Declaration of Secrecy as to the transactions of any of its Customers.

LONDON COUNTY AND WESTMINSTER BANK

LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN 1836.

Capital - - £14,000,000

In 700,000 Shares of £20 each.

Paid-up Capital - - - £3,500,000
Reserve - - - - - £4,000,000

Chairman:
THE RIGHT HON. THE VISCOUNT GOSCHEN.

Deputy Chairman:
WALTER LEAF, ESQ.

HEAD OFFICE: 41, LOTHBURY, E.C.

The Bank is represented by Branches or Agents in all the Principal Cities and Towns of the United Kingdom and has Correspondents throughout the World.

PARIS:
LONDON COUNTY & WESTMINSTER BANK (PARIS) LIMITED
22, Place Vendôme.

SUMS OF £10 AND UPWARDS RECEIVED ON DEPOSIT, AND INTEREST ALLOWED THEREON.

Every Description of British and Foreign Banking Business Transacted.

Executor and Trustee Duties Undertaken.

INDEX TO THE ANNOUNCEMENTS OF CHARITABLE AND PHILANTHROPIC INSTITUTIONS.

(See also the Articles in Literary Matter under "Societies and Institutions" and "Hospitals.")
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The Homes for Little Boys

Farningham and Swanley, KENT.

Where 500 *Boys of all denominations are received in infancy, properly fed and clothed, given a sound education, taught a useful trade, and thereby thoroughly equipped for the Battle of Life.*

Patrons: Their Majesties the King and Queen,
AND
Queen Alexandra, whose first public act in England was to lay the foundation stone of these Homes.

President: THE MARQUIS OF ABERDEEN.

THE WAR!

Boys have been sent into forty-one of His Majesty's Regiments, and over 500 old Boys are now taking part in the war. **In addition, forty-five of the senior boys at Farningham are now working at Messrs. Vickers, Sons & Maxim, on the manufacture of mines and machine guns.**

Seventy lads, orphaned by the war, sons of soldiers and sailors, have already been admitted to the care of the Homes. Thirty of these are the sons of men who lost their lives on H.M. Ships: "Aboukir," "Amphion," "Bulwark," "Cressy," "Formidable," "Good Hope," "Hawke," "Hermes," "Invincible," "Princess Irene," "Queen Mary," "Viknor."

HELP IS URGENTLY NEEDED. These Homes are supported entirely by voluntary contributions.

Treasurer—LORD BLYTH. Secretary PERCY ROBERTS.
Chairman—WALTER HAZELL, Esq., J.P. 50-57 Temple Chambers, E.C.

"Under Shortened Canvas."

Help us to Weather the Storm!

Hundreds of Disabled, Destitute, and Deserving British Seamen to be provided for.

ROYAL ALFRED
Aged Merchant Seamen's Institution

Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
Bankers: WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK, LTD.
Secretary: J. BAILEY WALKER.

Office: 58, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

—to the Horse what the Red-Cross is to the Man

In every field of the Great War the horses of the British Army are doing their part in the great conflict. Tired and worn by violent and prolonged exertion, overcome by disease and stricken on the field of battle, thousands would die were it not for the efficient help given them. But much more remains to be done. Many more might be saved from pain and agony for further service.

More funds are wanted. Will you help by giving a little to aid the

R.S.P.C.A. FUND for SICK and WOUNDED HORSES

(*Chairman:* H.G. The DUKE of PORTLAND, K.G.)

to minister to these dumb sufferers of the War?

This is **the only organisation approved by the War Office** for rendering assistance to the British horses during the War.

All who wish to help the British horses which are doing such splendid work at home and at the front should send their gifts to the Hon. Secretary—

R. S. P. C. A. FUND, 105 Jermyn Street, London, S.W.

THE DOGS' HOME

OR TEMPORARY HOME FOR LOST AND STARVING DOGS

(An Institution for the Protection of Dogs and Cats)

4, BATTERSEA PARK RD., S.W., & HACKBRIDGE, SURREY.

Patron: His Most Gracious Majesty the King.

President: His Grace the DUKE OF PORTLAND, K.G.

OBJECTS:

1. To provide food and shelter for the lost, deserted, and starving dogs of London and the immediate neighbourhood.
2. To restore lost dogs to their rightful owners.
3. When good dogs are unclaimed, to find suitable homes for them at nominal charges.
4. To destroy, by a merciful and painless method, all valueless and diseased dogs.

Out-Patients' Department (Dogs and Cats only), at Battersea, Thursday, 2.30, by letter only from any Subscriber.

Dogs and Cats can be received as Boarders at Hackbridge, and Dogs for Quarantine under the Importation of Dogs Order, 1914.

Contributions will be thankfully received by GUY H. GUILLUM SCOTT, *Secretary.* [150

METROPOLITAN HOSPITAL
KINGSLAND ROAD, N.E.

Patron—**HIS MAJESTY THE KING.**
President—THE HON. LORD MAYOR.
Chairman—THE RIGHT HON. LORD HOWARD DE WALDEN.
Treasurer—LEOPOLD DE ROTHSCHILD, Esq., C.V.O.

ACCOMMODATION HAS BEEN PROVIDED FOR
296 SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS
in addition to THE USUAL WORK for the men, women, and children of a very poor and densely-populated district.

EARNEST APPEAL IS MADE FOR MONEY
to provide EXTRA COMFORTS for the Soldiers, as well as for the General Maintenance Fund, which is SADLY IN NEED of

IMMEDIATE HELP.

Help—by LEGACIES, SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS —is urgently needed and very earnestly solicited.

Secretary and House Governor—J. COURTNEY BUCHANAN.
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ROYAL HOSPITAL FOR INCURABLES,
PUTNEY HEATH

(*City Office*:—4, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, E.C.)

Oldest and Largest Institution for Incurables.

Patrons:—
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V. HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
H.R.H. PRINCESS CHRISTIAN.
President:—RT. HON. LORD WOLVERTON.
Treasurer:—SIR HENRY LOPES, Bart.

Maintains 230 inmates and over 700 pensioners for life at cost of £35,000 per annum, of which only £7,000 are guaranteed.

CHARLES CUTTING, *Secretary.*

ROYAL LONDON OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL

(Moorfields Eye Hospital),

CITY ROAD, E.C.

(Founded 1804)

ASKS YOU FOR HELP.

Every day this Hospital relieves over 100 In-Patients and about 400 Out-Patients.

ROBERT J. BLAND, *Secretary Superintendent.*

JOHN GROOM'S CRIPPLEAGE AND FLOWER GIRLS' MISSION (INCORPORATED).

Formerly known as the **Watercress and Flowergirls' Christian Mission.**
(Inaugurated 1866, by the late VIIth Earl of Shaftesbury).

Treasurer: **F. A. BEVAN, Esq.** *Bankers*: **BARCLAY & CO.**

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING FOR BLIND AND CRIPPLED GIRLS

who are received from all parts of the Kingdom without payment or votes, and are trained to become PERMANENTLY SELF-SUPPORTING, thus being saved from PERMANENT DESTITUTION.

Hundreds who have passed through the Institution are now maintaining themselves.

Subscriptions, Donations, and Testamentary Bequests are earnestly appealed for.

Sup. & Sec.: **JOHN A. GROOM, The Crippleage, Sekforde St., London, E.C.**

QUEEN CHARLOTTE'S LYING-IN HOSPITAL

Founded 1752. **MARYLEBONE ROAD, LONDON, N.W.** Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1885

Patrons—**HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN. HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA.**

President: THE VISCOUNT PORTMAN. *Treasurer*: ALFRED C. DE ROTHSCHILD, Esq., C.V.O.
Chairman of Committee: SIR SAMUEL SCOTT, Bart., M.P.

Provides—1. For the delivery in the Hospital of Poor Married Women; and also of Deserving Unmarried Women *with their first child.*
2. Skilled Midwives to attend Poor Married Women in their *Confinements at their own homes.*
3. Training for Medical Pupils, Midwives, and Monthly Nurses.

Since the foundation of the Hospital **130,000 poor women have been relieved.** Last year **1,817** patients were received into the Hospital, and **2,223** were attended at their own homes.

Annual Expenditure of the Charity, £7,500. Reliable Income, £4,000 only.

Contributions will be gratefully received by ARTHUR WATTS, *Secretary*

Colonial & Continental Church Society

Patron: HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
Vice-Patrons: THE ARCHBISHOPS OF CANTERBURY, YORK, ARMAGH, DUBLIN, Etc.
Chairman of Committee: S. H. GLADSTONE, Esq.
Secretary: THE REV. J. D. MULLINS, M.A.

This Society exists for the purpose of supplying the means of grace to our fellow-countrymen abroad, especially in those parts of the Empire where they are in danger of drifting into irreligion for lack of the Gospel.

Nearly Fifty Colonial Dioceses receive aid from the Society, including those in Canada, Australasia, South Africa, East Africa, the West Indies, and India. Many Colonial Bishops are applying for far more aid than the Society's Funds can meet.

Owing to the enormous inrush of settlers to the Colonies, the Society started in 1906 a **SPECIAL N.-W. CANADA FUND,** and in 1912 an **AUSTRALIAN FUND.**

249 Clergy and Lay Evangelists have been sent out, 120 prairie churches built, and more than £139,000 has been expended in the West. £12,000 per annum is required to maintain the agents in Canada.

Assistance is also given to ministrations among British Artisans, Sailors, and others in Continental Cities; and Services (self-supporting) are organised for visitors at health resorts.

During the War the Society's Chaplains have rendered devoted service to thousands of British residents, refugees, and sick and wounded soldiers. Three of them, in *Brussels*, *Lille*, and *Croix*, remained at their posts, behind the German Lines.

Bankers: BARCLAY & CO., LTD., 54 Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Office: 9 SERJEANTS' INN, FLEET ST., LONDON, E.C.

THE LONDON LOCK HOSPITAL

Female Hospital - 150 Beds
Rescue Home - 70 „
Male Hospital - 43 „

FUNDS URGENTLY NEEDED.

There are a few Private Wards at both Hospitals

FULL PARTICULARS REGARDING ADMISSION OF PATIENTS CAN BE OBTAINED FROM THE SECRETARY.

Offices: 283 Harrow Road, LONDON, W.

HY. J. EASON, *Secretary.*

CURATES' AUGMENTATION FUND.

This Society makes Grants to Curates who have been more than 15 years in Holy Orders, and are still in full active work. The number of Assistant Curates is now 7,000, and of this number a large proportion have been ordained more than 15 years.

It is **the only Society in England** that directly increases the stipends of Curates of long standing. The "Queen Victoria Clergy Fund" does not assist the unbeneficed clergy. Curates of 25 years' standing get from 30 to 40 per cent. less stipend than those newly ordained.

The Church is multiplying Curates **three times** as rapidly as she is multiplying benefices.

£8,500 was voted last year in grants. The average age of those receiving grants is 7 years.

The average stipend of recipients does not exceed £3 per week.

CHURCH COLLECTIONS, SUBSCRIPTIONS, AND DONATIONS THANKFULLY RECEIVED.

Cheques, P.O.O., and P. Orders, crossed "COUTTS & CO.," should be sent to REV. A. G. B. ATKINSON, *Secretary*
Offices 2, DEAN'S YARD, Westminster, S.W.

Church of England

WAIFS & STRAYS SOCIETY.

Patrons: THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING AND QUEEN.
Patron of Children's Union: H.M. QUEEN ALEXANDRA.
Presidents: The Archbishops of Canterbury and York.

116 HOMES, INCLUDING 3 FARM HOMES, 5 CRIPPLES' HOMES AND 2 HOMES IN CANADA. OVER 21,000 CHILDREN RESCUED.

OVER 4,800 CHILDREN NOW IN THE HOMES, INCLUDING 900 DEPENDENTS OF MEN ON ACTIVE SERVICE.

Contributions gratefully received by the Secretary, Prebendary RUDOLF, Old Town Hall, Kennington Road, London, S.E.

∴ Cheques, etc., crossed, and payable to Waifs and Strays.

LEGACIES

And **DONATIONS** Urgently Needed to continue and extend the work of

The Incorporated Church Building Society

(FOUNDED 1818),

Which has assisted nearly two-thirds of the parishes of England and Wales in building new Churches and enlarging or repairing existing ones. Total grants made, **9,742.**

Total amount granted, **£1,108,320.**

£29,254 has been granted from the MISSION BUILDINGS FUND towards **1,084** Mission Churches, etc.

The Society is entirely dependent on Voluntary Support.

CONTRIBUTIONS should be sent to the Secretary, the Rev. T. T. NORGATE, 7, Dean's Yard, Westminster Abbey, S.W.

N.B.—". . . The valuable work done by the Incorporated Church Building Society must not be overlooked . . . its Support and Advice cannot fail to be of great service. . . ."—*Vide Report of Archbishops' Committee on Church Finance.*

The Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest,

CITY ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

Patron—HIS MAJESTY THE KING.
President and Treasurer—THE RIGHT HON. LORD HOLLENDEN.
Chairman of Council—STUART DE LA RUE, ESQ.
Vice-Chairman of Council—ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN, ESQ., K.C.

SUPPORTED BY VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

Ordinary Annual Expenditure	**£8,000**
Income from Investments	**£250**
REQUIRED EACH YEAR	**£7,750**

New ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS and DONATIONS are urgently needed.

Over £8,000 owing to Bankers.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the Secretary, or they may be paid direct to the Hospital Bankers—Messrs. GLYN, MILLS & Co., 67, Lombard Street, E.C.

A few Facts concerning the Hospital.

1. His Majesty the King is Patron.
2. It was the first of its kind established in Europe, *having been founded in* 1814.
3. It has uninterruptedly for *one hundred and two years* carried on its work in the midst of densely populated districts of the Metropolis.
4. Many thousands of useful lives have been prolonged which, without its aid, must have succumbed to the Pulmonary Diseases so prevalent in England.
5. Last year 439 In-Patients were treated, and the attendances of Out-Patients numbered 17,774.
6. The strictest economy is practised in all matters connected with the Hospital.

The Wards are now occupied by Sick and Wounded Soldiers, but the work of the Out-Patient Department is being carried on as in the past.

A. T. MAYS, *Secretary.*

THE POOR CLERGY RELIEF CORPORATION

Established 1856. Incorporated by Royal Charter 1867.

President—THE BISHOP OF LONDON.

THE ONLY SOCIETY of the kind which gives **Immediate Assistance** to the Clergy, their Widows and Orphan Daughters, **IN ALL PARTS OF THE EMPIRE.**

At each **Fortnightly Meeting** of the Committee **some Hundreds of Pounds** are distributed (besides valuable gifts of Clothing), and a large fund is required to meet the ever-increasing appeals for help.

The Society has aided over **35,000** cases of Clerical Distress.

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(INCORPORATED UNDER ROYAL CHARTER)

(Founded 1851)

FULHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W.

President: **Rt. Hon. The EARL OF NORTHBROOK.**

A special Refuge for poor persons afflicted with this fearful disease, *who are admitted free without letters of recommendation.*

A number of Beds are provided for the use of Patients who may remain for life.

Out-patients are seen on their own application each weekday except Saturday at 2 p.m.

NEW ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS AND DONATIONS ARE URGENTLY SOLICITED FOR GENERAL PURPOSES AND FOR THE RESEARCH DEPARTMENT.

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THAMES EMBANKMENT, S.E.,

Serves a very large POOR POPULATION on the South of the Thames.

Two extra wards (one for poor Lying-in Cases) have recently been opened.

To maintain this work further Voluntary Contributions are needed.

Contributions to be sent to the Treasurer, J. G. WAINWRIGHT, Esq., at the Hospital; or to G. Q. ROBERTS, Secretary.

Applications for admission to

ST. THOMAS'S HOME FOR PAYING PATIENTS

are to be sent to the Steward.

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THE ROYAL MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ORPHANAGE,

SNARESBROOK.

***Patron*—H.M. THE KING.**

Established **1827** for the Board, Maintenance, and Education of the Orphan Children of British Sailors (officers and men) from all parts of the world. Three thousand three hundred and sixty-three have been received, and three hundred children are at present in the schools, which are maintained entirely by voluntary subscriptions. Help is urgently needed.

"There is probably no class more deserving of our kindness and sympathy than sailors,"

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The fullest information may be obtained on application to

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OFFICES: Dixon House, Lloyd's Avenue, E.C.

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CLAPHAM ROAD, LONDON, S.W.

Seaside Home Branch - - CLIFTONVILLE, MARGATE.

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A HOME AND SCHOOL for 500 Fatherless Children

And a Memorial of the Beloved Founder, C. H. SPURGEON.

No Votes required. The most needy and deserving cases are selected by the Committee of Management to enter the Orphanage.

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CONTRIBUTIONS should be sent to the Secretary, F. G. Ladds, Spurgeon's Orphanage, Clapham Rd., London, S.W. **To intending Benefactors.**—Our last Annual Report, containing a Legal Form of Bequest, will be gladly sent on application to the Secretary.

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Vice-Patron—His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury.

President—The Right Hon. Sir John H. Kennaway, Bart., C.B.

Treasurer—Sir Robert Williams, Bart., M.P.

Hon. Clerical Secretary—Rev. Cyril Bardsley, M.A.

Lay Secretary—Herbert Lankester, M.D.

The Society has 1,364 European and Colonial Missionaries labouring in the following countries: East and West Africa, Uganda, Egypt and the Sudan, Palestine, Turkish Arabia, Persia, India, Ceylon, Mauritius, China, Japan, North-West Canada, and British Columbia.

Last year there were 36,676 baptisms in connexion with the Society's Missions.

All Communications should be addressed to "The Secretaries." Contributions should be made payable to the "Church Missionary Society" and sent to the Lay Secretary, cheques and postal orders being crossed "Williams Deacon's Bank, Ltd."

THE NATIONAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION,

FOUNDED BY THE LATE PETER HERVÉ.

Established 1812. ***Incorporated by Royal Charter.***

Patron—**His Most Excellent Majesty King George V.**
Treasurer—Robert W. Dibdin, Esq.

This Institution was founded for the purpose of granting Annuities to distressed members of the Upper and Middle Classes of Society, who have attained the age of 60 years and upwards.

There are now over **640** Pensioners upon the Funds, and the sum disbursed in Pensions and in Gifts to Unsuccessful Candidates amounted during the past year to **£15,800.**

The total number of Aged Persons who have been supported by the Institution is **Three Thousand Five Hundred and Seventy-two,** the gross sum distributed to them up to the present exceeding **£772,000.**

Additional Annual and Life Subscriptions are much needed, and Legacies are also earnestly solicited.

Office—65, Southampton Row, London, W.C. **HENRY C. LATREILLE, Secretary.**

The most effectual way of winning India for Christ is to gain the Wives and Mothers. The ZENANA is the place to reach them.

THE ZENANA BIBLE AND MEDICAL MISSION

(Founded in 1852)

is working to this end by its

Schools,
Industrial Home,
Medical Missions,
Zenana Visitation,
Bible Women,
Village Missions.

Will you help by sending a Subscription or Donation to the Treasurer, Lord Kinnaird, or the Secretaries, 33, Surrey Street, Strand, London, W.C.?

THE CHURCH ARMY

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DISTRESS during and after War

Further Funds are MUCH NEEDED

Cheques crossed "Barclays', a/c Church Army," payable to Prebendary Carlile, D.D., Hon. Chief Secretary, Headquarters, Bryanston Street, Marble Arch, London, W.

THE PRICE OF FISH.

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THE ROYAL NATIONAL MISSION TO DEEP SEA FISHERMEN

looks after the spiritual and physical well-being of these hardy Toilers of the deep, ashore and afloat, and the Council of the Society earnestly appeal for help to maintain its work amongst them.

181, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. **FRANCIS H. WOOD, Secretary.**

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President: THE MOST HON. THE MARQUIS OF ABERDEEN, P.C., G.C.M.G., K.T.
Chairman and Treasurer: SAMUEL WATSON, Esq.

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Over 930,000 APPLIANCES supplied since commencement.

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RICHARD C. TRESIDDER, *Secretary.*

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The Grange stands in its own grounds of over 8 acres, which include playing-fields, gymnasium, fives courts, workshop, chapel, and detached sanatorium. The School belongs to the Preparatory Schools Rifle Association, and boys over 10 are taught to shoot. Swimming is systematically taught, and also boxing, fencing, and gymnastics. There is a troop of Boy Scouts—4 Patrols. The School has gained many Public Schools Scholarships and Naval Cadetships, and a list will be furnished on application. Boys received from 7 to 14 years of age. A reduction of fee is made in special cases for sons of Clergy and Officers in H.M. Services. Fees—100 guineas per annum.

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Preparatory School for the Sons of Gentlemen.

Boys (7–14 years old) are prepared for the Public Schools, and for the Royal Naval College, Osborne. Individual attention is given to backward and delicate boys. The premises, specially built, are situated 150 feet above sea-level, and within easy distance of the sea. Physical Drill (Swedish and Military) and Athletics are regularly taught. Swimming. Carpentry. Scout Troop. Shooting.

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HOME SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN
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A really happy life with good modern education.

Entire charge if wished.

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C. S. Hayward, M.A. (late Scholar of Magdalen College, Oxford), receives boys between the ages of 8 and 14, and prepares them for Public Schools and the Royal Navy.

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This ancient Public School gives a liberal education on modern and scientific lines, having adopted several years ago the reforms widely advocated since the war. Boys are trained for some specific vocation, and after 15 have individual time-tables bearing upon their future careers.

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BOYS.

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A First Grade Endowed School.

Excellent arrangements for **BOARDERS.**

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MILL HILL, N.W.

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CHAIRMAN: **The Rt. Hon. Sir Albert Spicer, Bart., M.P.**
HEAD MASTER: **Sir John D. McClure, M.A., LL.D.**

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BOYS.

RICHMOND HILL SCHOOL, RICHMOND, SURREY.

Principal . F. J. WHITBREAD, L.C.P.

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SOUTHPORT MODERN SCHOOL.

BOYS.

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170 miles from Paddington, G.W. Railway. Population 7,634. Water-supply from deep springs, excellent in quality and quantity. Climate mild and equable. A pretty, old-fashioned town, 25 miles from Exeter, with an old parish church containing some quaint monuments. Good shooting, trout fishing, and hunting.

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BOYS.

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Phone and Tel. Add.: 12 *Westerham.*

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Principal . . Miss L. E. GRIFFIN.

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Principal—MISS S. COURTENAY CLOSE.

Formerly Vice-Principal of Stockwell Training College. Assisted by Resident and Visiting Staff. Special Department for Foreign Pupils for the Study of English. Prospectus on application to the Principal.

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ALRESFORD (Hants).

57 miles from Waterloo. Population, 2,050. Climate mild, fairly dry, and equable. Water-supply pure, from deep wells in chalk. The town is very healthy; soil, gravel; prevailing winds, S.W. Golf-links, 1 mile from town.

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JERSEY.

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